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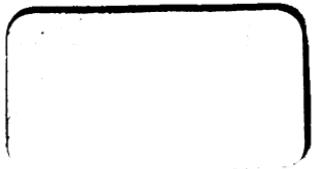
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MINUTES  
 — OF THE —  
 SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING  
 And REUNION

— OF THE —

*United Confederate Veterans*



HELD IN THE CITY OF RICHMOND, VA.

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, June 30th & July 1st & 2d, 1896.



J. B. GORDON, General Commanding.

GEO. MOORMAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.



NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Hopkins' Printing Office, 20 Commercial Place,

1897.



# PROCEEDINGS

— OF THE —

## SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING AND REUNION

— OF THE —

United Confederate Veterans,

— HELD AT —

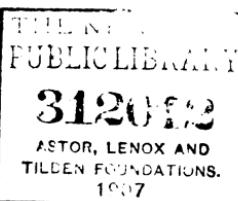
RICHMOND, VA.,

JUNE 30th and JULY 1st and 2nd, 1896.

— • —

J. B. GORDON, General Commanding.

GEO. MOORMAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.



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NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Hopkins' Printing Office, 22 Commercial Place.

1897.

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ORGANIZATION  
OF THE  
UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS,  
WITH NAMES OF THE

DEPARTMENT, DIVISION AND BRIGADE COMMANDERS,  
THEIR ADJUTANTS GENERAL AND ADDRESSES.

General JNO. B. GORDON, General Commanding, Atlanta, Ga.  
Major General GEO. MOORMAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff,  
New Orleans, La.

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Lieut. General WADE HAMPTON, Commander, Washington, D. C.

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Col. JOS. V. BIDGOOD, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Richmond,  
Va.  
Brig. General T. S. GARNETT, Commander 1st Brigade, Norfolk, Va.  
Brig. General MICAJAH WOODS, Commander 2d Brigade, Charottes-  
ville, Va.

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Col. JOHN S. SAUNDERS, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Balti-  
more, Md.  
Brig. General ROBT. CARTER SMITH, Commander 1st Brigade, Balti-  
more, Md.  
Brig. General JOHN GILL, Commander 2d Brigade, Baltimore, Md.

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Col. JUNIUS DAVIS, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Wilmington,  
N. C.  
Brig. General J. G. HALL, Commander 1st Brigade, Hickory, N. C.  
Brig. General W. L. LONDON, Commander 2d Brigade, Pittsboro, N. C.

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Col. JAS. G. HOLMES, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Charleston,  
S. C.  
Brig. General ASBURY COWARD, Commander 1st Brigade, care The  
Citadel, Charleston, S. C.  
Brig. General THOMAS W. CARWILE, Commander 2d Brigade, Edge-  
field, S. C.

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Col. JOSEPH M. JONES, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Paris, Ky.  
Brig. General J. B. BRIGGS, Commander 1st Brigade, Russellville, Ky.  
Brig. General JAMES M. ARNOLD, Commander 2d Brigade, Newport, Ky.

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Brig. General E. T. SYKES, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Colum-  
bus, Miss.

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Col. ANDREW J. WEST, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Atlanta, Ga.

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Col. HARVEY E. JONES, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Mont-  
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Brig. General JAS. M. WILLIAMS, Commander 1st Brigade, Mobile, Ala.  
Brig. General WM. RICHARDSON, Commander 2d Brigade, Huntsville,  
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Brig. General D. A. CAMPBELL, Commander 1st Brigade, Vicksburg,  
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Brig. General W. D. CAMERON, Commander 2d Brigade, Meridian, Miss.

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### **Florida Division.**

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Col. FRED. L. ROBERTSON, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff,  
Brooksville, Fla.  
Brig. General W. D. CHIPLEY, Commander 1st Brigade, Pensacola, Fla.  
Brig. General WALTER R. MOORE, Commander 2d Brigade, Welborn,  
Fla.  
Major General S. G. FRENCH, Commander 3d Brigade, Pensacola, Fla.

### **Trans-Mississippi Department.**

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Brig. General A. T. WATTS, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Dallas,  
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Brig. General..... Commander, 1st Brigade.....  
Brig. General G. W. THOMPSON, Commander 2d Brigade, Barry, Mo.

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Brig. General J. M. PEARSON, Commander 2d Brigade, McKinney, Texas.

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Brig. General A. T. GAY, Commander 2d Brigade, Graham, Texas.

### **Southeastern Texas Sub-Division.**

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Brig. General T. D. ROCK, Commander 2d Brigade, Woodville, Texas.

### **Southwestern Texas Sub-Division.**

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Col. J. R. GORDON, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, San Antonio, Texas.  
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Brig. General H. L. BENTLEY, Commander 2d Brigade, Abeline, Texas.

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Brig. General JORDAN E. CRAVENS, Commander 3d Brigade, Clarksville, Ark.  
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Brig. General D. M. HAILEY, Commander Choctaw Brigade, Krebs, Indian Territory.  
Brig. General JOHN BIRD, Commander Cherokee Brigade, Muldow, Indian Territory.

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Col. J. O. CASLER, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Oklahoma City, Okla.

GEO. MOORMAN,

*Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.*

[OFFICIAL.]

## PROCEEDINGS

—OF THE—

# Sixth Annual Meeting and Reunion,

—HELD AT—

RICHMOND, VA.,

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, June 30th and July 1st and 2d, 1896.

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## FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Sixth Annual Reunion of the United Confederate Veterans assembled at the Auditorium in Richmond, Va., on Tuesday, the 30th day of June, at 11 a. m., with eight hundred and sixty camps represented.

At 11 a. m. Gen. J. B. Gordon, Commander-in-Chief of the U. C. V.'s, appeared, accompanied by his staff, and as he walked towards the platform a most profound and enthusiastic greeting was given to him. Almost every one raised from his or her seat, cheered wildly, waved hats, handkerchiefs and umbrellas, the band played Dixie and the vast structure shook with deafening applause, and the old Confederate yell could be heard many squares away.

In the centre of the spacious platform sat Gen. J. B. Gordon, Commander-in-Chief, while on his left were seated Lieut. Gen. S. D. Lee, Commanding Army of Tennessee Department, with the staffs of the different departments immediately surrounding them.

Also on the platform were seated Gen. William H. Jackson, of Tennessee, ex-Governor F. P. Fleming, of Florida, Governor Charles T. O'Ferrell, of Virginia, Gen. (Bishop) Ellison Capers, of South Carolina, Mrs. Gen. George E. Pickett, Mrs. J. B. Gordon, ex-Governor James P. Eagle, of Arkansas, Gen. Clement A. Evans, of Georgia, Gen. Joe Shelby, of Missouri, Gen. Fred S. Ferguson, of Alabama, Dr. J. L. M. Curry, Gen. and Mrs. Peyton Wise, Governor Oates, of Alabama, Major Gen. C. Irvine Walker, of South Carolina, Gen. Robert McCullough, of Missouri, Gen. W. L. DeRosset, of North Carolina, and many other distinguished soldiers and civilians, including many representative ladies of the South.

Col. James M. Ray, of Zebulon Vance Camp, No. 681, of Asheville, N. C., advanced to the platform and presented Gen. Gordon with a gavel for the use of the convention, made from the wood of a tree cut down by bullets at Chickamauga, and containing a bullet embedded in the heart of the wood.

Gen. Gordon waved for silence, and said he held in his hand a gavel made of wood, from a tree cut down by bullets upon the immortal field of Chickamauga, where so many noble men fell. And, with three raps of this historic gavel, he said: "The Chaplain General will now open our proceedings, as becomes us, by invoking God's blessing upon our deliberations."

Rev. Dr. J. William Jones, the Chaplain General of the United Confederate Veterans, then offered the following fervent prayer:

Oh! God our help in ages past, our hope for years to come. God of Israel, God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob—God of the centuries—God of our Fathers—God of Stonewall Jackson and Robert Lee, and Jefferson Davis—Lord of Hosts—God of the whole of our common country—God of our Southland—Our God! We bring Thee the adoration of grateful hearts as we gather in our Annual Reunion to-day.

We thank Thee that when men were needed all through the centuries Thou didst raise them up. We thank Thee, especially, for the noble leaders thou didst give to our Southland in "The days that tried men's souls," and for the unknown and unrecorded heroes of the rank, and file, who followed these leaders to an immortality of fame.

"We thank Thee, O God, that while so many of our comrades fell in battle or died from wounds or disease, and so many have since stepped out of ranks, yet there are so many still living, and so many who are permitted to gather in this great meeting.

We pray Thy blessing upon those assembled here, and upon all of our comrades everywhere.

God, bless our Confederate soldiers, their widows and their orphans. Give them temporal blessings convenient for them; but, above all, richest spiritual blessings.

God, bless this Confederate Veterans' Association, its officers and members, and all of the vast crowds of Confederates gathered in their old capital.

God bless our entire country—that we may have fruitful seasons and returning business prosperity. God bless our Southland, that the prosperity thou hast given it in the past may be but an earnest of yet more glorious things to come, and that the day may be hastened when she shall take her old place in leading the councils of this great country.

The Lord hear us, and answer us, and bless us, and pardon and save us, we beg for Christ, the dear Redeemer's sake, Amen!

After this beautiful and appropriate prayer, the band, in full appreciation of the spirit of the occasion, here struck up, "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

## GOVERNOR O'FERRALL'S ORATION.

[*Note.*—This gem of oratory and heartfelt welcome to the Veterans is inserted here in the order in which it was delivered, so it can be retained in the possession of every camp, and by every Veteran, as a priceless treasure.—ADJUTANT GENERAL.]

Gen. Gordon then introduced the orator of the day, as follows :

“*Ladies, Comrades, my Confederate Countrymen*—You are now to experience a rare treat, to listen to the more than eloquent words of welcome as they fall from the lips of one of Virginia’s silver-tongued orators, one whose name will be forever borne upon her immortal roll of honor, won upon her battle fields, and who has equally distinguished himself in her Councils of Peace; I now have the honor and exquisite pleasure to introduce to you the superb Chief Executive of the Old Dominion, Governor Charles T. O’Ferrall, who will welcome you to the soil of Old Virginia, as only he can do.”

After an almost unprecedented ovation, Governor O’Ferrell spoke as follows:

“*Veterans of the Confederacy*.—Would that I could fully voice my gratitude to Him ‘who wheels His throne on the rolling words’ for lengthening my days to witness this meeting and to speak to this great muster of soldiers, heroes and patriots.

“This panorama will ever be rivetted in my memory, and unless reason is dethroned, when life’s tide is fast ebbing, I shall recall these frosted heads and silvern locks now before me.

“What is this occasion? Why this mighty gathering? It is a reunion of men once engaged in a common cause.

“A little more than a generation ago a struggle began in this land, ‘the garden of Liberty’s tree’ on this continent, which was unsurpassed in its fierceness in history with its vast volumes. It was a struggle of eleven States of the American Union to free themselves from the bonds that held them to the remaining twenty-one States and nine Territories. It was a struggle of five and a half millions of people to sever the ties that bound them to twenty-one and a half millions. It was the southern section of the Republic against the northern section.

“On the side of the South was a land without a navy to guard her waters and protect her seaboard, without a treasury, without a currency which could be used beyond her borders, without effective arms and munitions except such as were captured; without bounties, for she spurned the idea of filthy lucre as an incentive to her sons to obey her call; without sufficient food or clothing; with her ports blockaded, and an army of six hundred thousand.

### ARMS AND MUNITIONS IN PLENTY.

“On the side of the North was a land with a powerful navy; a treasury plethoric with money, which was current everywhere, arms and munitions of the most approved patterns without limit, food and clothing in abundance, recruits from every clime, drawn by heavy bounties; resources of all kinds unbounded, and an army of 2,700,000.

"No ocean or other barrier separated the sections; nature afforded no obstruction to invading hosts; no forts could be built by the South to guard successfully important points. In the open field, without helmet or breast-plate, six Confederates met and engaged in mortal combat twenty-seven Federals.

"Have I drawn the contrast too sharply? Is my statement too strong? Certainly not, unless it be as to the relative strength of the two armies. I have spoken from the statistics of history, and surely it will not be charged that the pen of the chronicler has been partial to the South? But I will leave the historic recorder to stand or fall by his writings, and will call up witnesses whose testimony no doubting Thomas ever can question. At the National Capitol, with ink that will not fade, upon parchment that will not waste away, the facts are so plainly inscribed that they cannot be misunderstood or perverted. I lay the Federal army and pension rolls before the world. They shall speak and herald the truth. On the 30th day of June, 1895, the names of 1,125,000 living Federal soldiers of the war between the States were recorded in the War Department, of which number 970,524 were drawing pensions, amounting to nearly \$140,000,000 the preceding fiscal year.

"How many Confederate soldiers are still on the shores of Time? No government rolls contain their names; they are imprinted only upon the tablets of Southern hearts, but from reliable information there are not more than 225,000 in all the States, and we will accept this estimate as approximately correct when we look around us and find that, like mile-stones on the highway, far apart they stand—each lonely, with no comrade nigh at hand.

#### FIVE DEAD TO ONE LIVING.

"So, then, assuming that 'the remorseless archer' has aimed his shafts with impartiality, the ratio of about five to one still living indicates what it was in the lurid glare of battle.

"With these facts before us let me proceed, for, while I desire not to rekindle a single spark of the dying embers of the civil strife, if any remain, I must be 'as harsh as truth and as uncompromising as justice.' I shall allow no conservatism to bridle my tongue nor stifle freedom of expression. I shall

"——— nothing extenuate,  
Nor set down aught in malice."

"With such disparity in the strength of the armies and the resources of the two sections, is it a wonder that the children of the South of the present day can hardly realize that for four years the flag of the Confederacy was kept floating in heaven's breezes, and that the stories of Southern valor and fortitude sound to them like romance or fiction? They cannot understand how skill, dash and daring made up for overwhelming numbers, and devotion and self-sacrifice were able to neutralize the advantages of limitless resources.

"It is well for them that there are living participants in the stirring scenes of those trying years to relate to them, face to face, eternal truths ; to tell them that the soldiers of the Confederacy not only defended their own soil, but three times penetrated the enemy's country and three times thundered at the gates of the Federal Capitol, until the Federal President was ready to flee for safety.

"To tell them that leader after leader of the Army of the Potomac was relieved because unable to cope with the leader of the Army of Northern Virginia, and that every attack made upon the Confederate Capitol was repelled with terrific loss. To tell them that, finally, when a commander was assigned to the disheartened and discouraged army, who declared he 'never manœuvred,' and inaugurated a campaign of reckless disregard of human life and relied solely upon brute force—that he, too, for months only drove his divisions to defeat, slaughter and death ; that in the engagements of May, 1864, 60,000 hurled back 150,000, with a Federal loss of 41,000 killed, wounded and missing ; that at Cold Harbor, 'in the gray, rainy dawn,' 160,000 rushed with frantic impetuosity upon barely 50,000, and in thirty minutes dismay was spread in the blue lines and the shouts of victory ascended from the lines in gray ; that during the last autumn and winter 55,000 guarded a line thirty miles long and kept 180,000 at bay. To tell them that these achievements of the Army of Northern Virginia are only examples of its valor and of the valor of the other armies of the South.

#### SOLDIERS AS TEACHERS.

"Yes, it is well that Confederates still live to teach the children of the Southland the facts which proclaim the prowess of the southern armies in tones that awaken the slumbering ages, and that the Confederacy fell not until the weight of immeasurable odds was thrown against her lines and her intrepid sons, worn and hungry, had reached the extreme limit of human endurance, and she had no reserve, no recruits coming in, for the boy of tender years, as well as the man with wrinkled brow, stood in the breach, and she was taunted by her foeman with 'robbing the cradle and the grave.' Yes, to teach them that it was not till then that the spear of right was broken under the heel of might, and in the homely, yet pointed, reply of Robert Toombs to a taunt, that 'we simply wore ourselves out whipping our enemies,' and that if we had met them man to man, or two to one, our flag would this hour be streaming in this sunlight, and our country exalted among the nationalities of the earth.

"Veterans and comrades, you were enlisted in those bands who wrote their names in glory's skies, and carved them deep in the Temple of Fame; who made the cause of the South so imperishable and the renown of her armies so fadeless. You are the heroes of Manassas, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Seven Pines, Cold Harbor, Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Iuka, Corinth, Perryville,

Fredericksburg, Murfreesboro, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Vicksburg, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Kennesaw Mountain, Petersburg, Atlanta, Nashville, Fort Steadman and Hatcher's Run. Indeed, I might continue this list until perplexed by numbers.

" You carried your ensign wherever a warrior's arm could bear it. You endured hardships which no human imagination could picture and no mortal tongue could describe.

A GRAND COMPARISON.

" Your exploits equalled those of the heroic age in Grecian legends and your devotion was not surpassed by Leonidas and his 300 at Thermopylæ. In the path of duty no danger daunted you, no suffering subdued you, no force appalled you, and no defeat disheartened you. True as the dial to the sun, firm as the rock on the mountain crest, resolute as the lion aroused in his lair, with unblanched cheek and steady nerve, you obeyed every command, however rained the missiles of death. The greater the peril the stiffer were your sinews; the fiercer the battle the hotter was your blood. No Grecian phalanx, no Roman legion were ever adorned with badges more honorable than those you wear upon your manly breasts.

" It was neither conquest nor power for which you fought; it was in defence of home and country. The rights for which the founders of this republic struck were no more sacred to them than the rights for which you struck were dear to you. If you were rebels, so were the fathers of constitutional liberty of 120 years ago. If you fought to sever your connection with a Union whose bonds were galling, so did the men now immortalized in song and story when they snapped the cord of British allegiance in 1776. If you had within you a spirit that would not submit tamely to wrong and dared to assert itself in the front of grim-visaged might, it came to you by ancestral inheritance, or if foreign born, you imbibed it from the air you breathed.

" Rebels, 'tis a holy name;  
The name our fathers bore  
When battling in the cause of right,  
Against the tyrant in his might,  
In the dark days of yore."

" Then, call us Rebels, if you will,  
We glory in the name,  
For bending under unjust laws,  
And swearing faith to an unjust cause,  
We count a greater shame."

NO RECREANT VETERAN.

" Am I not reflecting your sentiments, my comrades? Is there a Confederate Veteran who is ashamed to stand with uncovered head in the sight of God and man and defend his cause against

aspersion? Is there one who has any apologies to offer, retractions to make? If so, breathe not his name, but let it rest as unhonored as his relics will lie in oblivion's cold grave. There is another lesson we should teach our children. We should not only impress upon them the stupendous odds against us and the prowess of the sons of the South, and that the term "Rebel," as applied to us, is an insignia of honor, but instill into them that we went to war only after all means had been exhausted to secure a recognition of rights guaranteed by a government which was the golden fruit of a victory baptized by the blood of Southerners from Boston Heights to the plains of Yorktown; that it was not until we found that we were no longer to be treated by our Northern brethren as joint heirs with them in a country which had been aroused to action by the bold words and fiery eloquence of a Southerner, whose Declaration of Independence was penned by a Southerner, whose armies were led to triumph by a Southerner, and whose Constitution was framed under the watchful eye of a Southerner.

"Yes, it is our bounden duty to them and posterity to proclaim that we did not strike until our remonstrances were treated with contempt, and our Northern brethren, like the British King, were 'deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity, and determined to continue 'a long train of abuses and usurpations,' and the bonds had become too galling, oppressive and dangerous to be worn by a people breathing the inspiring sentiments of liberty, imbued with the intense pride of freemen.

#### A GREAT PRIVILEGE.

"Veterans and comrades, how great is the privilege you are enjoying. While the whizzing bullet and shrieking shell and all shapes of foul disease counted their victims by the tens of thousands, and myriads since the bugle blast and drum beat ceased to thrill have passed to the eternal camping ground, you are still left in the land of your renown and permitted to participate in the sad pleasures and solemn rights of this occasion. From far and near you have wended your way, like pilgrims to their Mecca, to these precincts, where your cause was entombed. You represent not only every State from whose capitol dome the cross of St. Andrew rustled its silken folds, but Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Delaware—States not in the constellation of eleven stars—but whose plumed knights fell on almost every field, and with the crimson flow of noble breeds watered the soil, perhaps, of every State in the glorious confederation, and even the District, wherein the Federal Capitol throws its shadow, from whence young Columbians came rushing to join the ranks of the men in gray and place their all upon the altar of the South.

"Oh! how your minds must be traveling with swift wings back over the events of your early manhood!

"In the springtime that casts its fragrance and 'paints the laughing soil,' and makes all nature joyous, thirty-five years ago each of you buckled on your armor, bade loved ones good-by, received a mother's blessing or a wife's warm kiss, and unwound perhaps tiny arms from about your neck, closed the door of home behind you, and reported to your country for duty. Soon opened the carnival of gore. First the picket's signal gun was heard, then the desultory fire of the skirmishers, then came volley after volley of the line and the roaring of cannonry, followed before long by the ringing command, 'Charge!' that rose above the din like a greeting hail to death; then the yell that no foeman will ever forget; then the resounding shout of victory, or, perchance, the stern rallying cry of a repulse. This pictures truly, but in dull language, your experience running through the cycling seasons of the memorable years.

#### EXHILARATING MEMORIES.

"How these memories must be firing your brain, and the feelings of a night after a battle returning to you when either under a clear or murky sky, in the darkness or moonlight, you sat around your bivouac fires bewailing the loss of comrades or wrapped your blankets about you to seek relief from your heartaches, but only to find restless repose or to dream of the noble fellows whose warrior spirits that day had taken their flight to meet the warrior's God.

"But I must stop. I must banish, if I can, thoughts that open wounds so wide. Precious as they may be, these reflections touch a chord so sensitive as to leave naught but grief and pain.

"Veterans and comrades, 'the lion never counts the foes he confronts, nor weighs the enemies he has to scatter,' and so it was with the Confederate soldier, when he returned to the walks of 'peace and slumberous calm' he carried the same courage with him. He had surrendered in obedience to the order of his commander, given when further resistance would have been suicide. He was ready to still stand, though the blue lines encircled him like the coils of an anaconda, and certain death awaited him. So, when he took his parole, he held his head erect, and though he was vanquished, it required not the candle of Diogenes to discover in him a man still of full stature and noble heart. In the majesty of his unconquered will, and with his great soul trembling with emotions, he beheld his country, so bright and beautiful, prosperous and plentiful, before it was trampled by the hoof of war, in devastation and desolation, penury and want. He found her devoted women on bended knees sending up invocation for succor and help, and her patriarchs with bowed heads and drooping forms sitting in the hush and stillness of the awful hour. He listened to the peals of her church bells summoning her people to the holy sanctuaries, and they sounded to him like funeral knells.

## POST-BELLUM WORK.

"But his nerve failed not, and the iron was still in his veins, and girding up his loins, he registered a vow to dispel the gloom that enveloped his stricken land and raise her from her depths of misery, and carry her forward until she reached dizzy heights of material strength and commercial power. His vow was wafted by the winds that were sighing, and the breezes that were whispering never-dying names, to every corner where the ruins were spread and the living were treading light on the mounds of the dead. The fates seemed to be against him for a season, but, with a devotion and courage sublime he pursued his task, and now we behold in the effulgence and lustre of the South's redemption and progress, the grand culmination of his efforts and the splendid fulfilment of his vow.

"Evidences of restoration and prosperity have gladdened you everywhere on your way. Razed and beaten plantations, over which your visions swept in the dark epoch, when your heads were not hoary nor your locks silvern, when your bodies were strong, and your steps were nimble, are now smiling with bounteous crops; the closed avenues of trade have been reopened; the quenched fires of industrial enterprise have been rekindled, and multiplied a hundredfold; the clogged wheels of commerce have been set free and are revolving with lightning speed; the recesses of the earth have been explored, and the breasts of the mountains opened and made to yield up their treasures.

"Surely, indeed, is this Southland of ours basking in the sunshine of strength, wealth and power, all resulting from the indomitable will of her sons who were enlisted under her banner which was furled. She relied upon them as her support in war, and they have been her mainstay in peace.

"I come now to the performance of the special duty assigned me, I speak not at random when I assure those of you from beyond Virginia's borders that from the rock-ribbed peaks to the rolling billows, from rural district and busy mart, from city, town, village and hamlet; from stately mansion, humble dwelling and lowly cottage—from everywhere within the confines of this ancient commonwealth, come cordial greetings and earnest welcomes.

## SCENES OF TRIUMPH.

"Here in every landscape are fields of your triumphs, and here, too, is the fated spot where the doom of your Confederacy was sealed. All around you are memorials of the bitter strife where you can linger and commune with your thoughts until you grow sad, and the teardrop come speaking more eloquently than a thousand tongues. Here are monuments massive and compact in their superstructures to defy the storms in their rage, yet they may succumb, but the memories they are intended to perpetuate will live on in semipiturnal verdure through years unmeasured in their flight.

"Just in front of us, astride his noble war-steed, is the great captain of the nineteenth century, unsurpassed in legend or tradition. How thankful are we that the human hand has been gifted with the skill to convert inanimate matter into the living form of him, who, with Washington.

"—— shall ride immortal,  
And shall ride abreast of Time;  
Shall light up stately history,  
And blaze in epic rhyme;  
Both patriots, both Southerners true,  
Both "rebels," both sublime.

"Yonder, close by and facing the old capitol, so historic, in whose rotunda his mortal remains were laid in state, wrapped in martial glory and embedded in the flowery offerings of a sorrowing multitude, 'stands like a stone wall' that heir of fame whose genius lighted its own course, and hewed its own way, and whose soul knew no fear but the fear of God.

"Almost within sight, and on a beautiful boulevard sweet with roses, is the figure of Hill, 'the young thunderbolt.' From the high pedestal his eyes seem to be fixed upon the tall pine, still rooted in the distance, marking the spot where he fell a martyr to duty and his blood enriched the soil of the old Commonwealth that gave him birth.

Not far beyond, on the wayside, and among the cedars, stands a white column to indicate the field in which the chevalier of the Virginia army, the fearless and intrepid Stuart received his death-wound from the hand of a dastard whose life he had just spared.

"Amid the evergreens of the peaceful retreat, where the song-birds warble their lays and woman's hand tenderly cares for its turf-y mounds, and clears away noxious weeds, is the tribute of a loving people to the gallant Pickett, whose charge at Gettysburg is 'embalmed in deathless story.'

"In Monroe Park is the statue of Wickham, whose men ever followed his plume wherever he led, and he dared to lead wherever the bravest dared to venture.

"In the centre of this city's westward march is the ideal Howitzer in bronze, serving his gun in the clang and smoke of a battle—

"Unmoved, undismayed  
In the crash and carnage of the cannonade."

#### SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

"On Libby Hill rises the pillar to the soldiers and sailors of the Confederacy, crowned by the picket on his post, looking to the front and vigilantly guarding the approach to where his comrades slumber or lie awaiting the coming of the advancing column. No tribute more deserving could be paid, for it was the deeds of the private soldiers and sailors that made our generals and admirals achieve our victories, immortalized our flag and garlanded our cause.

"In the vicinity of Seven Pines and Mechanicsville, whose dreadful thunders loud roared, is a marble shaft reared in grateful remembrance of the patriot braves who lie under the bowers of beautiful Oakwood.

"And, in fragrant and picturesque Hollywood, above the dashing waters of the historic James, inspiring in its proportions, is the starry-pointing pyramid of granite with its circling and clinging vine, emblematical of a people's strong and cohesive love for the memory of the heroes who rest at its base or within its shadow.

"Yes, wherever your steps may carry you, wherever you may roam within the classic environs of this Capital City of your Confederacy, you will find something to awaken your emotions, quicken your pulse and bring a glow to your cheeks.

AN UNPARALLELED SCENE.

"The hours, however, will pass too swiftly, I fear, for you to visit every spot dear to you by associations and memories, before martial strains will summon you to take your places in the procession which will move with measured tread to where a sacred service will be performed and a holy duty discharged. On Thursday next, when the sun is in the meridian, you will proceed to a plat once a tented field, where the corner stone of another monument will be laid. It will be a scene unparalleled, unless I have read history's pages in vain. What monument is it? Is it to the father of a country, or a conquering hero? Oh, no! Neither; but to a vanquished leader and fallen chieftain. Shafts and columns have been reared, and cenotaphs and mausoleums built in all ages to the victorious and triumphant: but rarely to the defeated. Standing alone in majestic splendor will be the assembly on the second day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, to do homage to the memory of the central figure of a lost cause, and the disrobed executive of a conquered country nearly a generation after that cause went down into cimmerian darkness, and that country was wiped from the face of the map. When the work which will be begun so soon shall be completed. the world will behold a monument erected to an unseptered ruler by the free-will offerings of the scattered remnants of his armies and the descendants of his dead soldiers; by the high and the humble, the rich and the poor. Not a block will be placed by taxation, not a stone will be laid by government donation.

"Where do we find an explanation of this departure from the rule which seems to have governed people in all the rounds of the centuries? We find it in the hearts of the thousands here singing paeans and praises to him whose dust is inured in the soil of Virginia, but over whose tomb all the South keeps vigil. We find it in the deep and ever-living conviction of the sons and daughters of the South, in the eternal righteousness of the Confederate cause.

## THE SOUTH LOVED DAVIS.

"The South loved her President, and had unbending confidence in his loyalty and fidelity while he presided over her destinies. When the crushing blow came she knew he had been powerless to avert it, and when he was cast into prison her love grew stronger and stronger; as the chains on his ankles clanked the gloom of his dungeon increased, and outrages and insults were heaped upon him. Her admiration for his heroic bearing in his vicarious sufferings mounted higher and higher as the days, weeks and months ran their weary courses.

"Finally, when the heavy doors of his cell creaking on their hinges swung open and he walked forth to liberty again, she followed him into the seclusion of a private citizen, and there she saw brought out in bolder colors if possible his sublime character and manifold virtues. With a dignity born only of greatness, with unflinching firmness, and dauntless resolution, he received every dart that sped its way from the tight-drawn bow of malice and every shaft that malignant enmity could hurl. With eagerness he awaited his trial for high crimes and misdemeanors, anxious for a jury to sit in judgment upon him, and the world's tribunal to vindicate him and his people. But his earnest wish was never gratified. His country under him was an organized nation, and his captors knew it; when it capitulated it became a subjugated nation, and his captors knew it, and they dared not, in the face of the nations of the earth, try him for treason, and the prosecution was dismissed, though he had been made to suffer the penalties of a malefactor.

"Each day from his incarceration forward added a leaf to his fame-weaved chaplet, until 'the insatiate and impartial angel' touched him, and he passed peacefully from these stormy shores to blissful shades.

"Marble may crumble, bronze may corrode, the storms may level, and the elements may destroy;  
Yet triumph not, O, Time; strong towers may decay,  
But a great name shall never pass away."

## MAY NEVER MEET AGAIN.

"Veterans and comrades, some of us may never witness another reunion of the United Confederate Veterans, or meet again in the flesh. The ice of age is in the veins, and no fibre of steel longer in the sinews of many. Hourly our ranks are thinning, and the air is full of farewells to the dying and mournings for the dead. But let us here clasp hands and vow that until called to cross over the river we will be true to ourselves and to each other. Let us charge our children to keep green the memories we adore after we shall have passed away, and to cherish as the richest of all legacies a father's honorable record as a Confederate soldier.

"Now, in conclusion, welcome again, heroes of a storm-tossed past, patriots of a saddened but glorified land. Welcome, ye Veterans who stood in the line of duty amid the whirlwind, the earthquake and the flame; amid the shower of lead and the carnage of battle; amid wreck and desolation, with brain that never swerved, muscle that never quivered, and soul that never quailed.

"Welcome, all within Virginia's gates; welcome to her dominions 'without tithe or toll'; welcome to her homes hung with salutations; welcome to her open heart, overflowing with gratitude, love and veneration."

Tumultuous cheers and waving of banners and beating of canes followed Governor O'Ferrall's splendid address of welcome, and so deafening was the applause that the beautiful strains of the "Bonnie Blue Flag," as played by the band, were not heard, even a short distance away, for some time.

[NOTE.—The applause which greeted the orator was so frequent and continuous, that at times he could scarcely proceed, and is omitted at points where it occurred in the body of the oration, as it would mar its beauty.—ARJUTANT GENERAL.]

In the midst of Governor O'Ferrall's oration there was a commotion in the rear of the hall, which continued to grow and swell until those seated upon the platform could notice the cause of the excitement—the arrival of Lieut. Gen. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina. Gen. Gordon waved his hand and requested Governor O'Ferrall to suspend for a moment, saying: "I want to give these boys a chance to greet and shout over the great cavalry chieftain of South Carolina." General Hampton was met in the middle aisle by General Moorman, who took his arm and escorted him, amidst the wildest cheering, to a seat on the platform to the left of General Gordon. After an enthusiastic impromptu ovation given the old hero with a will, Governor O'Ferrall proceeded with his oration.

Subsequently, amidst the wildest cheering, Lieut. Gen. Cabell, Commanding Trans-Mississippi Department, was escorted by General Moorman to a seat on the platform to the right of General Gordon.

Just at the close of Governor O'Ferrall's oration, General Moorman escorted Lieut. Gen. S. B. Buckner, of Kentucky, upon the platform. He was received with deafening cheers and was cordially welcomed by General Gordon and introduced to the audience in the following words: "I want to present to the boys the eagle of Kentucky, old Simon Bolivar Buckner." General Buckner then addressed the Veterans as follows:

#### GENERAL BUCKNER'S ADDRESS.

"Comrades—I come to-day, as we came thirty years ago, from the frontier of this country, to give what aid we could to the cause that is represented here to-day. [Loud applause.] As I say, we were from the border land. My State did not secede, but many of

her sons, believing in the principles of civil liberty, which were advocated by those people of the South, left home and kindred behind us to contend for those principles and cast our fortunes with you. [Renewed applause.] Since that time we have seen no occasion to regret our course. [Continued cheers.]

“We are proud of your achievements, and we, of Kentucky, who sided with you, believe that what is left of civil liberty in this land was maintained and won by you of the South. [Cheers.] Nor do we regret our action—because we put regrets behind us. Whilst proud of our past, we do not regret the reunion in this city. While we believe in the principles of civil liberty, for which we fought, we think that it is better to have an undivided land than to have armies upon our frontiers and constant contentions amongst ourselves. Whilst cherishing the past we look proudly to the future, as we have seen that we have retained our proper place in the union of all the States. [Great applause.]

“I will not detain you, my comrades, from the regular proceedings of the day. I thank you for this cordial reception you have given me, because in giving it to me you give it to those soldiers in Kentucky who, leaving everything behind them, fought for principle alone.” [Loud cheers.]

At the close of General Buckner’s remarks, the Bues Band very appropriately struck up “My Old Kentucky Home,” which was greeted with cheers.

“I have now the pleasure,” said General Gordon, in again addressing the audience, “of presenting to you the Mayor of this historic city, who will welcome us to its hearts and homes.”

Mayor Richard M. Taylor, of Richmond, then spoke as follows:

### MAYOR TAYLOR’S ADDRESS.

*Mr. Chairman, Veterans, Ladies and Gentlemen.*—We meet to-day on historic ground. No higher privilege will ever be accorded to me than the one I now enjoy. As the Chief Magistrate of this city I am to bid its old defenders, in the name of all its people, welcome to our hearts and homes. Ever since our distinguished townsmen General Peyton Wise returned to us from your last reunion with the glad news that, this time, you would honor us with your presence, it has been our earnest wish to give you a greeting that would show our affectionate regard for such worthy guests. Our houses are open to you, and on the threshold we will meet you, with the clasp of a brother’s hand. [Applause.]

Your presence at this time is especially grateful, for you come for the pious purpose of laying the foundation of a noble monument, to the illustrious President of the Southern Confederacy. We are deeply thankful to you for this service, and that our city is to be blest by this memorial of virtue, bravery and undying constancy. We rejoice to see you here—where Jefferson Davis lived and where his ashes rest. [Applause.]

You stood by us here, in our greatest extremity, and now, in our better days, we try to show our gratitude. It is our sincere hope that our coming together may be in every way pleasant, and that when you leave us, you may carry away the sweet memory of friendship begun amidst the dark clouds of war made perfect in the radiant sunshine of peace. [Applause.]

In the name of our people, I most cordially give to you the freedom of our city.

At the conclusion of Mayor Taylor's speech, General Gordon said:

"I have now the pleasure of introducing to you General Peyton Wise, who will turn over to you this beautiful tabernacle."

General Peyton Wise then addressed the audience as follows:

### GENERAL WISE'S ADDRESS.

General Wise, addressing General Gordon, said:

"The time has come, my General, for me, on behalf of the Reunion Committee, to turn over this hall, built and decorated in honor of these Veterans, and everything else, and everybody in Richmond to your use and command, as Commander-in-Chief of these forces. For the rest, I want to say a word to these friends, not in the way of a speech, but to tell them a story. The best part of the story is, that it isn't a story at all. It is the absolute truth.

"When I was at the Fifth Annual Reunion in the goodly city of Houston, I attended a reception at the house of Judge Masterson, given in honor of our dear Winnie Davis. I staid there half an hour and then took the nearest street car. After I entered I found myself opposite to the weirdest figure of a Confederate Veteran I ever saw. Long gray locks fell upon his shoulders, from which depended a seedy old gray uniform overcoat lined with ragged red flannel. His limbs were cased in well worn gray breeches, which were loosely tucked in a pair of coarse top boots. His face was pale and ashen from the stubby gray beard that grew upon it. Big black eyes pierced through the spectacles perched upon a hooked nose, and the typical old time black slouch hat covered his head. When he saw my Lee Camp uniform, he asked. 'And where did you come from?' I replied that I came from Richmond, in Virginia. He said, 'I fit all along there during the war, and them are the best people I ever saw. When I was sick and wounded and in hospital the best ladies in the land dressed my wounds and washed my feet; they read the Bible to me, and they nourished me back to health and to the Confederate army.' He added, in a rambling sort of way, 'I tuk a great many things in Virginia, and the curious part of it all was that, although I swept a great many plantations of their chickens and their eggs, the next time I got back there the latchstring was on the outside, and I had new laid eggs for breakfast. But I never regretted anything that I tuk in Virginia, except one thing. You see, Rogers was my

friend. He and I went foragin' together. One night when Rogers and I were out foragin'; we came to the house of a 'widder'; there was a dim light in the window, and there was a dead baby in the house. We examined the commissaries and found eleven chickens and three pieces of shoat. But, recollecting the dead baby, I said to Rogers, 'Rogers, suppose we move on,' and we moved on. We marched many a mile, but we found nary a chicken, nary an egg, and nary a piece of shoat; and we turned back to the camp sorrowful. By and by, we came to the widder's house again. There was the same dim light in the window, and we knew that behind it were the widder and the dead baby, and I said to Rogers, 'Rogers, what shall we do?' and Rogers, he said, 'Suppose we divide wid her.'

"Here I interposed and asked, rather sternly, 'What did you do, sir?' and he replied, 'Rogers, he tuk six of them ar chickens.' 'And what did you do, sir?' I asked, still more sternly, and he answered, 'I tuk two of them ar pieces of shoat. I have always been sorry about this, but I am going to Virginia next year; I'm going to find that widder, and I am going to work for her the balance of my days.' 'Why, what,' I said, 'can you do for the widder? The snows of winter have frosted your head, have taken the pith out of your arms, in the nature of things, you must shortly die.' 'Oh,' he replied, 'the widder may die, but I ain't a gwyne to die.' 'When did you come to that conclusion, sir?' I asked, 'that you ain't a gwyne to die?' and he answered, 'Ever since I was 35 years of age and I was in the Confederate army.'

"The pith of the story is that the old Veteran was right when he said, 'I ain't a gwyne to die,' but he was wrong when he added that 'the widder might die.' The widder couldn't die—she was the widder of a Confederate soldier; and the baby wasn't dead—it only slept; and we shall find it again—up yonder—in the bosom of the Father, lisping praises to the God of all Salvation, because He doesn't let His Confederate children die.

"In the name of the widder and the baby; of the Confederate husband and father who had passed; of the weird old Veteran, surely become Virginian to work for the widder, and Rogers; in the name of our dear comrades, Jefferson Davis, Jeb. Stuart, and forty-three thousand others who dwell in Oakwood and Hollywood, but who still live, and of all your comrades of Richmond who live and move, I give you glad greeting. Your comrades of Richmond will 'divide' with you, not indeed and altogether after the manner of the old Veteran and Rogers, but with a division that knows no limit, and with hearts that leap to welcome you." [Great Applause.]

When General Peyton Wise had closed his address, General John B. Gordon was about to address the convention himself, when loud cries for General Hampton were heard from all portions of the hall. General Hampton beckoned to General Gordon to continue his own address, but there was no choice left him—he had to yield to the general demand of his fellow-comrades, who wanted to hear his voice once more. The enthusiasm spread to the galleries. The

ladies waved their handkerchiefs and fans and joined in the wild ovation which was given to the great Confederate cavalry leader. "Hampton, Hampton," was the cry, but General Hampton seemed unprepared for such a great reception. He bowed once or twice, but this did not stop the cheering. "Speak to them," said General Gordon, and when the famous South Carolinian finally did rise from his seat he became at once the centre of another ovation, which far surpassed anything heard up to that time.

General Hampton then spoke as follows :

### GENERAL HAMPTON'S ADDRESS.

*"Mr. President and Comrades—I could always talk loud enough to make you hear the word 'Charge!' [Laughter] I am glad to have the opportunity to meet the Veterans again and to mingle with those whom I once had the honor to command. It is proved by the sacrifices I have made to meet you because (and here his voice trembled with emotion) in all human probability I shall never have this honor again. But, animated by the same spirit that has actuated you, I have come to pay my homage to that great man and true Confederate, Jefferson Davis. [Applause.] I have come, and I have been told that they have assigned me to the command of the cavalry. I have come to ride again at the head of the broken ranks of those men whom I was always so proud to see with their gleaming sabres flashing in the front. I have just told your Governor how fortunate he was. By the by, some one has said that he has never seen a dead cavalryman. [Applause, mingled with laughter.] I said to Governor O'Ferrell, 'You ought to be very happy that you were in my command, for if you had not been in my command you would not have been here to make that speech.' [Renewed laughter.] I was not so fortunate. He was prepared to speak, and made a magnificent speech. I will confess that I was proud of my cavalryman—I did not expect to speak when I came here."*

"Go on, go on," exclaimed an old comrade, and General Hampton continued as follows :

"During my associations around here in this little neck of woods, I was called on to fight more than to speak." [Loud cheers.] Raising his voice higher, in response to the request from the audience, "Louder," he added :

"My fellow-citizens—my old comrades—I would be fighting again if the flag of the Confederacy was still waving. [A voice, 'That's right.] I want to impress upon you the last words I ever heard our illustrious General Robert Lee say.

#### NO APOLOGIES.

"It was after the war, and I was in his house talking to him about it. He said, 'I did only what my duty demanded. I could never have taken any other course without dishonor.' And, turning those noble, flashing eyes to me, he said : 'If it was all to do

over again, I would act precisely as I have done.' [Loud applause.] And I repeat to myself what my great chieftain said—I have no apologies to offer.' [Continued applause, mingled with exclamations from the audience of 'That's right.']}

"When my State called upon me, and called all of her children to volunteer, I entered the army as a private—

"By the by, I think the privates are entitled to more credit than anybody else in the army. [Laughter.] We could have had good privates without good officers, but could not have had good officers without privates. [Renewed laughter.] I always take off my hat to the tattered jacket of a private—the man who did not desert then and who has not deserted since. I am sorry to say that a good many I know have deserted since.

My friends, I cannot take my seat without thanking you for the cordial and grateful and unexpected honor you have paid me in the welcome you have extended to me. Believe me that if there is anything left to me in life it is the proud thought that I was a Confederate soldier, I want no other epitaph upon my monument than that I was a Confederate soldier. I cannot shake hands with all of you. If I had as many hands as Briarius I could not do that. My heart goes out in thanks to you, and if we cannot meet again here we can across the river under the shade of the trees. [Loud applause.]

At the conclusion of General Hampton's remarks General Gordon arose and was received with the wildest applause, after the cheering had subsided he delivered the following eloquent, masterly address, which met with rapturous applause throughout;

### GENERAL GORDON'S ADDRESS.

"*Governor, Mr. Mayor and General Wise, Ladies and my Confederate Comrades.*—You will not wonder that I am literally overwhelmed by the flood of emotions which this scene evokes as we look upon the grizzled locks and furrowed brows of these stalwart men, who, thirty years ago, were soldiers of an army which they immortalized by their deeds, when their presence in Richmond so vividly recalls that heroic era in which they were the heroic actors; when we remember the position of Richmond—of Virginia—throughout whose borders and over whose homes the tides of war swept from first to last, with their wildest and most destructive floods; when we recur to the dauntless prowess of her sons, and to the fortitude and almost martyrdom of her glorious women, who, for our sakes, stripped their homes of the simplest comforts—when, I say, all these deathless memories thrill us afresh, as we gather again in this long-beleaguered and ever-beloved city, how utterly inadequate are the words of our lips to express the emotions of our hearts!

"Let me say to these gentlemen, who, in the name of this great people, bid us welcome, that full and cordial as is our appreciation of this splendid reception we are in no sense surprised at its princely munificence. We are not surprised because we know

Virginia and Virginians. For nearly three hundred years on the banks of this historic river there have lived and died in successive generations the most chivalric of men and the fairest and noblest of women. At every stage of history—from the earliest settlements, through the colonial period and the eventful life of the Republic, it has been Virginia's destiny to hold the position of primacy and leadership in every cause to which her proud people have given their allegiance.

## PEERLESS VIRGINIA.

"Old Dominion—peerless Virginia, whose very name is the synonym of all that is glorious in Republican history, was the nursery of our distinctive civilization and the foster-mother of our American freedom. It was Virginia that first established representative popular government on this new continent. It was she that laid the foundations, deep and abiding, of legislative liberty. It was she that first denounced by legislative protest, the British Stamp Act as subversive of chartered rights. It was her hand that 'rang the alarm bell' and 'gave the signal' that aroused the colonies. It was her two illustrious sons who wrote—the one our 'Bill of Rights,' and the other the Constitution for the Union of the States. It was Virginia's fortune to give to both those immortal armies, the Revolutionary and the Confederate, their illustrious Commanders-in-Chief. With such a history, therefore, who could doubt the character of the reception which Virginia would accord to these battle-scarred Veterans wherever and whenever convened upon her soil ?

" Profoundly impressed by this boundless hospitality, and keenly sensible of its every meaning, I should fall far short of my duty to the Southern people, and to the Republic itself—if I failed to analyze to some extent its import and purpose. I should fall short of my duty to Virginia as our queenly hostess, and to these Confederates as her noble guests, if I failed to note the unselfish motives which prompt the one and the patriotic impulses which inspire the other.

## NOT THE VICTORS.

" Of all the public honors ever paid to the world's heroes, none have been so unique in character as these heart felt tributes offered by the Southern people. Were the recipients of these honors, the ex-soldiers of victorious armies, bringing to a grateful people the trophies of their triumphs, the world would comprehend the meaning of a welcome such as is here extended; but they were not the victors in that Titanic struggle. They are the shattered remnants of long since disbanded armies, which leave to posterity no acquisitions of territory, no accretions of public wealth, or of political

power. The legacy which these men leave to their children and people is a record of untarnished honor, and of the most heroic, defensive struggle in human annals; and the sole compensation for their services and suffering is that reward which noble natures feel in such recognition by their grateful countrymen.

"On the other hand, no popular assemblies of intelligent and high-spirited citizens, in the world's history, were ever freer from partisan zeal, or self-seeking spirit, or ignoble jealousies, or sinister intent, and the muse of history will yet embalm in one of her sweetest stories the absolutely unselfish character and exalted aims of these Confederate gatherings. The pathos of that recital will be deepened by its simplicity, and its beauty heightened by the lesson which it will teach to humanity. That story will record the simple but sublime truth that these reunions occurred year after year, and left behind them at every stage of their proceedings the indisputable proofs that these broad-minded men were neither embittered by disappointments, nor dwarfed by ignoble passions, nor warped by political ambitions, nor narrowed by sectional prejudice, nor blinded to the interests of the common country by selfish aims; but that, made unselfish through suffering, broadened and ennobled by sacrifice, refined and purified in the fires of affliction, they embrace as a brother every true lover of their country and acknowledge no superiors in devotion to the Commonwealth, and in unfaltering support of the laws, the flag, the honor and the freedom of the American republic.

"And now, by the memory of that white-robed army of comrades who have gone before us to the better land, but whose spirits are with us to-day, and voicing the sentiments of the thousands here assembled and of the tens of thousands who long to be with us—in their name and as their representative, I lay at Virginia's feet the sincerest tributes of our grateful hearts."

"Before we proceed with our business," said General Gordon, after he had closed his address proper. "I wish to introduce the ex-Mayor of Virginia." [Laughter.]

When about to introduce Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson General Gordon's attention was called to the slip of his tongue. "Well, what did I say," he continued, "you might have known that the city of Richmond was meant."

Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson, after being introduced to the convention, on behalf of the ladies of the Confederate Memorial Literary Society, invited all the delegates and their ladies to attend the reception to be given from 8 to 10 o'clock that evening to Mrs. Jefferson Davis at the former home of the President of the Confederacy.

ON CREDENTIALS.

General Gordon then announced that the first business in order was the appointment of the Committee on Credentials and the clerk read the names of the following representatives of the various States as members of that committee:

Maryland—James W. Owens.

Virginia—Col. Thomas Ellett.

North Carolina—Capt. L. S. Belden.

South Carolina—Iredel Jones.

Georgia—Col. W. L. Sheppard.

Florida—Gen. E. M. Laws.

Alabama—E. Troup Randle.

Mississippi—D. B. Waddell.

Texas—Gen. W. N. Bush.

Missouri—W. H. Woodson.

Tennessee—Capt. D. Shields.

Louisiana—Gen. W. J. Behan.

Arkansas—Majr. Wm. P. Campbell.

Indian Territory—Genl. John L. Galt.

Oklahoma—Col. Jno. O. Casler.

Kentucky—Bush W. Allin.

General W. J. Behan, of Louisiana, was selected Chairman of the Committee.

General Gordon then called for the report of the Historical Committee and on Southern School History, by its chairman, General S. D. Lee.

As General Lee arose there were calls all over the assemblage, "Lee, Lee, Lee." But, before he commenced reading his report, General Gordon announced that Dr. J. L. M. Curry would address the audience immediately following the reading of the report of the Historical Committee, upon the subject matter.

A motion was then made and seconded that the reading of the report of the Historical Committee be postponed.

General Jackson immediately arose and said:

"*Mr. Chairman*—I would like to speak to that motion to postpone the reading of the report of the Historical Committee. I desire to say, my comrades, that at all these meetings we do not work up to the important business which demands our attention as comrades here. I am sure those who are visiting here, and that the comrades themselves, will be glad to listen to so important a report as that of the Committee on History. Nothing is of more importance to us than a history which will give to our children the true facts of what we did in the Confederate army. I therefore hope that the comrade will withdraw the motion and let us go forward with the reading."

The motion was withdrawn, and General Lee proceeded to read this exhaustive and admirable report.

During the reading of this report considerable disorder occurred in several parts of the building, and Comrade Allen Barksdale, of Louisiana, suggested that the floor be cleared of all except delegates and order restored.

A motion was then made that the reading of the report of the Historical Committee be postponed until to-morrow morning. Moved that this motion be laid on the table; but, before being acted upon, the previous motion was withdrawn.

Comrade Barksdale, of Louisiana, then moved that six sergeants-at-arms be appointed to clear the aisles and maintain order.

General Gordon then said: "The chair desires to explain that the report which is now being read brings before the convention its most important business, and that is, business of impartial history. I therefore appeal, not only to your sense of justice to General Lee, but to your sense of justice to yourselves, to observe silence and hear this report."

General Lee then proceeded with the reading and was frequently interrupted with applause, and at its conclusion General W. H. Jackson, of Tennessee, moved that the report of the Committee on History be received, its recommendations adopted and the report spread upon the minutes.

Before the motion was put, a delegate offered as an amendment to embody in it the thanks of the Association. General Jackson stated that would be brought up later, and the amendment was withdrawn and the motion was unanimously carried.

General W. H. Jackson also moved that the thanks and appreciation of the convention be extended to the Committee on History for its admirable report, and that the committee be continued, with full power and authority to appoint sub-committees and take such steps as it may deem best to bring about a completion of the work, and to fill any vacancies occurring amongst its members, which motion was also unanimously carried.

General Gordon then called for the report of the Historical Committee and on Southern School History, by its Chairman Lieutenant General S. D. Lee. As General Lee arose there were calls all over the assemblage. Lee! Lee! Lee! General Lee was then formally recognized by the chair and read the splendid and exhaustive report of the Committee, and was interrupted by almost continuous applause. The report is as follows:

RICHMOND, VA., June 30th, 1896.

Major General George Moorman, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, United Confederate Veterans:

GENERAL:—Your Committee, known as the "Historical Committee and on Southern School History," appointed August 13th, 1892, made report at the reunion of the Veterans at Birmingham, Ala., April 25th and 26th, 1894, which report was unanimously adopted, and the Committee continued with enlarged powers to fill vacancies, and to recommend histories, and to encourage their adoption.

At the Fifth Annual Reunion, held at Houston, Tex., May 22nd, 23rd and 24th, 1895, your Committee submitted a second report, closing with the following recommendation: "In conclusion your committee recommend the enlargement of this committee to fifteen, so as to embrace a member from each of the Southern States, and thus insure a larger number for the transaction of business."

This report was unanimously adopted, including the above recommendation.

#### GENERAL GORDON'S ORDER.

In conformity with this action of the Veterans, the Commanding General issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., August 31st, 1895.

#### GENERAL ORDERS No. 147.

The Historical Committee and on Southern School History, created by General Orders Nos. 75 and 118, current series, from these headquarters, to formulate a plan to secure a true and reliable history of the late civil war, and to select proper and truthful histories of the United States to recommend for use in the public and private schools of the South, of which the distinguished soldier and peerless citizen, Lieutenant-General Stephen D. Lee, is Chairman, at present consists of only seven members, as follows:

Lieutenant-General S. D. Lee (Chairman) Starkville, Miss.  
Professor W. R. Garrett, Nashville, Tenn.

Professor J. N. Stubbs, Wood's Cross-Roads, Gloucester County, Va.

General Clement A. Evans, Atlanta, Ga.

Major-General Ellison Capers, Columbia, S. C.

Colonel H. L. Bentley, Abilene, Tex.

Professor J. W. Nicholson, Baton Rouge, La.

In the eloquent and exhaustive report submitted to the reunion at Houston, Tex., the committee recommended that their number be increased so as to embrace one member from each Southern State or Territory, or U. C. V. Division.

Reciting the truism from Macaulay, in their appeal to the survivors and to the rising generation, that "a people which takes no pride in the noble achievements of remote ancestry will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered by remote descendants," the committee, as constituted, performed such splendid work in the matters entrusted to them, in their patriotic utterances, in their truthful and fearless exposition of Southern facts and history, and completeness of the record, that the glory of the work performed by the Historical Committee would alone fully justify the organization, should nothing else be accomplished by the order.

The general commanding hereby appoints the following additional members to this committee, who will report to the Chairman, Lieutenant-General S. D. Lee:

Major-General S. G. French, Winter Park, Fla.  
Colonel H. A. Newman, Huntsville, Mo.  
Major W. P. Campbell, Little Rock, Ark.  
Colonel D. M. Wisdom, Muskogee, I. T.  
Major Graham Daves, Asheville, N. C.  
Major-General F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.  
General Basil Duke, Louisville, Ky.  
Colonel Winfield Peters, Baltimore, Md.  
Captain W. Q. Lowd, Washington, D. C.  
Colonel John O. Casler, Oklahoma City, Okla.  
Captain William Montgomery, Romney, W. Va.

By order of

J. B. GORDON,

*General Commanding.*

GEORGE MOORMAN,

*Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

(OFFICIAL)

#### WORK OF THE COMMITTEE.

Your committee, thus enlarged to represent every Southern State, have thought it best to direct their deliberations to the following points:

1. To a review of former reports, with special reference to the recommendations heretofore made.
2. To an examination of the results which have so far been accomplished by the former recommendations.
3. To the consideration of such additional matters as properly come within the purview of the committee.

After a careful review of the report submitted at Birmingham, your committee unanimously and cordially approve its statements and its general scope and purport. We find that it is patriotic and liberal in tone, correctly reflecting the generous and honorable sentiments of the Confederate Veterans. At the same time it firmly and strongly sets forth the injustice which has been done the South by partisan historians, who have perverted many historical facts and ignored others. It also points out the culpable indifference of the South in permitting the facts of history to be perverted or ignored. It urges upon all Veterans, upon all the people of the Southern States, and upon all just minded men, North or South, to rise above partisan spirit, and to unite in the effort to preserve the truth of history, and to hand down to posterity a true record of the Civil War.

The report goes deeper, and comments on the neglect of Southern history from the Colonial times to the present. It then proposes a remedy. This remedy is set forth in the recommendations of the report, preceded by an explanatory discussion. Your committee renew these recommendations, and can find no stronger way to urge them than by quoting the language of the previous reports as follows:

#### A GENERAL HISTORY.

"The order of the Association creating this Committee requires us 'to formulate a plan for securing a true and reliable history of the late Civil War.' In attempting to formulate this plan, the committee has been led to examine the whole field of history. We find, as has been heretofore set forth in this report, that justice to the South requires that the entire field of history he explored, and its neglected facts be faithfully gathered and portrayed. We need a 'Renaissance' of history throughout the South. We have looked around for the best agency to effect this object.

"What will be the most efficient agency? It must be a universal agency, a continuing agency, an influential agency. It must be an agency that can stimulate historical research; create historical taste; produce not only one work, but many works; employ not only one mind, but many minds; make the work assume various shapes, not only in the form of standard histories and school histories, but also State histories, Magazine articles, historical essays, popular sketches, local history, etc. It is unfortunately true that our people have neglected history. They have not only neglected to write, but they have neglected to read what is written. Historical taste and historical literature must assume various phases. There is a deplorable lack of knowledge of State history and of local history. Here is a mine rich in unexplored history and poetry. We need workers in the field. Very few, even of our educated citizens, have devoted much attention to the histories of their respective States. This history, when developed, will touch the popular heart. No one mind can explore this wide field, and no one work can cover the ground. We need a separate history for each State.

Besides, we do not wish to limit our work to the present time. Can we not kindle a flame which will not burn out with the life of our generation? There is but one agency which can compass all these purposes, and can add to them another of great value—that agency is our leading Southern Universities. They have the means, the prestige, the appliances, the undying life. They could put work into immediate operation, and continue it forever. We, therefore, suggest that the Association recommend the following plan: That every university in the South establish a chair of American history; that this chair be

not overloaded with additional work, but its occupant be allowed leisure, and be provided with appliances for historical investigation and authorship; that the occupant of this chair be selected with special reference to his fitness for historical authorship, and also for inspiring students with a spirit of original historical investigation; that the Chair of American History include a comprehensive course, embracing not only the history of the United States, but also the history of the entire American continent, which should be taught in a manner suited to matured minds, leading them to original investigation. The inauguration of such a course in our Southern Universities, leading to a full comprehension of the history, geography and relations of the various members of the American continent, would give the coming generation of Southern youth a broad knowledge, which would bring to the South a benefit which need not be enlarged on.

#### TO HAVE HISTORY TAUGHT.

We, therefore, recommend and urge:

1. That the Association recommend to the Legislatures of the several Southern States to provide in the public school course for teaching the history of the native State one year, and also for teaching the history of the United States one year, and for the establishment and support of a chair of American history in the State University, or in some suitable State Institution; and also for encouraging the preparation of State school histories.
2. That the Association recommend that all private schools and academies make provision for teaching the history of the native State one year, and the History of the United States one year.
3. That the Association appoint suitable committees to memorialize the several Legislatures and authorities of universities and schools, and to request the co-operation of State historical societies, State literary societies, the press, etc.

#### SCHOOL HISTORIES.

1. The importance of placing and teaching impartial and accurate histories of the United States in all our schools cannot be overestimated nor exaggerated. With this end in view, at the former meeting of this committee, the following resolution was adopted:

"To select such of existing school histories as are truthful and just in their statements in reference to the causes and facts of the late war, and recommend the same for use in all our schools in order of preference, if possible, and practical."

2. In pursuance of this resolution your committee has grouped all existing histories under three heads: (1.) Those written and published in the North pronouncedly unfair to the South, her institutions, and her part in history. (2.) Those written and published in the North apparently fair in their treatment of Southern questions. (3.) Those written and published in the South.

#### GROUP 1.

These works were for the most part issued in the first ten or fifteen years following the close of the late war, and reflect in full the sentiment then generally prevailing over the northern section of our country. Dictated by prejudice and prompted by the evil passions that time had not then softened, they need not be considered by the committee.

#### GROUP 2.—NORTHERN HISTORIES APPARENTLY FAIR.

A number of the books belonging to Group 1 have been either (a) revised and emasculated in their effort to curry favor with the text-book patrons of both sections, or (b) separate editions made for Northern and Southern schools. To these have been added a number of works published in recent years, which, avoiding any positive statement derogatory to the South, studiously suppress every fact of American History upon which the justice of the Southern cause and purity of motive of Southern political leaders are based. (c) Histories written and published at the North, in which an honest effort is made to do justice to the South. While some of these histories contain many excellent features, they ignore many facts which the South, as a section, takes a patriotic pride in, and they fail to present the distinctive features of Southern civilization with force and fidelity, or to give due prominence to the work done by the South as a factor in the Union. We are gratified to note that several of these histories have been revised so as to exclude objectionable expressions, and to include facts of history favorable to the South, which have heretofore been ignored, and we hope that the time is not far distant when writers of history from either section will take pride and pleasure in presenting with cordiality and enthusiasm the distinctive work of each section as a factor of our common country.

We believe that the records of the nation contain many neglected facts of history, which, when clearly presented, will not only justify the motives and purposes of the South as a section, but will tend to promote kindly feeling between the sections and to instill sentiments of patriotism and mutual respect. For such reasons we are unwilling that facts of history of which the South has just right to be proud shall be omitted in the instruction of our children.

## GROUP 3.—SOUTHERN HISTORIES.

This group constitutes a small number of published works, which have been examined with reference to the following points:

1. Is the history value impaired by inaccuracy, or by an overdrawn, exaggerated narrative of events, in which self-glorification takes the place of calm statement of the whole truth, which alone is necessary to support the position of the South in national affairs?
2. Do they compare in typographical appearance with other attractive histories?
3. Are they practical teaching text-books?
4. In illustrations do they give equal prominence to events and individuals of the South and to those of the North?
5. In the treatment of the American Revolution do they do full justice to the men of the South in the field and forum, and do they make the point that the war was for independence and self-government, and that the Southern people were animated by these principles in the last war?
6. Are the questions of sovereignty and slavery dispassionately treated?
7. Do they touch fully the importance, and in most cases predominant part taken by Southern men in the Revolution; in the constitutional convention; in shaping the affairs of the government; in extending the domain of the United States to our present limits; in maintaining our national honor and credit abroad, and in properly presenting the characteristics of Southern life and civilization?
8. Do they denominate the last war a "rebellion," instead of a conflict between the States?
9. In giving a truthful narration of the events of the Civil War, do they exhibit the unparalleled patriotism manifested by the Southern people in accepting its results, and the courage and perseverance displayed by them in building up their shattered homes and ruined estates?

## BOOKS THAT ARE ENDORSED.

In the opinion of this committee, these are some of the most important features necessary to an accurate and impartial history of the United States. We are gratified to find that Southern people are beginning to awaken to the importance of writing their own history; that a few Southern authors have prepared works for use in the schools, which more or less embody the features above enumerated, viz.:

"Hansell's Histories," written by Professor H. E. Chambers, of Louisiana.

"History of the American People," written by J. H. Shinn, of Arkansas.

"History of the United States," written by A. H. Stephens, of Georgia.

"History of the United States," written by George F. Holmes, of Virginia.

"History of the United States," written by R. R. Harrison, of Virginia.

"History of the United States," written by Blackburn & McDonald, of Maryland.

"Grammar School History of the United States," written by L. A. Field, of Georgia.

"History of the United States," written by J. T. Derry, of Georgia.

Your committee cordially commend the zeal of the above authors for the work already undertaken and done in the cause for which this committee was created, induced, as we believe, by the pure incentive of presenting truthful history, and doing justice to the South, and we commend their books as being suitable for use in our schools.

We also recommend the following as suitable to be used as a supplementary reader in our schools:

"The Civil War," by Mrs. Ann E. Snyder, of Tennessee.

In conclusion, your committee is gratified to know that other school histories are in preparation by Southern authors, which give promise of great excellence, and indicate that the best thought of the country is being enlisted in this important cause; and we recommend that the Association provide the proper organization for carrying into effect the recommendations of this Committee.

#### REPORT MADE AT HOUSTON.

The second report, made at Houston, Tex., May 22, 23 and 24, 1895, reiterates the same general recommendations and adds others. We quote the language as follows:

Your Committee recommend a continuance of the same policy as marked out in our first report, and a more complete organization of sub-committees for each State to press active work. The policy should be maintained, which is now beginning to bear fruit, that policy being to begin at the foundation by stimulating public sentiment to bring to the work of formulating history many minds, to reach the educational institutions, and the youth of the country through our Southern Universities. This is a deeper, surer and more permanent mode of vindicating the South, than relying upon the employment of one or more writers to act as special attorneys to plead the cause at the bar of history. Your Committee, therefore, renew and reiterate their recommendations made in the first report at Birmingham.

The report then makes the following additional recommendations, which your Committee herewith quote and renew:

"Your Committee also recommend that each and every camp in this Organization make it an immediate duty to have prepared before all the members 'cross over the river,' a correct roll of every company raised in every county, giving names on original roll; those killed in battle, and in what battle, those wounded, those who died from wounds and diseases, and those who got through the war; that State organizations urge this duty on their respective Legislatures through efficient committees to lay the recommendations of this Committee before their respective State Legislatures, and ask appropriations to carry them into effect.

"Your Committee with pleasure recommend the *Confederate Veteran*, published by Comrade S. A. Cunningham, at Nashville, Tenn., which has virtually become the organ of this great Association. It is doing valuable work in clearing up hidden facts of history connected with the great struggle. It would be a fortunate event if a larger subscription list would enable its publishers to enlarge its pages and make it the medium of more extended publications connected with the war and the causes leading to the war.

#### AVOID UNKIND PUBLICATIONS.

"We cannot too strongly urge upon our people the great importance of avoiding, as far as possible, the purchasing and disseminating of books and literature which are unkind and unfair to the South, which belittle our achievements, impugn our motives, and malign the characters of our illustrious leaders. An example of this kind of literature is the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, which, while a work of exceptional merit in many particulars, abounds in such a distortion of historical facts in reference to the South as could have emanated only from ignorance or malignity. A yet more flagrant example of this kind is a reprint in part of that *Encyclopædia*, known as the R. S. Peale reprint, now being advertised in Southern newspapers.

"It is with much pleasure that your Committee can report the growing interest in having the history of the South, properly, truthfully and impartially written. We believe there are Southern authors now preparing histories; and as your committee was directed and empowered to add to the list of histories for our Southern schools, your Committee now recommends that the *History of the United States* by Mrs. Susan P. Lee, of Lexington, Va., be added to said lists, as filling the requirements of histories that should be used in our schools. It has been brought to the attention of your Committee that the Grand Camp of Virginia has asked that the United Confederate Veterans' Association take steps in having a "history" of the Confederate War, its causes, character and consequences published. Now, your Committee endorse the idea that such a history should be

written, and invite any party who desires to undertake the task, to do so, and let each history, as it is written, stand or fall on its own merit. Your Committee find it quite impossible to examine manuscripts and pass on the merits or de-merits of any particular author, but, as in the past, as to school histories, throw open the field to authors of the history of the Confederate War, its causes, character and consequences.

#### DR. CURRY'S EXCELLENT BOOK.

"We would call especial attention to a recent work of Dr. J. L. M. Curry, entitled "The South, Constitution and the Resulting Union." It is one of the best books that has been written or published since the war. It is catholic, broad and patriotic, and at the same time, clear, terse and condensed, presenting only those salient points of American History with which every citizen of this great republic should be familiar. Without doing injustice to any section of the country, it does immortal honor to the genius of our soldiery and the patriotism of our people, and we recommend its general use in the families and Schools of the South."

After reviewing the two reports, and especially considering the recommendations above recited, your Committee turned their attention to an examination of the results that have been accomplished. We are gratified to find that important public movements have followed closely upon these recommendations, and are apparently connected with them. While we cannot designate all of them as results of your Committee's suggestions, yet we may safely say that they are manifestations of the same convictions of thought and the same sentiments which found expression in the recommendations of your Committee, and in the resolutions of this Association.

#### CHAIR OF HISTORY ESTABLISHED.

1. The resolution of this Association, recommending to the Legislatures of the several Southern States to establish in one of the State colleges or universities the Chair of American History, met prompt response from the State of Tennessee. The Tennessee Division of the United Confederate Veterans; the Daughters of the American Revolution; the Historical Society and the two representative educational organizations; the State Teachers' Association and the Public School Officers' Association at once took the matter in hand. Each of these Organizations passed resolutions of endorsement, and appointed committees to petition the Legislature. Various local organizations co-operated with the movement; among them, the several Confederate Camps and the County Teachers' Associations. One of the first bills introduced into the Legislature was a bill to create the Chair of American History. The joint Committee of Education

of the Legislature made an able report, strongly urging the establishment of the Chair, and closing with the following recommendation:

"That an additional appropriation of \$5000 per annum be appropriated to the Peabody Normal College, which shall be used as follows: \$2000 for the general expenses of the college, and \$3000 for the support of the Chair of American History, to be applied to the salary of the occupant of the chair, and to the expenses or original investigation, the accumulation and care of historical material, the purchase of manuscripts and books; said chair to be devoted to the history of the United States and of the American Continent, and to give especial attention to the history of Tennessee."

The Legislature made enactments in accordance with this recommendation, and the chair was established at the Peabody Normal College, which is the literary department of the University of Nashville. The first Chair of American History in any Southern State was thus established in the first chartered institution of learning west of the Alleghany Mountains.

This chair was organized June, 1895, to be devoted to the following objects:

"1. The instruction of students in the history of Tennessee, in the history of the United States, and in the general history of American nations."

"2. To collecting and preserving historical records and material for history."

"3. To pursuing original historical investigations."

"4. To historical publications."

In connection with this chair, the American Historical Magazine is issued as a quarterly publication by the college, which announces its objects as follows:

"This Magazine will serve as a medium for disseminating the information obtained through the researches which have been instituted by the Chair of American History, and which will be directed to reviving neglected facts of history, to correcting misrepresentations of historical writers, and to presenting historical facts hitherto unpublished. While the work of this chair will extend to the entire field of the United States history, and to the history of the various nations of America, especial attention will be devoted to the rich mine of Tennessee history."

#### GOOD EXAMPLE TO FOLLOW.

Your committee take pleasure in making public acknowledgment of this prompt response to the recommendations of this Association, and urge upon the Legislature of every Southern State to follow the laudable example. We note with pleasure that the matter is now being agitated in other States.

If all our Southern Universities would rise to the true conception of the grandeur of American history in the earlier

periods producing heroes who acted in the obscurity of the wilderness parts fit to adorn the theatre of the world; in its later developments transcending in progress, achievement and institutions the proudest records of ancient or modern times, they would unite to develop this valuable field of education, culture and research. They would direct the ambition of our Southern youth to explore the mines of historic wealth, which now lie hidden in legends in scattered records, in unpublished manuscripts, and in the memories of a few old pioneers, who still linger amid the institutions they have helped to create. They would train growing intellects to the philosophic study of American institutions and their wonderful development. The great work of the South as a factor in building the United States, and in developing its political and social institutions would be traced by sympathetic pens. Southern indifference to history would be cured, and the South would assume in the writing of American history the place which it has always borne in the making of American history.

#### IMPROVEMENT IN TEACHING.

II. Your committee note with much pleasure the recent improvement in teaching American History in our schools. Not only in the South, but all over the United States, the relations between the sections seem to be better understood, and are presented by teacher and text-book in a more patriotic and philosophic spirit. We believe that the time is approaching when a text-book which, in a partisan spirit, instills sentiments of hostility, or does injustice to any section, will be excluded from the schools of every section of the United States; and the lesson will be taught by the teacher and learned by the pupils that "the patriot who loves his country must be just to all its sections," and this lesson will be the echo of public sentiment.

Meanwhile, since the effort has been made to foist upon Southern schools text-books partisan in spirit, or derogatory of the South, or ignoring those facts of which the South has a just right to be proud, we must do our duty in warning our people to exclude them from our schools. We go further, and denounce them as unfit for the schools of any section of the United States.

III. A gratifying sign of the growth of historical research and historical taste in the South is the development of State history. Several excellent State histories have recently been published for the use of the general reader.

Many of the States have introduced into the curriculum of their schools the subject of State history, as one of the regular branches of study. In several of the States two or more State histories have been prepared for the use of the schools. This work of our educators, together with the praiseworthy, but somewhat spasmodic, efforts of State historical societies is doing much to stimulate historical taste and research.

**CONFEDERATE WAR HISTORIES.**

IV. Passing from the consideration of books intended for use in schools and colleges, and covering the whole period of United States History, your committee came to an examination of the recommendation inviting competent authors to prepare "Histories of the Confederate War. Its causes, character and consequences." We find that this recommendation, also, is meeting with response.

In addition to the able work of Hon. J. L. M. Curry, which was published soon after your committee's first report, and to which allusion was made in the second report, other works are in preparation.

Among these is an extensive work, which is now in course of preparation, called "Confederate Military History," written exclusively by Southern men, who were actual participants in our struggle for separate government. It is proposed to issue the publication in twelve or more volumes, in library form, containing many general chapters on main Confederate questions, as well as the general history of the Confederate era; but also embracing the separate military history of each of the Southern States during the war, including the border States. The library is designed to be a trustworthy record of events, as well as a strong presentation of the Southern principles upon which secession was based and coercion resisted. The character and ability of the writers are a guarantee that the contents will be satisfactory, and in addition thereto the manuscripts of the chapters will pass through the hands of the selected editor, General Clement A. Evans, and will be also submitted to members of the Historical Committee before reaching the printers. It is a publication which the Historical Committee has long wished might be undertaken.

**MR. ROUSS'S HANDSOME OFFER.**

V. It is with particular pleasure that your committee call attention to a noble instance of co-operation with the plans and purposes of this Association. Simultaneously with the second report of your committee, made at Houston, Tex., Comrade Charles Broadway Rouss, a gallant Confederate soldier of the Army of Northern Virginia, and now a merchant prince of New York, tendered to the United Confederate Veterans a generous donation for the purpose of establishing the Confederate Memorial Association. The gratitude with which his noble act inspires every Confederate soldier is increased by the delicacy with which he avoided the ostentation of having the Memorial Association to bear the appearance of resting solely on his own munificence. He wished that it should be founded upon the joint efforts of all his comrades, and that all should feel in it the pride of ownership.

Comrade Rouss has looked wisely into the future, and has seen that our Association must end before many years by the successive passing away of its members. He has provided the means for establishing an organization to take our place; but he has left it to his comrades to give the movement, form and shape; so that the Confederate Memorial Association will come into perpetual life as the offspring of this Association.

Our children, and our children's children, trained by us to sentiments of patriotism, will grow up with love and admiration for the institutions of the United States—those munificent institutions to which their fathers have contributed so much. Partakers of the prosperity which the energy and wisdom of their ancestors is bringing to the South, they may come to ask, "Why did our fathers rebel against this glorious government?" And they may listen to the perversions of partisan historians. There should be, at least, one monument of the Confederacy left to bear witness. That monument should contain the testimony, and bear it down through all time. That monument should be guarded by a corporation which will never die, and be sustained by a perpetual fund.

To found this Confederate Memorial Association, to erect this Battle Abbey, and to provide it with an endowment fund, the annual interest of which will be sufficient to keep it in repair, and to sustain the expenses of a perpetual exhibit, Comrade Rouss offered his generous donation. For this purpose the committee appointed by this Association has canvassed the Southern States in order to offer to every Southern sympathizer the opportunity to contribute to this patriotic enterprise.

Your committee look forward with deep interest to its completion, and commend it to the Association as the most important subject which will claim their attention.

#### A CHAIR IN EACH STATE.

The results above enumerated, some of which were brought about by the recommendations of your committee, and all of which tend to co-operate with our efforts, encourage us to offer the following additional recommendations:

I. We recommend that this Association take steps to urge upon the several Legislatures, universities and colleges of the Southern States to adopt the policy suggested in the two previous reports of this committee relative to establishing a chair of American history in, at least, one university or college in each State.

To this end, we recommend that this Association make proper orders for appointing in each State or division, a suitable committee, to present the matter to their respective Legislatures, universities and colleges, and invite the co-operation of the respective historical, educational and literary societies, and to invoke the aid of the press, and of every Confederate camp or organization.

**ADDITIONS TO THE LIST OF BOOKS.**

II. Since the last annual reunion the following school histories of the United States have been submitted to your committee for examination, viz.; *School History of the United States*, written by J. William Jones, D. D., of Virginia.

*Brief History of the United States*, written by Mrs. Susan Pendleton Lee, of Virginia.

*Our Country, a History of the United States*, written by Oscar H. Cooper and others, of Texas.

Having carefully examined these books, we find that they conform to the requirements set forth in the former reports, and we recommend that they be added to the list of Southern authors, whose works are suited for use in the schools.

The attention of your committee has been drawn to the fact that the order in which the several text-books were enumerated in the list of Southern authors in previous reports has been construed to indicate that your committee meant to grade the merits of the several text-books in accordance with the order of enumeration. We deem it improper for this committee to express or indicate any preference between the several works, but simply to furnish a list of histories of the United States written by southern authors, which are suitable for use in the schools. To avoid any misconstruction in future, your committee give below the entire list, arranged alphabetically in accordance with the names of the authors:

Blackburn & McDonald, Maryland—*History of the United States*.

Chambers, H. E., Louisiana—*Hansell's Histories*.

Cooper, Oscar H. and others, Texas—*Our Country*.

Derry, J. T. Georgia—*History of the United States*.

Field, L. A., Georgia—*Grammar School History of United States*.

Holmes, George F., Virginia—*History of the United States*.

Howison, R. R., Virginia—*History of the United States*.

Jones, J. William, Virginia—*School History of the United States*.

Jones, J. William, Virginia—*Brief History of the United States*.

Lee, Mrs. Susan P., Virginia—*History of the United States*.

Shinn, Josiah H., Arkansas—*History of the American People*.

Stephens, A. H., Georgia—*History of the United States*.

For Supplementary Reading: Snyder, Mrs. Ann E. Tennessee—*The Civil War*.

The above list is as complete as your committee have been able to make it. Possibly there may be other works of merit which have not been brought to our attention.

Believing that the cause of truthful history is promoted by having the subject viewed from many standpoints, and considered by many minds, your committee renew the former invitations to competent authors to prepare additional text-books for the use of the schools.

#### WILL CO-OPERATE.

III. We recommend that this Association shall take the proper steps to co-operate with the Confederate Memorial Association, when the same shall be organized, for collecting historical material, and for its preservation and publication.

To this end we recommend that each State or division be organized by the appointment of division and camp historians, and that the Confederate Memorial Association, when the same shall have been formed, establish the office of historian, and charge the historian with the duty of collecting, collating, exhibiting and publishing such historical information relating to the Southern States, or to the war between the States, as may be valuable to the general reader, or useful as material for future writers of history. And we recommend that the several division and camp historians of the United Confederate Veteran Association shall co-operate with the historian of the Memorial Association by collecting and transmitting to the said historian for preservation and exhibit or publication, valuable historical material and relics.

IV. We recommend all our comrades everywhere to co-operate in a general movement for the development of Southern history and Southern literature. We invoke the people to give popular support to the establishment and maintenance of the agencies for promoting authorship.

We recommend the establishment of historical and literary societies, historical and literary publications and public libraries. We suggest that our comrades contribute to the war literature by publishing articles descriptive of the incidents in which they participated. We invite competent authors to prepare works for the schools and for the general reader based on Southern literature. The speeches and writings of Southern men from Jefferson and Patrick Henry to the orators and writers of the present day, will furnish our boys with material for declamation and recitation inferior to no literature of the world.

We recommend the establishment of publishing companies, and all other appliances that will render publications cheaper and more convenient.

V. Your committee have thought it proper to suggest a list of books which may be useful for public or private libraries in furnishing information on topics connected with the civil war. While not undertaking to endorse everything contained in these books, or to express an opinion on controverted points which some of them discuss, we should be glad to see them upon the shelves of public and private libraries where they can be

accessible to our people. We attach a list of these books as an appendix to this report. It will be seen that prominently among the books which we recommend as worthy of reference is the great publication by the Government of the United States of all official papers relating to the war, the same being published with a noble fairness, presenting the reports and dispatches of Confederate officers in connection with those of the United States Army, and accompanying the volumes with accurate maps and drawings.

#### THE MODEL AND THE MOTTO.

VI. Participating in the enthusiastic sentiment which pervades the South, demanding that Southern pens shall vindicate Southern history and recognizing the growing sentiment throughout the United States, demanding a just and truthful record, your committee believe that they can see in the signs of the times a coming corps of vigorous Southern historians. We expect from them eloquence, candor, patriotism, philosophy, wisdom. Trusting into their hands the vindication of the South and of the Confederate soldier, we command to them a model and a motto.

The model is, THE CONFEDERATE SOLDIER. The motto is, LET HIM LIVE IN HISTORY, AS HE WAS IN WAR, AND AS HE IS IN PEACE.

After the Confederate soldier had fought the war to the end, and had displayed fidelity, courage and skill, which have never been surpassed, he yielded when further resistance would have been folly and crime. When admiration for his valor and confidence in his honor led his antagonists to offer honorable terms, he accepted them in the same magnanimous spirit in which they were offered. He surrendered as the brave surrender. His surrender meant peace and conciliation. He obeyed the order to "ground arms." His tears and his musket fell together to the ground. The war was over.

He had fought with honor; he surrendered with honor, and he has abided the issue with honor. He returned to the Union as an equal, and he has remained in the Union as a friend, with no humble apologies, no unmanly servility, no petty spirit, no sullen treachery; he is a cheerful, frank citizen of the United States, accepting the present, trusting the future, and proud of the past.

He has built the New South—for there is a new New South. But this New South is the legitimate offspring of the Old South. It is not a galvanized corpse worked into life by batteries without. It is a healthy expansion of forces from within. The New South is the work of the Confederate soldier, as the Old South was the work of his father. The Confederate soldier loves both.

The New South, in material development, will rise above the Old South. We shall have a denser population, larger cities, more stately buildings, more ample revenues, more widely diffused intelligence, richer men, wealthier corporations; but we shall never have a higher social order, nobler sentiments, purer aspirations, grander men, or more devoted or truer women than the men and the women of the Old South.

The Confederate soldier feels this; and he laments the Old South as a parent that has passed away. He turns to the New South as to his child, and with affectionate solicitude he devotes his life to rear and protect it.

He knows the South is a part of the United States. He sees that its best interests demand peace and conciliation. In the language of the eloquent Georgian, "He is in the house of his fathers, and he has come to stay." He is a patriot by nature; he has never ceased to be a patriot.

### THE STARS IN THE FLAG.

He must love some country, and he has no other country to love. He sees the Stars and Stripes float over the land. He gazes upon that flag, and counts its stars. Who placed them there? He traces the thirteen Stars that represent the original States, and all the glorious history of the Revolution passes before his mind. He looks at the brilliant constellation that answers to the States formed from western lands ceded by Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia. Who placed those stars in that firmament? His fathers. What venerated image comes before him when he gazes on that constellation which answers to the States formed out of the province of Louisiana? Thomas Jefferson. The stars that answer to the States formed from Florida and Oregon recall James Monroe. The lone Star of Texas and the stars which glitter for golden California and the Mexican cessions bring up the memories of John Tyler and James K. Polk. While these shining witnesses bear their silent testimony, the territorial growth of the United States expands before his vision, and the Confederate soldier honors the flag which cannot wave without testifying to this great work of the South, while it proclaims alike the glory of the American Union.

He learned to love that flag when he was a boy. He loved it even when he fought it. Every impulse of his generous nature prompts him to love Dixie and the Star Spangled Banner.

The Confederate soldier is a patriot of the highest type. He was a soldier because he was a patriot. He is a peaceful citizen, because he is a patriot. He has forgiven the war with its attendant injustice of invasion and reconstruction. He has risen above the humiliation of surrender. From the hero of war he has grown to be the hero of peace. In this character he deserved to be painted by history.

**MODEL FOR THE HISTORIAN.**

Then let the Confederate historian be like his model, the Confederate soldier. He must be patriotic, for he is representing the cause of patriots. He must be candid, for a partisan work will not live in history, and will fail to convince the world. He must be accurate, for even slight inaccuracies would be detected, and would cast suspicion on his work. He must be patient in research, for much of his material is scattered and difficult of access, and he must make no assertion that is not sustained by evidence.

He must be philosophical; calm and logical treatment is essential to the discussion of the social, economic and political problems of the great confederated republic, the conflict of whose centrifugal and centripetal forces has baffled the philosophy of the Old World. He must be enthusiastic, but his enthusiasm must be restrained by judgment; this enthusiasm must be both sectional and national, and this judgment must be both minute and comprehensive. He must be bold and fearless, but always liberal. He must be eloquent, for he is dealing with a lofty theme—the most gigantic internal struggle which history records—the grandest contribution which the nineteenth century has made to human greatness. America's proudest title to martial glory. He is painting for future ages the picture of that eventful epoch, whose memories are the joint heritage of all Americans, and which is destined to occupy in American history the pathetic place which the war of the roses now occupies in the annals of England and in the hearts of Englishmen.

In the foreground of this historic picture your committee would place a noble pile of Parian marble, pure and chaste, strong and enduring, on whose high summit there shall kneel the figure of the Southern woman, the guardian angel of the Confederacy, with eyes turned to Heaven, and sacred hands extended in unceasing blessings on the heads and hearts of the fathers, husbands, brothers and sons of our Southland.

Respectfully submitted,

STEPHEN D. LEE, *Chairman.*

W. R. GARRETT,

J. N. STUBBS,

CLEMENT A. EVANS,

ELLISON CAPERS,

S. G. FRENCH,

H. A. NEWMAN,

W. P. CAMPBELL,

F. S. FERGUSON,

WINFIELD PETERS,

J. O. CASLER,

W. Q. LOWD.

## APPENDIX.

### List of Books Recommended by the Historical Committee for use in the Public Schools in the South.

1. Southern Historical Society Papers, in 23 volumes—14 volumes by J. William Jones, and 9 volumes by R. A. Brock. Address, R. A. Brock, Richmond, Va.
2. The Rise and Fall of the Confederate States of America, by President Jefferson Davis. Published by D. Appleton & Co.
3. Brief History of the Confederate States, by Jefferson Davis.
4. The War between the States, by Vice-President A. H. Stephens.
5. The Official War Records, with accompanying maps, as published by the United States Government.
6. Is Davis a Traitor? By Dr. A. T. Bledsoe.
7. The Republic of Republics, by B. J. Sage.
8. The History of the Confederate States, by Professor W. T. Derry. Published by B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond Va.
9. Southern States of the American Union, by Hon. J. L. M. Curry. Published by B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va.
10. A Defence of Virginia and the South, by Rev. R. L. Dabney.
11. Military Annals of Tennessee, by J. Berrien Lindsley. Published at Nashville, Tenn.
12. Bulloch's Secret Service of the Confederate States in Europe. Published by G. P. Putnam & Sons, New York.
13. Admiral Semmes's Service Afloat and Ashore.
14. Sinclair's History of the Alabama. Published by Lippincott & Co., New York.
15. Captain Wilkinson's Blockade Running.
16. Schaff's History of the Confederate States Navy.
17. Personal Reminiscences, Anecdotes and Letters of R. E. Lee, by Dr. J. William Jones. Published by D. Appleton & Co.
18. Four Years With Lee, by Colonel Walter H. Taylor. Published by D. Appleton & Co.
19. Memoir of General R. E. Lee, by General Fitz. Lee. Published by D. Appleton & Co.
20. Memoirs of General R. E. Lee, by General A. L. Long.
21. Life of General R. E. Lee, by John Esten Cooke.
22. Life of R. E. Lee, by J. D. McCabe.
23. Child's Life of R. E. Lee, by Mrs. Williamson. Published by Baughman Brothers, Richmond Va.

24. Popular Life of General R. E. Lee, by Miss Emily V. Mason.

25. Life of Stonewall Jackson, by Dr. R. L. Dabney.

26. Memoir of Stonewall Jackson, by his wife.

27. Memoir of Jefferson Davis, by his wife.

28. Jefferson Davis; Memorial Volume, by Dr. J. William Jones. B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va.

29. Memoir of General William Pendleton, by Mrs. Susan Pendleton Lee.

30. Memoir of Commodore Mathew F. Maury, by Mrs. Corbin.

31. Memoir of Commodore Tattnall.

32. Life and Letters of the Tylers, by Professor L. G. Tyler.

33. Christ in the Camp; or, Religion in Lee's Army, by Dr. J. William Jones. B. F. Johnson & Co., Richmond, Va.

34. Army of Northern Virginia; Memorial Volume, by Dr. J. William Jones. J. W. Randolph, Richmond, Va.

35. Jackson's Valley Campaign of 1862, by Colonel William Allan. Lippincott & Co.

36. The Confederate Capital and Hood's Texas Brigade, by Mrs. A. V. Winkler, Corsicana, Tex.

37. The Army of Northern Virginia in the Virginia Campaign of 1862, by Colonel William Allan. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

38. The Campaign and Battle of Chancellorsville, by Allan & Hotchkiss. Van Nostrand & Co., New York.

39. Biography of Stonewall Jackson, by John Esten Cooke. D. Appleton & Co.

40. Memoirs of General J. E. B. Stuart, by Major H. B. McClellan.

41. Memoirs of General Joseph E. Johnson, by R. W. Hughes, Jr. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

42. Narrative of His Military Operations, by General Joseph E. Johnston. D. Appleton & Co.

43. History of Morgan's Cavalry, by General Basil W. Duke.

44. History of Forrest's Cavalry, by General T. J. Jordan.

45. Memoir of General Leonidas Polk, by Dr. W. M. Polk.

46. Memoirs of General G. T. Beauregard, by Judge Alfred Roman. Harper & Brothers, New York.

47. Advance and Retreat, by General John B. Hood.

48. From Manassas to Appomattox, by General James Longstreet. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

49. Memoir of General Joseph E. Johnston, by General B. T. Johnson. R. H. Woodward & Co., Baltimore, Md.

50. Defence of Fort Sumter and Charleston Harbor, by Major John Johnson, engineer officer of Fort Sumter.

51. Memoir of General Albert Sidney Johnston, by Colonel William Preston Johnston. D. Appleton & Co.
52. A Confederate view of the Treatment of Prisoners, by Dr. J. William Jones. Southern Historical Society, Richmond, Va.
53. The Southern Side of the Prison Question, by Dr. R. Stevenson, Surgeon at Andersonville.
54. United States Bands at Fort Delaware, by Rev. Dr. I. W. K. Handy.
55. Memoirs of the Last Year of the War, by General J. A. Early.
56. Recollections of a Virginian, by General D. H. Maury.
57. Detailed Mention of Soldier Life, by Private Carlton McCarthy, Richmond, Va.
58. Women; or, Chronicles of the War, by Mrs. Mary Tucker McGill.
59. University of Virginia Memorial Volume, by Dr. John A. Johnson.
60. The Fallen Alumni of the Virginia Military Institute, by Rev. C. W. Walker, D. D.
61. Diary of a Refugee, by Mrs. McGuire.
62. Richmond During the War, by Miss Sallie A. Brock.
63. Wearing the Gray, by John Esten Cooke.
64. Hammer and Rapier, by John Esten Cooke.
65. Hilt to Hilt, by John Esten Cooke.
66. Surry of Eagle's Nest, by John Esten Cooke.
67. Mohun, by John Esten Cooke.
68. Memoirs of a Southern Planter, by Mrs. Susan Dabney Smedes.

At the conclusion of the reading, and after the storm of applause had subsided, General W. H. Jackson, of Tennessee, moved that the Report of the Committee on History be received, and its recommendations adopted, and the report spread upon the minutes, which was unanimously carried.

General W. H. Jackson also moved that the thanks and appreciation of the Convention be extended to the Committee on History for its admirable report, and that the Committee be continued with full power and authority to appoint sub-committees and take such steps as it may deem best to bring about a completion of the work, and to fill any vacancies occurring amongst its members. The motion received a second and was unanimously carried.

(OFFICIAL)

GEO. MOORMAN,

*Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.*

Lieut. Gen. S. D. Lee, as Chairman of the Historical Committee, presented the following:

RICHMOND, VA., June 29, 1896.

*Major General George Moorman, Adjutant General United Confederate Veterans:*

DEAR GENERAL—The Historical Committee of the U. C. V's., in session, have instructed me, in a supplementary report, to refer the resolutions of the Battlefield Park Commission of the city of Fredericksburg, Va., to the U. C. V's for their consideration, and the appointment of the proper committee.

Respectfully submitted,

S. D. LEE,

*Chairman Historical Committee.*

The undersigned Committee of the Battlefield Park Commission of the city of Fredericksburg are instructed to present the resolutions herewith inclosed to the proper committee of the United Confederate Veterans for their endorsement and approval. The Committee on History is respectfully requested to recommend the passage of the resolution by the United Confederate Veterans, or to have it referred to the proper committee for such recommendation.

Respectfully,

W. SEYMOUR WHITE,  
JOHN F. KNIGHT,  
J. P. H. CRISMOND.

June 29, 1896.

WHEREAS, The United Confederate Veterans have heard with pleasure that the city of Fredericksburg has inaugurated a movement looking to the establishment, by the government of the United States, of a National Battlefield Park at or near the city of Fredericksburg, to commemorate the great historic battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Spottsylvania Court House and the Wilderness ; and,

WHEREAS, The United Confederate Veterans feel an interest and a pride in the establishment of such a park, which shall commemorate on these well-remembered fields the common glory and fame of a common and now reunited people.

*Resolved*, First, That the United Confederate Veterans cordially, earnestly and heartily indorse this movement, so inaugurated by the city of Fredericksburg.

Second, That all members of these United Confederate Veterans are urged to give this movement their hearty co-operation in any proper manner.

The resolution and request were unanimously referred to the Monument Committee.

General Jackson then stated that he was very anxious to listen to the address which Dr. J. L. M. Curry was about to make on "History," but in view of the late hour he moved that the address be postponed until to-morrow at 10:30 o'clock. This was agreed to.

## ON RESOLUTIONS.

The following members of the Committee on Resolutions were then announced:

Maryland—Colonel John W. Torsch.  
Virginia—J. Taylor Ellyson.  
North Carolina—General William L. De Rosset.  
South Carolina—Colonel J. G. Holmes.  
Georgia—W. L. Calhoun.  
Florida—J. A. Enslow, Jr.  
Alabama—Thomas R. Roulhac.  
Kentucky—Col. Leland Hathaway.  
Mississippi—Governor R. G. Shands.  
Texas—M. R. Stringfellow.  
Missouri—Hon. J. B. Gantt.  
Tennessee—Captain W. P. V. Trolley.  
Louisiana—Hon. F. A. Monroe.  
Arkansas—General R. G. Shaver.  
Indian Territory—General R. B. Coleman.  
Oklahoma—Col. Jno. O. Casler.

One of the delegates then wanted to see a committee appointed consisting of one delegate from each State, to report on a place where the convention should be held next year. The chair declared such a motion to be out of order, inasmuch as the Committee on Credentials would first have to report as to who was a delegate to the convention.

## TO KEEP ORDER.

There was a good deal of confusion on account of the crowding of outsiders into the space set aside for the delegates, General Peyton Wise moved that the Adjutant General from each State appoint an assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, who is to report to Captain John T. Hughes, the Sergeant-at-Arms, at the auditorium in the morning at 9 o'clock, so that strict order may be preserved during the sessions of the convention. The motion was agreed to, and the chair so ordered.

A delegate made a motion that the District of Columbia be recognized on all committees, which was seconded, carried and so ordered.

General R. B. Coleman, of the Indian Territory, stated that the Territory of Oklahoma was thoroughly organized as far as Camps of Confederate Veterans were concerned, and he therefore moved that Oklahoma be represented in the convention. This was agreed to, and on motion of General Coleman, Colonel John O. Casler was added to the Committees on Credentials and Resolutions, as a representative of Oklahoma.

On motion of Dr. J. William Jones, the convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

## SECOND DAYS PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, July 1st, 1896.

It was nearly half-past ten o'clock when General John B. Gordon called the convention of United Confederate Veterans to order in the Auditorium to enter upon the second day of the business session. He was greeted with hearty and long continued applause.

By that time every seat on the ground floor of the great Auditorium was taken, and about two-thirds of the galleries were taken up by deeply interested spectators. Sergeant-at-Arms John T. Hughes, of Richmond, Va., did noble work in preserving order on the floor, and preventing outsiders from occupying the seats of the delegates. He was aided by an able corps of assistants, made up of representatives from all the Southern States.

## BISHOP NEWTON'S PRAYER.

After calling the convention to order, General Gordon presented to the audience Right Rev. John B. Newton, Bishop coadjutor of the Diocese of Virginia, who offered the following prayer:

Almighty and Everlasting God, our Heavenly Father, the God of all the nations of the world, and the God without Whose knowledge not a sparrow falleth to the ground, in Thee we live and move and have our being, and unto Thee we would give at all times and in all places the honor due unto Thy holy name. Forgive all our sins, blot out our transgressions, and remember them against us no more forever, for Jesus Christ's sake. Direct us in all our doings with Thy most gracious favor, further us with Thy continued help, that all things may be begun, continued, and ended in Thee, that we may glorify Thy holy name; and finally, by Thy mercy, be received into Thine everlasting kingdom.

Oh, Gracious Father, bless our country; bless its rulers and its people. May all things be conducted so that the safety, honor and welfare of all people may be advanced. Save us from the dangers that seem to encompass us, and grant, Oh Gracious Father, that Thy people may learn wisdom and righteousness through all these days. Bless especially our Southern land. Lord, bless those who are gathered here in this great gathering, made sacred by tender memories and hallowed associations. Keep each one of Thy servants here in Thy holy keeping. Bring them safely to their respective homes. Bless their households and their families, and finally save them all in Thy kingdom above. And especially we would thank Thee for Thy numberless mercies, and for the good example of those of Thy servants, who have departed this life in Thy faith and fear. Help us to remember them and emulate their virtues. Help us, Oh, Gracious Father, by Thy grace, to follow them, even as they followed Christ. All of which we offer unto Thee in the name of our dear Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. Amen.

## REPORT ON CREDENTIALS.

The Chair then announced that the report of the Committee on Credentials would be in order, and the following was then read:

The Committee on Credentials respectfully report that they have examined the credentials submitted to them, and they find that delegates have been accredited from 850 camps, in good standing as follows, to-wit:

<i>States.</i>	<i>Camps.</i>	<i>Delegates.</i>
Louisiana .....	51	164
Maryland .....	6	18
Virginia .....	31	116
North Carolina .....	29	86
South Carolina .....	77	194
Georgia .....	55	127
West Virginia .....	1	2
Florida .....	30	46
Alabama .....	87	297
Mississippi .....	60	99
Texas .....	213	449
Oklahoma .....	5	2
Missouri .....	70	188
Tennessee .....	29	96
Arkansas .....	52	55
Kentucky .....	37	84
Indian Territory .....	11	14
Montana .....	2	2
California .....	1	6
Washington, D. C. ....	1	12
Indiana .....	1	2
Total camps, 850; total delegates, 2,045.		

The committee, therefore, respectfully recommends that the names heretofore furnished to the Adjutant-General be declared delegates to this convention, with power to fill any vacancies in their numbers on account of absence or otherwise from other members of their respective camps here present, or to cast the vote of their respective camps.

W. N. BUSH,

*Chairman.*

J. A. ENSLOW, JR.,

*Secretary.*

Some discussion then arose as to the admission of the other camps represented on the floor where per capita was not paid, and it was finally decided, on motion of Genl. Jed. Hotchkiss, of Staunton, that all camps that come in and comply with the provisions of the Constitution by at once paying their per capita be admitted to the convention and it was so recorded.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was then adopted.

## SONS OF VETERANS.

General Stephen D Lee, amid tremendous applause, offered the following resolution touching the organization of the Sons of Veterans:

*Resolved*, That the United Confederate Veterans recognize with peculiar delight that a call has been issued by R. E. Lee Camp, No. 1, Sons of Confederate Veterans, for a general organization of Sons of Confederate Veterans, and that this convention hereby pledges the support of this body to the movement, and that the Commanding General is authorized to appoint a committee, to be composed of one member from each division of the United Confederate Veterans and one from the camps outside the organized divisions, to confer with the Sons' committee and convention, and report at this meeting some feasible means to assist their organization.

General Lee, in presenting his resolution, made a stirring speech advocating the movement to organize the Sons and to instill in their breast the great truths in connection with the past of their ancestry. The paper was unanimously adopted and the great convention cheered wildly.

General H. Kyd Douglas, of Maryland, then offered the following resolution:

## THE CHICAGO MONUMENT.

The United Confederate Veterans assembled in annual reunion at Richmond, ever mindful of their dead comrades wherever they may lie, and holding in grateful memory all those who do them honor, desire to express to the city of Chicago their most grateful acknowledgments of the broad-minded liberality of its people in the erection and consecration of the lofty monument over the 6000 of our dead who rest within its protection, and the boundless hospitality with which it received all Confederate soldiers who attended that dedication. Our thanks are given without stint to every army veteran, soldier and citizen of that great city who participated in that memorable scene. May the monument there lifted up stand through the ages as a perpetual reminder that its dedication was the final triumphal scene of a great war, commemorative alike of the heroic dead it honors and of reunited peace and friendship between North and South."

In seconding the resolution offered by General H. Kyd Douglas, of Baltimore, General Stephen D. Lee said:

## GENERAL LEE'S REMARKS.

"I desire to second the motion. I was at Chicago at the unveiling of that monument and I never in my life saw a greater and more cheerful welcome than that accorded to the representatives of the Confederate army who were present. Three-fourths of the money necessary to erect that monument was subscribed by the citizens of Chicago, and when the Confederate delegation was in

Chicago they passed two or three miles through 150,000 spectators, and every honor was given them. (Applause.) The was not one word, one look, one motion that did not carry with it love and friendship to your comrades who were there, and my comrades, I want to say that only until that visit I never believed that the war was entirely over, and its prejudices gone. (Applause.) I felt then that every Confederate soldier could go in and make a display of his loyalty to the honor of our common country. (Loud applause.)

## GENERAL CABELL'S REMARKS.

General W. L. Cabell, of Texas, arose and said:

"Comrades, I have the honor of seconding that resolution. Although I was not present, I sent my representative—my daughter. (Loud applause.) She was there. (Continued applause.) From what she said, and from what my friend, General Lee, has said no people extended hospitality in a more lavish way than the city of Chicago did to the representatives of the Southern people. (Renewed applause.) Representing 225 camps in the State of Texas, and 340 in the Trans-Mississippi Department, I have the honor to second the resolution in behalf of those noble men whom I had the honor to command. (Cheers.) Every man in the Trans-Mississippi Department, from Montana down to the Commonwealth of Mexico, bids me second that resolution. I do it in behalf of as brave a set of men as the sun ever shone upon. (Loud applause.) I second that resolution in behalf of the men of the Trans-Mississippi Department, who were brave in war, and at the same time they have no apologies to make to anybody under any circumstances. (Renewed applause.)

I second that resolution in behalf of the Sons and Daughters of the Confederacy. I do it in behalf of the men who were not afraid to acknowledge what they doing during the war. (Cheers.)

In conclusion he said: "I would not take a lump of gold as big as Texas, and a diamond in it as big as Arkansas, for the part I took in this war." (Loud applause.)

General (Red) Jackson, of Tennessee, next arose and said:

## GENERAL W. H. JACKSON'S REMARKS.

*Mr. Chairman and Comrades*—It is with a very great pleasure I second that resolution, representing the grand old volunteer State of Tennessee. (Cheers). Let me tell you that was the first olive branch extended to the Southern people, when General Underwood applied to the colonel commanding the First Illinois regiment to fire a salute over the dead there, he said it would give him pleasure to furnish the whole battalion. Subsequently, when the Grand Army of the Republic commenced criticising, General Underwood went to that colonel and said: 'Lest it embarrass you, you can recall that order.' He said: 'I was in the war from the start, and can stand such criticisms, and I will furnish my entire regiment to fire that salute.'

"In recognition of that fact, I held a mass meeting in Nashville, and appointed a committee of ten on Invitation and three hundred on Reception, and invited those people to Nashville. They came, and we gave them a grand old barbecue, and there were 1,500 of them present. Therefore, it is with great pleasure that I second that resolution." (Applause).

Kentucky also warmly seconded the resolution. Col. H. A. Newman, of Missouri, also spoke eloquently in support of the resolution.

General Douglas next arose and said: "I offered this resolution because I considered that the scene enacted at Chicago on the 30th of May, 1885, has fired the last shot of our civil war and inaugurated the greatest triumph of modern times. (Loud cheers). There was no other country on the face of this earth in which such a thing could have been done; there was no other city in this Union that would have done it as magnificently as Chicago did." (Applause).

The resolution was also seconded by several other speakers on the floor of the convention, and it was unanimously adopted by a rising vote amidst the wildest cheering.

After the vote on the adoption of the resolution was taken, General Gordon said:

"Now let the wires flash, that this part of the Union is ready to back the great powers necessary to carry us forward to our destiny." (Tremendous applause).

There was a simultaneous and united call for Underwood. "Underwood," "Underwood," which continued to grow and swell until the building fairly shook with the cry, but the distinguished comrade who had done more than all else together in rescuing from oblivion the names and caring for the graves and memory of the Southern dead upon Northern soil, was not present to receive the ovation which he so justly and richly merited.

Dr. J. L. M. Curry, who had been invited to deliver an address before the convention by resolution passed at the Houston Reunion, then delivered his great address:

### DR. CURRY'S ABLE ADDRESS.

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#### A Powerful Address on the Subject of Southern History.

He spoke in an eloquent and able manner and held the individual attention of the big audience for fully an hour. While Dr. Curry was speaking Governor O'Ferrall entered the convention hall and was loudly cheered while he was taking his seat on the platform.

Dr. Curry had not gotten far into his splendid speech when the Maryland delegation marched into the hall, headed by the Jas. R. Herbert Camp band, of Baltimore, which discoursed the inspiring strains of "Maryland, my Maryland." When the strains of this familiar tune were first heard there was the most tremendous cheering. After the Marylanders had become seated,

General Gordon addressing the audience, said: "I do not wonder that you shout over my Maryland" and "Dixie," if our tongues refused to speak, these very walls would cry out, but we have a great lesson being taught us for ourselves and our children, and I want these old men before they go to their long homes to know these American truths, which stand like sign boards, along the entire pathway of the South from its infancy. Now hear them my countrymen, and be silent that you may hear.

The gifted orator continued his address on Southern history.

General Gordon in presenting Dr. Curry, said: The chair has a great treat in store for these brave men, in listening to the discussion which is to tell us something of our great past as an encouragement of the boundless future which it opens up to our country and our section. I introduce, therefore, with great pleasure, that splendid orator, that gifted son of Alabama, the Hon. J. L. M. Curry to this great audience:

#### ADDRESS.

*"Comrades:* We meet under auspicious circumstances. As time rolls on our record becomes brighter, and there is a readier and more general acknowledgment of our deeds, motives, principles. The erection of a Confederate monument in Chicago, and the spirit and utterances of the meeting in Chickamauga, give us hope that the resentments and animosities and prejudices of the war are being effaced by healthier opinions and actions, and that reconstruction is not confined to south of Mason and Dixon's line. The visits of Northern Governors and troops to the Atlanta Exposition, the display of products in friendly rivalry, the profuse and cordial hospitality to visitors, indicate subsidence of antagonisms and prevalence of reconciliation and brotherhood. France and Germany keep alive animosities, pile up armaments, prepare for conflict, covet excuse or occasion for letting loose the dogs of war, *usque ad internectionem*. We advocate peace and friendship, would change alienations to feelings of kindness, and would regard renewal of strife as an irreparable calamity to both sections. This assembly of war-scarred veterans has no such purpose as recital of wrongs endured, or indulgence in vain pride, or egotistic laudations. We are not here in malice or in mischief, in disaffection or in rebellion, nor to keep alive sectional hates, nor awaken revenge for defeat, nor kindle disloyalty to the Union. We are not hyphenated Americans—Irish-Americans, German-Americans—but Americans, pure and simple, without prefix or condition. If anything more distinctive be required, we are Constitutional Americans, favoring representative, republican, constitutional governments. We come together for no such vain purpose as to revive the 'Lost Cause,' but in common love for those who bore the conquered banner.

"'Time cannot teach forgetfulness  
When grief's full heart is fed by fame.'

"This recognition of the glorious deeds of our comrades is perfectly consistent with loyalty to the flag and devotion to the Constitution and the resulting Union. One who does not love his family, his home, cannot love his country. The most precious recollections attach to those who bequeathed to their survivors the noblest examples of devotion to liberty and truth; who gave attestations of their convictions by grand battles, numerous victories; by unexampled patience, fortitude, courage; by daring to die for wife, children, home, inherited rights.

"If ashamed of the cause for which Hampden died on the field of honor, or Russell perished on the scaffold, we may blush for our degeneracy. The world is richer; humanity has been ennobled by Stuart, the Johnstons, Jackson, Hill, Lee, by our private soldiers, our more heroic women; and, if too cowardly to honor them, we may well call on the rocks to fall on us, and hide us from universal scorn.

"While the late Confederate States abide with knightly fealty the award of the bloody arbitrament to which there were forced, none more cheerfully than these veterans recognize the courage and prowess of antagonists, and that the prolonged and dubious strife was a war of ideas, in which each army signalized its consecration to principles, as each understood them. We claim it, nevertheless, as a right and a duty to vindicate our comrades. An effort is sometimes made to paint the 'Lost Cause' in blackest colors, to sully it with crimes more horrible than matricide; to overwhelm its supporters with the odium and infamy of traitors. Constitutional and organized resistance has been confounded with rebellion. Lee and Jackson are no better than Catiline, and Davis and Stephens and Hunter and Lamar and Yancey and Baldwin and Cobb are pilloried with Robespierre and Arnold. On our part we propose to keep the agreement entered into at Appomattox and Durham's Station, and to preserve the constitutional Union of States, leagued for purposes of good government. We wish, nevertheless, to see to it that our children do not grow up with false notions of their fathers, and with disgraceful apologies for their conduct.

"This association, at its last meeting, invited me to deliver an address on the subject of "Slavery, Nullification and Secession, with special reference to the attitude of the people, North and South, to these three leading questions of American history." The subject has been prescribed, and my embarrassment is a wealth of material. *In opem me copia fecit.*

"I. SLAVERY.—Property in man has existed from time immemorial. The most ancient records recognize compulsory human labor. Slavery existed in England, at common law, under the name of villenage. The power of States, the position of nobles, the fortunes of families, have been accumulations from forced servitude. After the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, the Crown in council submitted to the twelve judges of England the question, What was the legal status of the negro slaves in the hands of British subjects? The

response, signed by Lord Chief Justice Holt and nine other judges, was: 'In pursuance of His Majesty's order in council, we do humbly certify our opinion to be that negroes are merchandise.' In many ages and countries, under patriarchal, Jewish, Christian and other forms of religion, personal servitude has been the lot of multitudes of mankind. Treaties, international law, statutes, decrees of councils and synods, show that kings and people, the Roman Catholics, and ministers and members of other religious denominations, regarded the possession of slave property as fully compatible with civilization and the doctrines of the gospel. (See Letter XVI of Bishop England to Hon. John Forsyth.) The *Christian Educator*, published by the Northern Methodist Freedmen's Aid Society, March, 1895, says: 'There were no antagonisms which Garrison's course did not stir up. His little office in the third story of the building then known as Merchants' Hall, in Boston, Harrison Gray Otis described as "an obscure hole." Edward Everett declared, on the floor of Congress about that time, thus expressing the dominant opinion of the public sentiment, that "the great relation of servitude in some form or other, with greater or less departure from the theoretic equality of men, is inseparable from our nature. Domestic slavery is not, in my judgment, to be set down as an immoral and irreligious relation. It is a condition of life, as well as any other, to be justified by morality, religion and international law." The Rev. Ralph Randolph Gurley, secretary of the American Colonization Society, "expressed the sentiments of a vast majority of Northern Christians" when he said: "The African in this country belongs by birth to the very lowest station in society, and from that station he can never rise, be his talents, his enterprise, his virtues what they may. Here, therefore, they must be forever debased; more than this, they must be forever useless; more even than this, they must be forever a nuisance, from which it were a blessing for society to be rid." Dr. Wilbur Fisk declared that "the general rule of Christianity not only permits, but in supposable circumstances enjoins, a continuance of the master's authority." "There is," said the editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, "no express prohibition to Christians to hold slaves." A New England bishop declared that the right to hold a slave is founded on this rule: "Therefore, all things whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, do ye unto them."

"The nations of Europe engaged in the slave trade and Great Britain took a share in it as early as Elizabeth's reign. By the Asiento Compact granted by Spain, she made a breach in the Spanish monopoly and was allowed to furnish America with slaves, engaging to furnish annually, for thirty years, as many as 4,800. (Seeley's Expansion of England, 133). No fewer than 600,000 negroes were imported into Jamaica during the eighteenth century. Bancroft estimates that England kidnapped upwards of 3,000,000 from Africa for deportation to the various American colonies. George III regarded slavery as one of the good old customs consecrated by long usage and

by the wisdom of his ancestors. (3 Aubrey's *Rise and Growth of the English Nation*, 187,241). England encouraged the importation of slaves into her American colonies; prosecuted the trade two hundred and seventy-four years, continuing it for nearly thirty years after its abolition in this country, in the course of which time 5,000,000 were caught and put to labor. (Kettell's *Southern Wealth and Northern Profits*, 12). In the last century, New England earned a large portion of her property by the slave trade and continued it until 1807. As Fuller says, 'Few are such infidels as not to believe doctrines which make for their own profit.' The towns of Newport, Bristol and Providence in Rhode Island; Stonington, New London and New Haven, in Connecticut; Fall River, Boston and Salem, in Massachusetts, were engaged for many years in carrying rum and other products to Africa and bringing back negroes as return cargoes. The largest Guineamen swarmed at their wharves, and these towns were largely built up by the 'accursed traffic.' (Kettell, 18). In 1760 South Carolina passed an act to prohibit further importation of slaves, but Great Britain rejected with indignation and declared that the slave trade was beneficial and necessary. (See *Dew on Slavery*). Virginia passed as many as twenty-three acts prohibiting it. (1 Henry's *Henry*, 54, 150; *Tyler's Taney, Appendix*). The last prayer Virginia ever made to mortal man was in 1772 to George III to abolish the slave trade at least so far as Virginia was concerned. In 1770, the King of England wrote to Governor Botetourt, commanding him, on pain of his highest displeasure, to assent to no law by which the importation of slaves would be in any respect obstructed. (3 Aubrey, 241). Slavery was imposed against the earnest and oft-repeated protest of the General Assembly, by the negations of the King of England or of the governors on the laws enacted to prohibit the importation of or traffic in slaves. Within two years after the Declaration of Independence, almost thirty years before New England would consent to forego entirely her profits by allowing the United States to prohibit, Virginia set the seal of her reprobation upon this opprobrium of modern civilization, and was the first country in the world to take this bold step. The preamble of her Constitution of 1776 complains of one of the acts of 'detestable and unsupportable tyranny' of the King of Great Britain, that he had prompted the negroes to rise in arms, 'those very negroes, whom, by an inhuman use of his negation he had refused us permission to exclude by law.' (1 Minor's *Institutes*, 161-164). In the very first session held under the Republican government, the Assembly passed a law for the perpetual prohibition of the importation of slaves and to remove 'all restraints which inhibited governors assenting to such laws as might check so very pernicious a commerce.' (1 Tucker's *Blackstone*, App. 51 Note). Several other colonies sent up petitions similar to those of Virginia, but Great Britain refused to abolish the traffic. (*Southern Quarterly Review*, April, 1842). No Southern colony nor State ever had a vessel engaged in the slave trade.

"In the convention which framed the Constitution, a committee reported in favor of limiting the slave trade to 1800. An amendment was moved, which prevailed, to extend it to 1808, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Hampshire voting for the amendment, and Virginia against it. (3d Madison papers, 126). The United States (2d of March, 1807), took the initiative in abolishing the trade. Slavery, at the time of the Declaration of Independence, existed in all the States. African slavery has shared in the evolution of public opinion and social institutions, and the Christian world has slowly, but irrevocably, arrived at the great truth that a human being with will, conscience, intellect, immortality, is entitled to personal freedom, to the products of his labor, to unrestraint upon his fullest moral and mental development.

"The Constitution of the United States, adopted in 1787, recognized slavery in three of its articles, and, for many years up to the fierce abolition agitation of later times, there was no formidable effort for its removal.

II. NULLIFICATION.—A clear mandate of the Constitution required slaves to be delivered up to their owners when escaping into another State. Congress discharged its duty by passing laws to carry out this constitutional obligation, and every President complied with his oath to see the law duly executed. A sense of justice and of mutual interest insured the observance of the fundamental law of the land. Such Northern expounders of the Constitution as Story, Webster, Pierce, Woodbury, Fillmore and Buchanan affirmed in unequivocal phrase the duty of the government to carry out this solemn engagement. It is worthy of note that Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Oregon and Minnesota enacted laws excluding negroes from their territory, and their right to do so was not disputed. (Kettell, 125-158). In 1853 Illinois, under the leadership of John A. Logan, punished a negro coming into and remaining in the State by fine and sale, and this law was not repealed until 1865. In *Prigg vs. Pennsylvania* (16 Peters), Justice Story, in rendering the decision of the Supreme Court, said: 'From 1793, the date of the passage of the fugitive slave law, down to the present hour, not a doubt has been breathed upon the constitutionality of the act, and every executive in the Union has constantly acted upon and admitted its validity. This very acquiescence, under such circumstances, of the highest State functionaries, is a most decisive proof of the universality of the opinion that the act is founded in a just construction of the Constitution, independent of the vast influence which it ought to have as a contemporaneous exposition of the provisions by those who were its immediate framers or intimately connected with its adoption.'

"In later years, under the new mode of interpreting our constitutional compact by the 'moral sense' of the individual and his internal convictions of a 'higher law,' sweeping away legal and constitutional barriers, resistance was made by men and families and secret organizations. This hostility was developed in party platforms, ecclesiastical deliverances, congressional speeches, judicial dicta and

legislative enactments. Impediments were thrown in the way of the return of fugitives from labor by lawless mobs. The Federal government and the owners were subjected to heavy expense. Ten sovereign States interposed to punish the owners, protect the thieves and confiscate the property of citizens of sister States. This was the second instance of flagrant nullification of the plain provision of the Constitution and of laws made in pursuance thereof. Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, and beyond all the rest, Wisconsin, filled their statute books with laws adopted ingeniously and effectively for the purpose of rendering nugatory the express covenants of the Constitution. A Northern lawyer says the decisions of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin were without a shadow of support in law, and can only be defended on revolutionary grounds. (Mich. Lect. 282). These nullifications were summary, decisive, revolutionary, and dissolved the Union so far as the clear constitutional mandate was concerned. 'Without this mandate,' said Story and others, 'the Union would never have been formed.' This nullification made the Federal Union dissoluble *pro tanto* at the pleasure of any State, or any department of State. (Id. 152, 207). These precedents were never followed in the South. No Southern State ever nullified a clause of the Constitution or an Act of Congress.

"A writer in a Washington (city) newspaper says that 'When Calhoun found that he could not be President he resolved to be a traitor. He invented nullification.' The nullification proposed by Mr. Calhoun, so misrepresented, so deliberately perverted by Northern historians, was never carried into effect, for the very Congress which passed the force bill to coerce South Carolina into submission to the tariffs of 1828 and 1832, at the same session repealed these two laws' and Andrew Jackson signed the repeal, and thus swept from the statute book what South Carolina had declared to be unconstitutional and void. South Carolina succeeded in accomplishing her object by the 'Compromise Act' of March, 1833, which Mr. Calhoun supported. She accepted the concession and repealed the ordinance of nullification. The convention of the State had proposed terms of compromise, after which, should Congress comply, the State would repeal the nullification ordinance. The 'Force Bill,' rendered wholly unnecessary by the 'Compromise Act,' was approved by the President on the same day and expired by its own limitation at the end of the next session of Congress. (Congressional Debates, Vol. 1X, part 2d, Appendix 168, Buchanan's Administration on the Eve of the Rebellion, pp. 92-93.) The nullification, at most was intended as an arrest of judgment, a suspension of authority, until a convention of the States, the creators of the Union could be legally summoned to decide whether they had delegated a denied power to their governmental agent. The contention was as to the right of a State, in its most solemn form of action, to prevent the *Constitution* from being violated by the general

*government, and in no sense to abrogate the Constitution or suspend its authority. The State, in a convention of the sovereign people duly and legally assembled—the Constitution-making power as contra-distinguished from the law-making power—declared the protective tariff laws of '28 and '32 to be unconstitutional, and, therefore, null and void within her limits. This was an appeal to the paramount power in our system—the convention of the States—to declare authoritatively what is the Constitution, or to amend its defects. The utmost extent of South Carolina nullification was, that a State, 'acting in its sovereign capacity as one of the parties to the constitutional compact, may compel the government created by that compact to submit a question touching its infraction to the parties who created it.'*

"Ours being a political system composed of the separate governments of the several States, and of one common government of all the States, called the Government of the United States, each created by written constitutions, those of the particular States by the people of each acting separately, and that of the United States by the people of each in their sovereign capacity, but acting jointly (Lamar's Calhoun, 86; 1 Calhoun, 111, 112, 167), it follows from the relations which subsist between co-ordinate governments, that a mutual negative on the part of each is necessary to protect each from the other, and that in the case of conflict as to the limits of their respective authority, neither has the right to impose by force its decision on the other, but must appeal to a power paramount to either, whose decision is final and binding on both. (1 Calhoun's Works, 236-244, 277.)

"This doctrine is not revolutionary nor anarchial, and if the Constitution be the basis of the Federal Union, it is preservative, and the sure foundation of the Union itself. There never was in the councils of the country a purer patriot, or one more disinterestedly attached to our political institutions and the union of the States, than Mr. Calhoun. The nullification of the Northern States was the arbitrary assumption of town meetings, State courts, separate legislatures, to determine finally the grants of the Constitution, and to exempt their people from obligation to the Federal compact and to make null and inoperative the laws of the Union. The nullification by communities, courts, legislatures of Northern States was in hot haste a flagrant violation of a clear provision of the articles of agreement between the States, and there was not a pretence of resort to a prescribed arbiter. The nullification of South Carolina was a demand for a stay of judgment against robbery of her people through bounties or protective tariffs unconstitutionally levied for favored interests of the North until there could be an appeal to the tribunal provided by our sagacious fathers for the settlement of such disputes. The contrast between the two kinds of nullification is the contrast between order and anarchy, between law and misrule, between calm judgment and respect for the rights of other contracting parties, and passion, prejudice, arrogant assumption of absolute authority.

"The Virginia resolutions of '98, declare that in case of a dangerous exercise of powers not enumerated in the Constitution, the States, who are parties to the compact, 'have the right and are in duty bound to interpose for arresting the progress of the evil, and for maintaining within their respective limits the authorities, rights, and liberties appertaining to them.' The Kentucky resolutions of '99 affirm that each State reserved to its own self-government the residuary mass of undelegated powers, and that 'each party (State) has an equal right to judge for itself as well of infractions as of the mode and measure of redress.' Madison in his report, as adopted by the Virginia Legislature, said: 'The States, being the parties to the constitutional compact, and in their sovereign capacity, it follows of necessity that there can be no tribunal above their authority to decide in the last resort whether the compact made by them be violated, and, consequently, that, as parties to it, they must themselves decide in the last resort such questions as may be of sufficient magnitude as require their interposition.' As said our great statesman, 'Language cannot be more explicit, nor can higher authority be adduced.' (1 Calhoun, 353, 359.)

"The principle that the General Government is the exclusive judge of the extent of the powers delegated to it stops nothing short of despotism—since the discretion of those who administer the government and not the Constitution would be the measure of their power. The Kentucky and the Virginia resolutions and Madison's report were promulgated at a time when the encroachments of the Federal Government on the rights reserved to the States and people threatened to break down all barriers of the Constitution, in establishing by successive precedents such a mode of construing the instrument as to remove every restraint upon Federal power. The principles, in the language of Jefferson, 'saved the Constitution even at its last gasp,' and brought back the Government to the purity and simplicity from which it had so widely departed. Each State is as sovereign in the exercise of rights reserved in the compact as the General Government is sovereign within the powers granted to it. Chief Justice Marshall said: 'In America the powers of sovereignty are divided between the Government of the Union and those of the States. They are each sovereign with respect to the objects committed to it; but neither sovereign with respect to the objects committed to the other. If it be true that the Constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof are the supreme law of the land, it is equally true that laws of the United States, made not in pursuance thereof, cannot be the supreme laws of the land.'

"In 1820-1 the Legislature of Ohio reaffirmed the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions, as the principles of the majority of the American people, and adopted a report, rendering the Bank Act inoperative, and thus nullified an act of Congress and ignored the authority of the Federal judiciary.

"The same spirit, which rendered nugatory the covenant for restoring fugitives from labor, marked the course of New England

in the war of 1812, when States and Governors nullified the laws of Congress, gave aid and comfort to the enemy while burning the capitol, and acted as if they had no common duty in protecting the flag, in resisting invasion, in defending our soil and country. It may not be unworthy of note that the first threat of disunion by Massachusetts was while her people were engaged in the slave trade. The first instance of rebellion by a State against the Federal Government was that of Massachusetts, and on the ground that she was justified by the doctrine of State rights and State sovereignty. In her declarations and deeds of hostility she interposed her sovereignty to resist the authority of the Federal Government. Governor Strong said to the Legislature: 'I was under the same obligation to maintain the rights of the State as to support the Constitution of the United States.' The Legislature, in 1814, called the State 'free and sovereign,' declared the Constitution to be a 'national compact,' and said that it was 'as much the duty of the State authorities to watch over the rights reserved as of the United States to exercise the powers which are delegated, and that States which have no common umpire must be their own judges and execute their own decisions.'

“III. SECESSION.—In the election of 1860, in direct antagonism to the opinions and covenants of the men who achieved our independence and framed the Constitution that made the Union, it was deliberately decided that the States could not exist together as slave-holding and non-slave-holding, and that the 'irrepressible conflict' between them must go on until the 'relic of barbarism' should be effaced from the Constitution and the laws. Governor Chase, in February, 1861, said: 'The people of the free States (who believe that slave-holding is wrong) cannot and will not aid in the reclamation of fugitives from labor, and the stipulation in the Constitution becomes therefore a dead letter.' The Southern States believe that the transfer of the government of a common country to an executive and to a Congress elected upon the platform of pronounced hostility to their institutions, involved a repudiation of the covenanted faith of their sister States, and released them from all obligation to bear the burden of their own covenants, when they were denied the benefits of the corresponding covenants of the other contracting States. (1 Calhoun, 323.)

“The seceding States then openly, with the most public declaration of purpose, determined to withdraw from the compact and establish a separate government for themselves. They made no encroachment on their neighbors, denied and deprived them of no constitutional rights, made no assault on property or institutions, but sought only to keep their wayward sisters, as the rest of mankind, 'enemies in war, in peace friends.' No provision had been made by them for resistance to their withdrawal from the partnership; not a gun nor a dollar had been prepared for such a contingency. The government at Washington and the Northern States were not taken by surprise. Nothing was ever more deliberate,

more calmly considered, more frankly pre-announced. What was done was not furtively done, but in open day, and in the exercise of rights claimed in the convention which made the Constitution, by the States in the ratification of the instrument, and continuously from that day to the final action. The secession of a sovereign State was regarded as valid as the act by which the same State entered the Union. Virginia and New York, on whose acts the fate of the instrument depended, in ratifying the Constitution, declared that the powers granted by them could be resumed when perverted to their injury or oppression; that every power not granted remained with them, and at their will, thus most carefully guarding the reserved powers against impairment and placing them beyond the possible interference and control of the government of the United States. These ratifications being accepted by the other States with this construction of the Constitution, made the construction as binding morally as if it had been inserted in the Constitution itself. Rhode Island lingered until after the inauguration of Washington and gave her ratification, without objection, with the same explicit avowals. (5 Bureau of Rolls, 140, 145, 191-2, 311.)

"Besides the clear assertion on the part of ratifying States of the right to re-assume delegated powers, a larger number were so apprehensive and distrustful of Federal encroachment, so jealous in the maintenance of their respective rights, that they attached bills of rights to their assent, or proposed amendments to restrict the General Government, the incorporation of which into the Constitution was earnestly insisted upon. Massachusetts proposed nine; New Hampshire, twelve; Rhode Island, twenty-one; New York, thirty three; Virginia, twenty; North Carolina, twenty-six; South Carolina, five. Every suggested amendment was a restraint of power, and to guard the liberties of the people; not one intimation of a desire conferred additional power on the common Government. Such a thing as the 'omnipotence of Parliament,' the absorption of the functions of government by the central head, seems not to have had a suggestion. The eleven amendments, which were soon adopted, were *all* along the line of guarding against centralized power.

"In *Marbury vs. Madison* (1 Cranch, 137-176), Chief Justice Marshall said: 'The powers of the Legislature are defined and limited, and that those limits may not be mistaken or forgotten, the Constitution is written. To what purpose are powers limited, and to what purpose is that limitation committed to writing, if these limits may at any time be passed by those intended to be restrained? The distinction between limited and unlimited powers is abolished if these limits do not confine the person on whom they are imposed.' 'To endow the Federal Government,' says Madison, 'with whatever it should judge instrumental toward the general welfare, would make frivolous an enumeration of powers.'

"Notwithstanding the limited character of the Government, early in the administration of President Lincoln the Government put forth various expedients for coercing the States into submission to the central power. The distinct proposition, delegating the power to the Federal Government to coerce the States, 'authorizing an exertion of the force of the whole against the delinquent States,' was formally submitted to the convention and rejected. On May 31, 1787, Mr. Madison said 'an union of the States containing such an ingredient seemed to provide for its own destruction. The use of force against the State would look more like a declaration of war than an infliction of punishment; and would probably be considered by the party attacked as a dissolution of all previous compacts by which it might be bound.' (2 Madison Papers, 76.)

"The theory of Presidents Buchanan and Lincoln was that, while there was no power to coerce a State to remain in the Union, it was within the constitutional function of the Government to compel individual inhabitants of any State to obey the laws of the United States; and this coercion could be accomplished by all the force necessary to remove all obstruction through the exercise of the claimed power. (Message, 3 December, 1860.) In this there were two gross assumptions which have not a resting place in the history of the formation of the Government, or in the grants of the Constitution.

"*First.* That Congress, or all, or either, of the departments of the Government can decide ultimately and authoritatively upon the powers of the Government; upon the character and extent of the grants and limitations of the Constitution. This assumption on the part of the creature to determine and decide upon the action of the creators—States—in the formation and endowment of the Federal Government is a claim of absolute sovereignty. The right to prescribe the Constitution, coerce submission to it—this supreme authority in the last resort—is sovereignty. Reduced to its real meaning, stripped of illusory verbiage, this claim of the Government at Washington was identical with the absolutist pretensions of the Holy Alliance. Our Constitution is not a mere temporary expedient. It exists in full force until changed by an explicit and authentic act, as prescribed by the instrument, and in its essential features, is for all time, for it contains the fundamental principles of all good government of all free representative institutions.

*Secondly.* "That the General Government is not only superior to the States, but has an existence, an autonomy, outside, irrespective of, contrary to, the States. The Union could not exist a day if all of the States were to withdraw their co-operation. The President, the Senate, and Representatives, with all their powers, are conditioned upon the action of the States. The Federal Government, the Union, as a corporate body politic, does not claim its life, nor a single power, from the people apart from State organizations.

In truth, and in fact, there is not, nor ever has been, such a political entity as the people of the United States in the aggregate, separated from, independent of, the voluntary or covenanted action of the States. That anything is constitutional or admissible, simply because the judiciary, or the Executive, or the Congress, or the moral convictions of citizens approve, or the country will be benefited by it, is a modern invention and has no basis in our constitutional Federal republic. To put it in the least objectionable form, the States, in their undelegated powers, are as important, as supreme, as the General Government; and the theory of State subjugation is a pure afterthought to justify arbitrary and ungranted authority. It is indisputable that by far the greater part of the topics of legislation, the whole vast range of rights of person and property—where the administration of law and justice come closest home to the daily life of the people—are exclusively or chiefly within the power of the States. The number of topics of legislation which lie outside the pale of national legislation greatly exceeds the number to which the power of State legislation does not extend. Madison said: 'The powers delegated to the Federal Government are few and defined. Those which remain to the State governments are numerous and indefinite, and extend to *all the objects* which, in the ordinary course of affairs, concern the *lives, liberties and properties* of the people.' (Federalist, §§ 251, 252; Mich. Lect. 244; 1 Calhoun, 197, 204, 214, 215). If the Union be indissoluble, with equal or greater propriety we may affirm that the States are equal and indestructible.

" Permit me to refer here to an opinion oft uttered by disputants that the right of a State to secede was not found in the Constitution and was, therefore, illegal and indefensible. No intelligent student of our political system ever based secession directly upon the Constitution. The claim was that prior to the Constitution and after the Declaration of Independence, the States were separately independent and sovereign, possessing all the powers of government which were possessed by any other nation. The Federal Government, or the Union, has no inherent powers as a government. All are derivative, proceeded from, were granted by the States, and what the States did not surrender and are not found specified in the Constitution, or necessarily implied from the grants belong to the States without diminution or impairment. The right to withdraw from the Union did not depend on any concession in the Constitution. If it ever existed, it is because it was not prohibited in the Constitution and remained among reserved powers. It is absurd to make the rights of a State depend upon an instrument of gift made by that State. The tenth amendment provides that powers not delegated nor prohibited remain in fullest measure in the hands of the grantor, and this was adopted, at the recommendation of several of the conventions of the ratifying States, in order to guard against misconceptions of the meaning of the Constitution. (1 Calhoun, 251). Rawle, of Philadelphia, in a work declared by

Judge Story to be high authority on many questions of constitutional law, and once used, as some graduates say, as a text-book at West Point, maintained the right of a State to secede from the Union. In 1859, at a convention in Cleveland, O., in which Giddings, Senator Wade, Governor Chase, ex-Governor Dennison participated, resolutions were adopted, using the language and reaffirming the strongest declaration of the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions. In 1861 Wendell Phillips said at New Bedford: 'Here are a series of States girdling the Gulf who think their peculiar institutions require that they should have a separate government. They have a right to decide that question without appealing to you or to me.' Horace Greeley, in the *Tribune*, three days after Mr. Lincoln's election, wrote: 'If the cotton States shall become satisfied that they can do better out of the Union than in it, we insist on letting them go in peace. The right to secede may still be a revolutionary one, but it exists nevertheless. We must ever resist the right of any State to remain in the Union, and nullify or defy the laws thereof. To withdraw from the Union is quite another matter, and whenever a considerable section of the Union shall deliberately resolve to go out we shall resist all coercive measures designed to keep it in. We hope never to live in a republic whereof one section is pinned to another by bayonets.' Such declarations were persisted in after the secession of several States, and until after Mr. Lincoln's inauguration. Elsewhere in the 'Southern States and the American Union,' pages 119-128, it has been shown by unquestioned authority, that from 1795 to 1815, and in 1845, there was an influential party in New England who favored the formation of a Northern Confederacy.

"Having followed me in the treatment of the assigned topic, may I not crave equally patient attention, while I submit some thoughts on our present condition, and suggest some duties as American citizens, especially obligatory on us as the amnestied survivors of the 'Lost Cause'? Let me, however, in advance, vindicate history from two or three persistent misrepresentations.

"The Southern States deprecated was; desired peace; offered negotiations; had nothing to gain, everything to lose by armed hostilities, and accepted the *ultima ratio regum*, when forts in harbors were occupied with bristling cannon, and troops were called for to coerce into submission.

"In this presence it would be superfluous to say that to carry on a war, offensive or defensive, for a series of years, is far more than fighting a battle, winning victories, sustaining defeats. Quartermaster, subsistence, ordnance, pay and medal departments, are necessary to meet the wants of men brought together in large numbers, for the effective fighting power of an army, 'and the talent to satisfy these with order, economy, intelligence, forms the science of administration.' Troops must be procured, supplied with shelter, food and clothing, armed, transported, paid, cared for when sick or wounded, and everything possible is to be provided for their strength,

health, spirit, effectiveness. To make the best possible use of forces in the field, after they are raised, it is necessary to provide with efficient means of transport and a well arranged system of supply, and these the North had superabundantly, in addition to her active business, open ports, plenty of money, greater population, and an inexhaustible and available European supply of men. Equipment and supplies were rarely hindered by lack of transportation. Probably among the most marked features connected with the supply of the Federal armies, were the use of the ocean, of railroads and navigable rivers, and the facility with which depots could be and were changed so as to be always in touch with the armies in all their various movements. The extent of the base of operations, or the portion of country from which reinforcements and supplies could be obtained, gave the armies great advantage in selecting lines of invasion exempt from interception when defeated. Jackson in 1862 flanked Pope and cut him off from the upper Potomac, but could not prevent him from reaching Alexandria. In 1863 when Grant was baffled on the Rapidan, he changed his base as he moved around successively to the Pamunkey and the James. The country commanding a sea is only limited as to the amount of stores it can transport by the capacity of the vessels it has at command. The Quartermaster Department had in charge during the war, on ocean and lakes, 399 vessels, having a gross tonnage 13,706 tons, and there were 238 vessels employed in the lake and ocean service, having a tonnage of 165,248 tons, which were owned by the government. There were 119 steamers, 305 barges, and 109 coal drayage boats and floats *belonging to the United States* on the Mississippi river and its tributaries and at Mobile. Besides these, the Quartermaster Department had chartered for the same waters 1750 steamers and other vessels. The theatre of war was largely bounded by the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, and the supremacy on the water made possible the capture of desirable points and the Peninsular campaign. The supply of armies operating against Richmond was feasible only because of the monopoly of the sea. Wellington is reported to have said in the Spanish campaign that an army moved upon its belly. Food and transportation enter largely into every military campaign. One depot at Giesboro, D. C., had a capacity of supplying 30,000 animals. During the first nine months of 1864 the supply of horses by the Cavalry Bureau averaged about 500 per diem, and the supply to Sheridan during his Shenandoah campaign was 150 per day. In 1862, 125,000 men, 14,592 animals, 44 batteries of artillery, the wagons and ambulances, pontoon trains, and the enormous equipage required for the Army of the Potomac, were transported in about 900 steamers and sailing craft. During Grant's campaign against Richmond a large fleet was constantly employed in supplying troops at various stations along the coast from Chesapeake to New Orleans. From May 1st to August 12, 1864, the daily average number of rations forwarded from Chattanooga to Sherman's army, which numbered about 105,000, was 412,000, more than three rations for every man that left Chattanooga on that campaign. In 1864 Grant's

wagon train would have extended from the Rapidan to Richmond if marched in single file upon one road. (Journal of the Military Service Institution. Jan. 1896, pp. 45-95.)

"What a contrast to the Southern army, half clad, half fed, half armed, without any adequate supply of the needed transport, of the needed medical staff, of the needed engineers for bridging, for telegraph work and other engineer duties, with few depots of supply, and a gradually contracting area of territory shut off from the sea by a rigorous blockade. It is a notorious fact that our army at various stages of the war relied largely on the captures from the enemy for clothing, food, wagons, ammunition, guns and other necessary supplies. General Banks was habitually spoken of in the Valley as 'General Jackson's Commissary-General.' For two or more years the government levied a tax in kind, and corn, wheat, oats, bacon, mules, etc., were supplied by this method. In the last years of the war, a long railway between Meridian and Richmond, over 800 miles, with dilapidated equipments, furnished the single line of transportation for army and supplies. For repairs of waste and loss in rails, locomotives, and other needful means, there was hardly the pretence of establishments, and one such line as the Pennsylvania, or the Baltimore and Ohio, has to-day more ample and readier facilities and more abundant resources than the whole Confederacy then possessed.

"General Gordon, on April 22, 1896, writes to me:

"'You are quite right. Every expedient was resorted to. Officers were detailed, and men, when necessary, to catch fish, when the season permitted. Summoned all the commissaries of my command, from corps commissaries to regimental commissaries, before me and told each that he must send out wagons into the country, into North Carolina, to get in small quantities of supplies to keep the men from starving. We had to take the risk of getting wagons captured, because we could not stand still. You can describe the wagons of regiment, brigade, division and corps roaming over the country in the byways, etc., hunting for anything that would fill the craving stomachs of the soldiers. But we depended, also, on living off the enemy by capturing supplies.'

"As a result of the military necessities of the war, the inability otherwise to conquer the seceding States, even with the purchased 'Hessians' of overcrowded trans-Atlantic cities, slavery was abolished by a stroke of the pen, a decree of the Commander-in-Chief. Of the manner and haste of the emancipation, I say nothing. But I am sure that I voice the sentiment of every Confederate soldier, when I say, thank God, African slavery no longer exists in the South. With emancipation and our surrender came the enfranchisement of the negroes and the horrors of reconstruction. The recital of this history is not germane to this occasion. There is no wish or purpose now, or at any future time, to reverse the decision of the arbitrament of war in reference to slavery or secession. Both, by Federal and by State action, have been forever settled. We are as jealous of the

reputation of the flag—our flag—as the citizens of any other section, and should war come, which may God avert! a war not for freebooting acquisition of our neighbor's territory, not for the selfish greed of men who have sheltered themselves under naturalization to prosecute schemes of rebellion or monopolies in trade, not for the pouring of a black tide of unassimilative and undesirable material into the mass of our citizenship, but for the protection of the rights and property of any *true* American, for the vindication of National honor, then under the leadership of our Gordon, our Lees, Pettus, Shelly, Hoke, Hampton, Wheeler, and such like, our boys will hew their way as far to the forefront, into the serried ranks of the country's foes, as heroes ever did or dared.

"Since the surrender of our armies there has not been a single instance, within the limits of the Southern States, against the authority of the Government, although a part of the time the people have been without civil magistrates and writhing under the cruelest injustice and violence. There has been no manifestation of a tendency to conflict with the national authority, no purpose to disturb the terms of the surrender and no aspirations outside the limits of the Union. The new amendments to the Constitution, coercively adopted, are not less inviolable and authoritative than the original compact as ratified by the States. (Lamar's Calhoun, 170-171.)

"In reaffirming our loyalty, candor demands that we should not use ambiguous phrase. We are far from making a half-hearted apology, or interposing sincerity, or honesty of belief as a palliation for the Confederacy. We rest our cause and conduct on no such humiliation. Our property was a guaranteed right, with the privileges of all other property and some additional securities. In 1861 secession was a reserved right of the States, and no proposition is logically and historically more demonstrable. It was not an afterthought, a suddenly improvised remedy, invented for the occasion. The right was a faith received from the fathers, an irresistible inference from colonial independence, from Articles of Confederation, the separate action of the States in framing and ratifying the Constitution, from the limitations in that instrument, from its silence, from the reserved and undelegated powers, from repeated reaffirmation in most solemn and authoritative form. Amid all the perversions of history, scandalous attacks upon motives and actions of men and parties and States, no one has been found bold enough, ignorant enough, unscrupulous enough, to assert that the seceding States took the Government by surprise, or adopted a course of action which was furtive and unexpected. I was in the House of Representatives, December, 1860, when the wires announced that South Carolina had revoked her ratification of the Constitution and resumed her delegated powers and the control of the paramount allegiance of her citizens. While some weak ones treated the grave matter with ridicule, there was not a Representative or Senator, or an intelligent person in the United States, who did not know that the creed of State rights and State remedies had been as openly and freely and fully proclaimed as any other political doctrine.

"Now this has been entirely changed. The claim of the right of secession is abandoned, having been eliminated from the American Governments. The fourteenth amendment has revolutionized the character of our political system. That declares that all persons born within the limits of the United States are citizens. In consequence of this constitutional provision, one is now a citizen of the United States and as such must render obedience to National law. Prior to that amendment, one was a citizen of the United States only by virtue of his citizenship in a particular State, and primary and paramount allegiance was due to that State. When she spake, her voice was sovereign, and to disobey was rebellion or treason. So thought and said General Lee. When before the Reconstruction Committee at Washington, he was asked whether he felt that he had been guilty of treason, promptly, firmly and rightly he answered, 'No,' because he owed his allegiance to the State of Virginia of which he was a citizen. So thought Albert Sidney Johnson when he came from California to place sword and honor and life at the will of Texas. So thought Joseph E. Johnston, Commodore Maury, Bishop Polk, and all our soldiers and civilians. Hence the men who fought and the men who fell, fought and fell in a just cause. They fell in defence of the Constitution as it came from the hands of the fathers, in defence of home rule and State rights. They were not traitors nor rebels, but right in adhering to the old landmarks, in resisting coercion, conquest and subjugation, as we are right now in standing by the amended Constitution and against the doctrine of secession. When the Constitution declares that I am a citizen of the United States, and that the laws apply to me individually, and that the Federal Government may determine the measure of its power over the States and the people, my allegiance is due to the Government of the United States and not to Virginia. The changed or amended Constitution, accepted by the States, has consigned the doctrine of secession to the tomb of the Capulets, and we have one Flag, one Constitution, one Union, one National Government, one Destiny.

"The survivors of the Lost Cause can make good their asseverations of loyalty to the Republic by observing in strictest fidelity the letter and spirit of the Constitution. It is safe to affirm, for no one will gainsay, that a dissatisfaction on the part of the South with the Constitution as a whole, or in anyone of its parts, or with any of the powers conferred on the Federal Government, did not influence in the remotest degree the secession of the States. Individually, as a Southern man and a Confederate soldier, I have felt that my highest duty to my section since the struggle ended, was to restore fraternity of spirit as well as political association. This duty to the South, and to the Union, was best discharged by laboring for free, universal education (for the free school is the corner-stone of any New South), by devotion to the best interests of the *whole* country, by demonstrating that the interests of every State, and the honor of the flag, are as safe in the hands of a Confederate as of a Union

soldier, and by a steady advocacy of national issues, great and broad enough to efface sectionalism. The struggle against a war tariff, and the Chinese policy of shutting off foreign markets for our surplus products, and thus preventing reciprocal amity between nations, was not only a fight for a wise and true national policy, but the use of that question served to obliterate geographical lines and to nationalize political parties. Nothing can be greater folly than for the Southern people to take up false destructive issues, assaulting the foundations of private and public credit, weakening financial integrity and rectitude, and condemning us to an inferiority and to less influence than we have ever before reached.

"The New South is to reclaim and adopt the scheme of Jefferson. Jefferson and Calhoun were the most profound and philosophical statesmen of our country, and Jefferson outlined a most comprehensive scheme for Virginia, including the University, colleges and public schools under public control, sustained by taxation; and he said that 'A system of general instruction, which shall reach every description of our citizens from the richest to the poorest, as it was the earliest, so it will be the latest of all the public concerns in which I shall permit myself to take an interest.' (Letters to J. C. Cabell, Jan. 14, 1818; Jan. 13, 1823). Whatever of prosperity, of power, of glory, the New South may aspire to is inseparably connected with the free school. All other means are vain if this be wanting. If, in the future, judicial interpretation and congressional usurpation make as many encroachments upon the Constitution as in the last hundred years, then written guarantees will be impotent for protection, and our chief reliance must be on the intelligence and virtue of the people. The South has made an imperishable record of patriotism by what she has done for the education of white and of black children. President Angell, of the University Michigan, frankly says: 'Out of the very depths of a misery and a poverty, which we in the North cannot begin to understand, they have taken up these great ideas of public education, and have taxed themselves with a generosity which we cannot but admire, for the education both of the white and of the black.'

"We can be fair and do justice, and more than justice to the negroes, accepting the condition, as to citizenship and suffrage which were imposed as punishment upon us and to transfer civil and political power from us to them. We cannot live as enemies, or we will end in ruin. We should encourage trust and confidence between the races. The attempt to reverse all the teachings of history and ethnology has reacted on the perpetrators of the wrong and their allies and there can be now no question as to who will rule in these Southern States. Happily for the negro, his best friends are in control of the machinery of the State governments, and history has no parallel to the magnanimity and sacrifices of the impoverished and imperiled South in furnishing him 'without money and without price' the facilities of a common school education. The brutal lynching, the torture and the burning of negroes

charged with an unmentionable crime, is a stigma upon the white race, upon Southern civilization. Such swift and unnecessary punishment is wholly unnecessary, as the fiends could not go unwhipped of justice, and it reacts with terrible rebound upon those who participate and approve, in brutalizing conscience and engendering contempt for the authority of law and of government. Let us be—

" Swift-footed to uphold the right  
And to avert the wrong."

Distinguished by a homogeneous population, by consistent observance of laws, constitution and treaties, by strict non-intervention in foreign affairs, and by a most careful abstinence from interference with others' rights and property, let us give no council nor support to anarchy, or those theories which result in unrestrained democracy, which is tyranny in its worst shape, showing no respect for rights of property, or personal liberty, or the guarantees of law. Freedom consists in keeping willingly within the limits traced by law and order and justice—the only securities for innocence, good government and personal liberty—and anything outside is not freedom, but license and, in the end, abject servitude. We must resist that sophism which identifies liberty with the unchecked domination of majorities as if 'count of heads was the Divine Court of Appeals on every question and interest of mankind.' John Stuart Mill said wisely: 'Experience proves that depositaries of power, who are mere delegates of the people, that is of a majority, are quite as ready when they think they can count on popular support as any organ of oligarchy to assume arbitrary power, and encroach unduly on the liberty of private life.' Moreover, we need no encouragement of trend to consolidation by endowing national universities, by annexation of territory with increase of African or Hawaian citizenship, by an influx of heterogeneous and immiscible population, by establishing remote provinces which would be utterly alien to our institutions and to representative government.

"Comrades, you and your associates were noble in war; never in human history more patient endurance, more heroic deeds, greater personal valor. Let us be nobler in peace. What occurred in the field and the camp is not the highest glory. You were distinguished for religion in camp, for respect for civil authority, for temperance, for intelligence, for the most brilliant military achievements ever wrought against such odds and with such scant and unequal means. When the flag was furled and paroles were accepted, you resumed agricultural, mechanical, mining, professional pursuits. Your country was laid waste, houseless chimneys marked the devastated track of the ruthless invader. These were material losses, but what were they compared with the decimation of families by disease and battle, with the privation of what constitutes the very warp and woof of being. The real treasure is not in the coffers, but in the soul. It is that which we are that enters into the substance of character. The country was a desolation, every home was a Bochim with sad-eyed

widows and mothers, with hearts no more to be illumined with joy. Everywhere were the shades of the unreturned ones, keeping solemn march to "Away Down South in Dixie," and holding in fleshless hands the tattered, bullet-riddled banners. There were the silver-haired, with cheeks furrowed by salt tears, kneeling crushed at the graves or before the pictures of the manly and the brave who went out with blessing and came no more home again.

"All who died were not struck by shot and shell,  
Some hearts grew still because they loved so well."

"There were hopes blasted and horizons blackened by remediless despair. These were bitterer experiences than ever came from loss of earthly possessions. It was under such circumstances that life was begun anew, and there was never such marvelous adaptedness to the revolutionized and unprecedented conditions. All had been lost. After the war with Germany, France paid an indemnity of \$1,000,000,000. Our loss in life and in property was greater than hers. Hope and confidence are returning. Our land begins again to blossom. Churches and schools are open. The complexities and difficulties of the severest problem ever encountered by civilization and Christianity are beginning to yield to patient solution. With all that is regretable in our present condition, we still have our own local governments, what remains of a glorious constitution, the inspiration of free institutions, the wealth of incalculable possibilities, the stimulating memories of an immortal past, the beckoning impulses of an opening future. We need no discord, no nursing of the injustice and the wounds of the past, no prospering sectionalism, no separate, political existence. We need those essential conditions upon which alone we can hope for a full share in the councils and advantages of the Union. 'Let us strive for a grand, mighty, indivisible Republic, throwing its loving arms around all sections, omnipotent for protection, powerless for oppression, cursing none, blessing all.' Our history is not wound up. The means of greatness are still within our grasp. Let not our heroes have died in vain. They bequeathed an example of lofty patriotism, they gave us a place on a never-dying battle roll, and the historian's pen, when not dipped in the gall of hate, gives due credit to superhuman virtues of privates and officers. Nationality is compounded in many elements, and, with true Americans, we have a sense of community of race, of religion, of interest, of language, of literature, of history, a single, political whole—an indissoluble Union of indestructible States—strong ties which bind in fellowship and brotherhood. As men and citizens let us so live, in private and in public station, that our descendants may be as proud of us as we are of the noble men and nobler women of our perished Confederacy. *Noblesse oblige.*"

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[NOTE.—The orator was applauded enthusiastically all through his magnificent address, notice of which is omitted, at points where it occurred, as it would interfere with its reading and mar its classic beauty.—ADJUTANT GENERAL.]

Judge George L. Christian, of Richmond, Va., then offered the following:

*Resolved*, That the hearty thanks of these Confederate Veterans be tendered Comrade Curry for his able, eloquent and very valuable historic address. And also offered an amendment that it be printed in our minutes and that our Adjutant be requested to circulate at least 10,000 copies of it.

The resolution not being fully understood amidst the confusion, General Gordon announced that he would read the resolution again, and said, an amendment has been offered and accepted that the address be published in our proceedings, the Chair receives with unbounded pleasure the assurance that it is hardly worth while to submit this resolution; but I submit it, that your hearts may respond to a brother's; and as a contribution also, to the eloquent tribute given to your past, and the still more eloquent pledge made by your comrade to your assured future.

This resolution received the heartiest approval from the convention and was adopted amid much enthusiasm.

General Jackson, of Tennessee, announced by request that Company A, of the Memphis Confederate Veterans, wearing their same old war worn uniforms, would give an exhibition drill at noon that day at the base-ball park, for the benefit of a fund for the erection of a monument to "the Wizard of the Saddle," General N. B. Forrest, and requested all to attend.

General Bulger, of Alabama, a veteran ninety-two years old, who at this stage of the proceedings had entered the hall, was then invited to take a seat on the platform.

The Chair then said there is a very large amount of very important business and called the regular order of business, consisting of the presentation of the various reports.

The Chair said the first report submitted will be General S. D. Lee's, commanding Army of Tennessee Department. Before the reading clerk commenced, General S. D. Lee made a motion that the reading of all reports be dispensed with, except the Adjutant General's, which was very valuable and necessary, which was carried.

## TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT.

General Stephen D. Lee submitted the following annual report of the army of the Department of Tennessee, which was adopted:

Headquarters of Army of Tennessee Department,  
United Confederate Veterans.  
Columbus, Miss., May 30, 1896.

Major-General George Moorman, Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, United Confederate Veterans, New Orleans, La.

General—Pursuant to the requirements of the constitution of our federation, I have the honor to submit the following annual report with regard to the discharge of the duties incumbent upon me as lieutenant-general commanding.

By virtue of my election by the Convention of the United Confederate Veterans, held at Houston, Texas, May 22-24, 1895, and the subsequent promulgation by the general commanding of the constitution adopted at said convention, the undersigned on February 24, 1896, issued his General Order No. 1, assuming command of the "Army of Tennessee Department." In said order he enumerated among other important matters to come before this annual convention the laying of the corner-stone of the Mausoleum to be erected by the loving hands of fair women and brave men to the memory of our illustrious dead chieftain - the immortal Jefferson Davis, likewise, the determination of the details of the South's Battle Abbey, and earnestly invited attention to the magnitude and growing importance of our federation and the duty of all comrades who could conveniently do so, to attend said reunion.

On said day I issued General Order No. 2, announcing my staff, to serve during my term of office or pleasure. They are as follows:

Brigadier-General E. T. Sykes, of Columbus, Miss., adjutant-general and chief of staff.

Colonel W. H. Rogers, of New Orleans, La., inspector-general.

Colonel H. C. Myers, of Memphis, Tenn., quartermaster-general.

Colonel E. L. Russell, of Mobile, Ala., commissary-general.

Colonel W. L. Calhoun, of Atlanta, Ga., judge advocate-general.

Colonel W. J. McMurray, of Nashville, Tenn., surgeon-general.

Colonel W. S. Penick, of Shreveport, La., chaplain-general.

Colonel Tully Brown, of Nashville, Tenn., aide-de-camp.

Colonel J. Henry Martin, of Memphis, Tenn., aide-de-camp.

Colonel Richard E. Jones, of Birmingham, Ala., aide-de-camp.

Colonel Frank P. O'Brien, of Birmingham, Ala., aide-de-camp.

Colonel R. M. Howard, of Georgia, aide-de-camp.

Colonel C. M. Wiley, of Macon, Ga., aide-de-camp.

Colonel L. L. Middlebrooks, of Covington, Ga., aide-de-camp.

Colonel G. D. Sands, of Oxford, Miss., aide-de-camp.

Colonel Thomas Harrison, of Columbus, Miss., aide-de-camp.

Colonel John H. Stone, of Clinton, La., aide-de-camp.

Colonel B. F. Eshleman, of New Orleans, La., aide-de-camp.

Colonel A. J. Russell, of Jacksonville, Fla., aide-de-camp.

Colonel Jeptha V. Harris, Key West, Fla., aide-de-camp.

In General Order No. 3, under date of March 25, 1896, Colonel George M. Helm, of Greeneville, Miss., was announced as aide-de-camp.

On May 18th last, General Order No. 4, from the headquarters of this department was issued, announcing the contemplated details of and the railroad rates to the reunion, and repeating with urgency the request that all comrades attend the same. On the same day, Special Order No. 2, giving special directions to the department staff, as their attendance on, and duties at the convention, was issued and promulgated.

The following roster embraces the names of the division commanders and their adjutant-generals in the Army of Tennessee Department, as organized February 24, 1896, and existing at this date:

Alabama—Major-General Fred. S. Ferguson, commanding, Birmingham, Ala; Colonel Harvey E. Jones, Adjutant-General and chief of staff, Montgomery, Ala.

Florida—Major-General J. J. Dickison, commanding, Ocala, Fla.; Colonel Fred. L. Robertson, Adjutant-General and chief of staff, Brooksville, Fla.

Georgia—Major-General Clement A. Evans, commanding, Atlanta, Ga.; Colonel Andrew J. West, Adjutant-General and chief of staff, Atlanta, Ga.

Louisiana—Major-General W. G. Vincent, commanding, New Orleans, La.; Colonel J. A. Chaloron, Adjutant-General and chief of staff, New Orleans, La.

Mississippi—Major-General W. D. Holder, commanding, Jackson, Miss.; Colonel S. B. Watts, Adjutant-General and chief of staff, Meridian, Miss.

Tennessee—Major-General W. H. Jackson, commanding, Nashville, Tenn.; Colonel John P. Hickman, Adjutant-General and chief of staff, Nashville, Tenn.

Though I am without a report from but one of the division commanders, I have reason to believe—at least, hope—that their several duties, as prescribed in Article 3, Section 3, of our Constitution, have been faithfully discharged.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

S. D. LEE,  
*Lieutenant-General Commanding.*

## ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

Adjutant General Geo. Moorman here submitted his annual report, which was read and unanimously adopted. It is as follows:

Headquarters United Confederate Veterans, }  
Richmond, Va., June 30, 1896. }

*General John B. Gordon, Commanding U. C. V's.*

GENERAL—I have the honor to make a report of the growth of the organization of the United Confederate Veterans, which cannot but be gratifying to you and to our comrades.

At the date that I had the honor of commencing the work of organizing camps under your appointment as Adjutant General and Chief-of-Staff, now a little over four years, there were only thirty-three camps, now there are 856, distributed as follows:

Texas .....	214
Alabama .....	88
South Carolina .....	76
Missouri .....	70
Mississippi .....	60
Georgia .....	55
Arkansas .....	52
Louisiana .....	51
Kentucky .....	37
Florida .....	30
Virginia .....	30
Tennessee .....	29
North Carolina .....	29
Indian Territory .....	11
Maryland .....	6
Oklahoma .....	5
New Mexico .....	3
Illinois .....	2
Montana .....	2
West Virginia .....	3
Indiana .....	1
District of Columbia .....	1
California .....	1

Totals..... 856

camps with at least two hundred camps known to be in process of organizing.

The following membership fee and per capita tax received since my last report made at Houston, Texas, \$2,995.25, with total expenditures to date of \$2,910.60, leaving balance on hand of \$84.65, itemized statement of which is attached hereto and which will be published in full in the proceedings of the Convention, which will be issued as soon as possible after the close of the convention, and the Association does not owe one cent.

When I commenced work, there was practically no funds on hand, and I advanced the necessary amount to pay for printing, postage, stationery, etc., to start the organization of camps, since which time, by doing most of the work myself, and by the most rigid economy, I have succeeded in sending out the vast amount of literature, etc., with the proceeds of the membership fee and per capita, but in doing so, I have had to curtail the printing and other expenses, and perform most of the labor myself, so as to keep within bounds. As is customary with all new organizations of this character, there being so many details and explanations has made the work very laborious.

## SPLENDID RECORD.

This office has sent out up to date:

General and special orders.....	259,500
Circulars to newspapers etc., mimeograph, etc.....	150,500
Circular letters for organization .....	87,000
Mimeograph letters to camps.....	165,000
Commissions .....	5,200
Pamphlet proceedings of the three reunions.....	4,800
Charters to date .....	852
Sundry circulars and documents .....	136,078
Receipts for commissions, charters, orders, addresses, etc....	10,700
Letters and circulars received.....	25,100
Letters written and sent out.....	35,000

870,730

Making a total of three quarters of a million letters, orders, circulars, packages, etc., sent out and received since I have been Adjutant General.

It has now become a vast bureau, with an enormous accumulation of books and papers, and to carry on the business with correctness and facility requires a room with an area of fully forty to one hundred feet.

The Adjutant General's Department is now fully supplied with a complete outfit of all necessary books, blanks, stationery, etc. There is a complete registry kept of all commissions, charters, and everything sent out of the office, and a receipt required for the same, which is kept on file. The books of the office show a record of everything done.

Every Southern State is now represented in the list of camps. In the organization of so many new camps, I have, of course, encountered many difficulties, but I am happy to say there has been no friction with the Adjutant General's office in any quarter, but the utmost harmony has prevailed.

I deem it my duty to point out such measures as my correspondence and information received in the Adjutant General's office, suggest as important for you to know.

One is the urgent necessity for a department of the North to be officered by an active and influential Major General. It seems to me that the purpose so frequently stated in general orders from these headquarters, "the care of the graves of our known and unknown dead buried at Gettysburg, Fort Warren, Camps Morton, Chase, Douglas, Oakwood Cemetery, at Chicago; Johnson's Island, Cairo, and at all other points, to see that they are annually decorated, and headstones preserved and protected, and complete lists of our dead heroes, with the location of their last resting-place furnished to their friends and relatives through the medium of our camps thus rescuing their names from oblivion and handing them down in history should be sacredly carried out.

**FITTING TRIBUTE.**

The great good accomplished by Major General John C. Underwood, in furnishing to these headquarters the names and location of the graves of our comrades buried at the places named above, and through his wonderful ability, high order of patriotism and great pecuniary loss to him, as well as an expenditure of time and labor of such magnitude that it can scarcely be arrived at, in building the beautiful monument at Oakwood Cemetery, at Chicago, to the "Confederate dead," is an eloquent reason why this department should be revived, and the philanthropic purpose of the United Confederate Veterans, so worthily and grandly carried out during General Underwood's administration be continued.

These thoughts are mainly inspired through the generous action of an ex-Northern soldier (a farmer, I believe), who in a letter to these headquarters, from Columbus, O., calls attention to the dilapidated and neglected condition of the enclosure around some Confederate graves near Columbus, O., and in a spirit of fraternity and comradeship which shows that a magnanimous and brave heart beats in his breast, offers to mow the grass, repair the fences and dress the graves of his former foes into shapely mounds, at his own expense, if only authorized to do so.

It is our sacred duty, and the dictates of honor require that we, the living, shall keep green the memory and the graves of those of our heroes whose arms are nerveless, and whose families many of them are helpless, who are sleeping so far away from homes and kindred, and I respectfully recommend that a Department of the North be created at once, a suitable commander be selected, and the grand work so ably and patriotically started by General Underwood be actively continued.

No formal report has been made to this body of the completion of that grand Confederate monument in Oakwood Cemetery, at Chicago, Ill., which "sentinels the bivouac of the dead"—"Our Dead"—who will sleep forever upon the shores of the great lake, within the hospitable gates of the peerless city of the Northwest. Nor has any greeting been sent by this body to that magnanimous city, which shelters "our dead" upon her bosom, and which, with so much grace and hospitality, welcomed the Confederate survivors to witness the consecration of this historical memorial; nor has any action been taken to express the appreciation of the Veterans for the great ability, unselfish labor and high order of patriotism, worthy of emulation, shown by Major General Underwood in his noble work.

**SONS AND DAUGHTERS.**

I would recommend legislation at this session which will provide at once for the formation of Sons and Daughters of Veterans into separate national organizations, prescribing plans and forms for immediate organization, and the appointment by the general commanding at this body of the first president or commander of each

association, they to be made auxiliary, and to report to the U. C. V.'s, and the members of each organization to pay a per capita tax of five cents per annum into the U. C. V. treasury. This is urgent from the mournful fact that our ranks are thinning daily, and our beloved representatives should step in now and arrange to take charge of Southern history, our relics, mementoes and monuments, and stimulate the erection of other monuments to our heroes, ere "taps" are sounded for the last of their fathers.

I would suggest that a clause be enacted, giving members holding proxies the right to vote when held by a member of any Camp in the division. This I think necessary, on account of the long distance which frequently separates the Veterans from the reunion, and their old age, infirmities, and often straightened circumstances entitles them to this character of representation from their more fortunate comrades.

I would suggest that the clause making the charge of \$1.00 for commissions mandatory be changed so that commissions must be sent to all officers of Camps and staff, leaving it to their option to remit if they feel able to do so.

As Section 1, Article 5, of the Constitution is ambiguous, I would suggest that the clause, "and one additional one for a fraction of ten members," be changed to read, "twenty."

I would suggest that in all cases where the Constitution fixes the rank of staff officers, that it be changed to read, "with rank not less than," for the reason that frequently officers are appointed whose rank was higher in the Confederate army, and there seems to be no good reason why their rank should be arbitrarily lowered.

I deem it proper in some official manner to express thanks to the entire press of the South for the generous assistance uniformly rendered me in my duties as Adjutant General, and can, without invidious comparison, especially mention the great New Orleans dailies—the *Times-Democrat*, *Picayune* and *States*—all of which, on account of being where the permanent headquarters are located, have done many thousands of dollars of gratuitous work for the U. C. V.'s; and their generous aid given the U. C. V.'s in its infancy and all along the weary miles of its growth, I can truthfully say has more than anything else helped me in my labors in building up the association to its present proportion.

In conclusion, I desire to say that I feel proud to place my report in your hands, showing the great advance the organization has made under your leadership and direction; and at the same time I desire to greet and thank the Veterans from all the States who have been in correspondence with the Adjutant General's office, and who have shown me so much consideration and courtesy.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. MOORMAN,

*Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.*

General S. D. Lee moved the adoption of the report and all of its suggestions, which was unanimously carried.

GENERAL UNDERWOOD.

General Lee here also moved that the rules be suspended in order that the constitution be so amended as to re-establish the Department of the Northwest, heretofore so ably managed by General John C. Underwood, and which had been abolished by the new Constitution. The motion was seconded. The Chair said, is the convention ready for the question; when the motion was put and unanimously carried.

The Chair then said, there being no objection the ayes have it and the Department is restored.

General J. A. Chalalon of Louisiana, then said: Mr. President I find I am too late, but these proceedings are all wrong, as under the Constitution notice, should have been sent out 90 days in advance of this meeting. Under the rules which govern us, and unless unanimous consent be given, the Constitution cannot be changed at a Reunion.

I am opposed Mr. President to any proceeding, not in conformity with the Constitution we are working under, and I for one enter my protest against any violation of it.

The Chair said: The vote upon the change of Constitution cannot be by majority, but only by unanimous consent. All other motions of order, proceedings, adoption of resolutions, of course, are carried or defeated by majority, but the Constitution can only be changed in these Reunions by unanimous consent.

General Cabell then said that it would probable be better to have the 90 days clause repealed.

It was then moved and seconded further action as to the re-establishment of the Department of the North be postponed until more time can be given to the subject.

The Chair: Are you ready for the question. A delegate from North Carolina moved that the matter be referred to a sub-committee.

General Cabell then said he thought it was better to wait until more time could be given to the subject.

The Chair. The substitute is in order.

The Chair. A motion to refer the matter of the re-organization of that department to a committee is also in order, as is the substitute by the comrade from North Carolina.

General Chalalon. I again repeat that 90 days notice to each camp is required by the Constitution, and it cannot be done otherwise; no committee can act upon it.

Delegate from North Carolina. This is a very important matter and before it is disposed of I think it should be thoroughly discussed and understood.

The Chair. By submitting to the convention any question in relation to the constitution two-thirds of the delegates present at the

annual meeting of this Federation can make eliminations and amendments to it, provided that notice and a copy of the proposed change shall have been sent out 90 days previous to the meeting.

That while a vast majority of this meeting would evidently be glad to see that department restored, we cannot, as loyal citizens, as law-abiding citizens, violate our own constitution any more than we would the constitution of our country. The Chair, therefore, decides these proceedings out of order, because of the objection made, and because of the constitution itself.

Delegate from North Carolina. I hereby give notice that I will offer at the next Annual Reunion an amendment restoring the establishment of a Department of the North. And I will, therefore, offer this resolution at our next Annual Reunion.

The Chair. The Constitution provides that a notice be sent out three months in advance of a Reunion to every camp of the United Confederate Veterans. If the comrade wishes now to recognize the distinguished services of General Underwood, it is always in order to offer a resolution of thanks.

*General Chaloron, Mr. President*—The great value of the magnificent labors performed by General Underwood, is known to us all, and I move that he be invited to the stand.

The Chair: I hereby request Adjutant General Moorman and General Chaloron to escort General Underwood to the stand.

While waiting for General Underwood to reach the platform, General Peyton Wise advanced to the front of the stage and said: Mr. President and my Comrades, I desire to move that the Chair, our beloved General Gordon, appoint a committee to wait upon Mrs. Jefferson Davis, the widow of our dead President, and her daughter, Mrs. Hayes, and invite them to a seat upon the stage, in order that this Convention might give them the honor due, which was carried by acclamation.

The Chair appointed General Peyton Wise and Comrade Taylor Ellyson for this distinguished service.

By this time General Underwood had reached the stage, and the Chair in introducing him, said:

“ I now introduce to you a man who has rescued from oblivion more graves of Confederate soldiers buried on Northern soil than any other Southern man.”

General Underwood was greeted with loud applause as he advanced to the front of the platform. He began by saying:

“ *Mr. President and Comrades, Ladies and Gentlemen*—To say that I am not glad to be here would be the veriest falsehood that could be uttered from any breast. The first service I did, little or great, was in the city of Richmond. The first vote I ever cast was in the city of Richmond. I had to run away from home, so to speak, being the only man of my name from Kentucky who was in the Southern Army. (Cheers).

Continuing, he said: "It was my misfortune to have been captured about the middle of the war, and to have served in four Northern prisons over a year, and the rest of the time as prisoner on parole, as Mr. Stanton would not meet the overtures made by Mr. Ould, of Virginia, for my exchange."

General Underwood here explained the manner in which he had obtained government recognition to secure the four cannon captured from Confederates, also the cannon balls which were placed at the base of the grand Confederate monument, at Oakwoods, in Chicago, built mainly through his patriotic labors.

General Underwood then explained the work he had done in connection with the Confederate monument in Chicago, and the noble work he had performed in caring for the graves of our dead Comrades all over the North, and he was frequently interrupted by applause. He then unfurled a flag that had been handed to him by a young lady (Miss Grigsby) a short while before he came upon the platform. The flag was of historic interest, having figured in the war. General Underwood's allusion to the flag and his tribute to the valor of the Southern soldier elicited hearty applause.

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## GENERAL UNDERWOOD'S FINAL REPORT OF HIS ADMINISTRATION AND DEDICATION OF CONFEDERATE MONUMENT AT CHICAGO.

United Confederate Veterans,  
Division and Provisional Department Headquarters.

Chicago, January 20th, 1896.

General John B. Gordon,  
Commanding United Confederate Veterans.

Sir and Comrade:—I have the honor to make final report of the condition of the Division and Department under my command, give a synopsis of the statistics of Confederate soldiers who died in military prisons and are buried in Northern soil, and especially herald the procedures incidental to the erection and dedication of the monument to 6000 Southern soldiers whose remains are treasured in Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago.

Pursuant with powers originally granted by the ex-Confederate Association of Chicago, Camp No. 8, United Confederate Veterans, afterwards approved by yourself, as per orders and other official documents issued from the office of your Adjutant-General, and by authority delegated through subsequent election by the United Confederate Veteran Federation itself, I recruited and organized into Camps a large number of Confederate Veterans living east of the Mississippi river within the limits of my Provisional Department, collected and reported rosters of the Confederate dead buried in various Northern cemeteries.

The general conditions of my Divisions, so widely separated, are good, and have been referred to in detail in my biennial report under date of April 20th, 1894, and the mortuary lists, cemetery charts and other data relating to deceased soldiers buried within the territorial bounds of my command, which were given in part in said biennial report and subsequently compiled more fully and published in supplement thereto, are now revised and presented in final tabulation, as follows:

### WAR PRISON CEMETERIES.

#### REVISED NUMERICAL ROSTER OF CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS WHO DIED IN MILITARY PRISONS AND ARE BURIED IN NORTHERN SOIL.

### ILLINOIS.

#### At ALTON—

● In the Confederate Cemetery, the military prison, —dead; interments known and reported .....	1,578
Interments unknown, number reported.....	640— 2,218

#### CAMP BUTLER—

In the Confederate Cemetery, the military prison —dead; interments known and reported.....	470
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#### CHICAGO—

In Oakwoods Cemetery, the Camp Douglas prison —dead; interments known and reported (J. C. U.'s official roster) .....	4,317
Interments known and reported (government small pox roster).....	412
Interments estimated as on registers burned in 1871 .....	1,500— 6,229

#### MOUND CITY—

In the National Cemetery, the military prison— dead; interments reported (roster promised by War Department) .....	34
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#### ROCK ISLAND—

In the Confederate Cemetery at arsenal, the mili- tary prison—dead; interments known and re- ported .....	1,960
Total in Illinois .....	10,911

### INDIANA.

#### INDIANAPOLIS—

In Greenlawn Cemetery, the Camp Morton prison —dead; interments unknown and reported....	1,484
Total in Indiana.....	1,484

**MARYLAND.****LOUDON PARK—**

In the National Cemetery, the military prison—  
dead; interments unknown (statistics missing  
but estimated at)..... 100

**POINT LOOKOUT—**

In the Confederate Cemetery, the military prison  
dead; interments known and reported ..... 3,445  
Total in Maryland..... 3,545

**NEW JERSEY.****\*FINN'S POINT—**

In the Confederate Cemetery, the Fort Delaware  
prison — dead; interments reported (roster  
should be in the War Department, but cannot  
be found; and the number of deaths reported  
seem to be too few)..... 1,434

Total in New Jersey..... 1,434

**NEW YORK.****ELMIRA—**

In Woodlawn National Cemetery, the military  
prison—dead; interments known and reported 2,947

**LONG ISLAND—**

In Cypress Hills Cemetery, the military prison—  
dead; interments known and reported ..... 488

Total in New York..... 3,435

**OHIO.****AT COLUMBUS—**

In the Confederate and City Cemeteries, the  
Camp Chase prison—dead; interments known  
and reported (J. C. U.'s official roster)..... 2,161

**JOHNSON'S ISLAND (Lake Erie, near Sandusky)—**

In the Confederate Cemetery, the military prison  
—dead; interments known and reported (J. C.  
U.'s official roster)..... 206

Total in Ohio ..... 2,367

**PENNSYLVANIA.****AT PHILADELPHIA—**

In the National Cemetery, principally, the mili-  
tary prison—dead; removed from Chester Rural  
Cemetery and the Odd Fellows' Cemetery; in-  
terments known and reported ..... 224

## PITTSBURG—

In Allegheny Cemetery, the military prison—dead; interments known and reported. . . . .	15
Total in Pennsylvania. . . . .	239

## WISCONSIN.

At MADISON—

In the Confederate burying plot of Cemetery, the military prison—dead; interments reported and rosters promised by War Department . . . . 137

Total in Wisconsin ..... 137

Total number of interments deceased prisoners reported.. . . . . 23,552

**General John C. Underwood, Chicago, Ill.:**

Many of the Confederate prisoners who died in confinement at Fort Delaware were buried at Finn's Point, N. J., but no roster of those buried there is known to be in existence. No record has been found of any prison at Finn's Point, N. J., nor has anything been found to show that any Confederate prisoners were ever confined at that place.

By authority of the Secretary of War:

**F. C. AINSWORTH,**  
*Colonel U. S. Army, Chief of Office.*

There are possibly 100 Confederate soldiers buried in the Soldiers' Home National Cemetery at Washington, D. C., and doubtless an aggregate of a few hundred more at other points, but the total of such interments throughout the Department, recorded and unknown, will not vary materially from the number reported above which will approximate 24,000 (unless there were many more deaths at Fort Delaware than reported.)

The mortuary rosters heretofore reported and filed with the Adjutant-General embrace the list of Confederate soldiers who died in military prisons, and, besides recording their names, give dates of deaths in all cases and, with few exceptions, the companies, regiments, and States from whence the deceased hailed, so that it will be an easy matter to ascertain desired information covered by such records.

The foregoing tabulated statements have been compiled from data mainly furnished by the U. S. War Department, and, in no instance, has the battlefield dead been considered.

Special reference is hereby made to the good condition of the Confederate Cemetery at the Goverment arsenal near Rock Island, Ill., and much praise and sincerest thanks are due to General D. W. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., for accomplishing such work.

#### MONUMENT TO CONFEDERATE DEAD AT CHICAGO.

In this connection I make synoptical reference to the construction and dedication of the monument erected over the Southern dead buried in Oakwoods Cemetery, Chicago, and demonstrations incidental thereto, giving below a classified account of receipts and expenditures, balanced, aggregating on both credit and debit sheets nearly \$25,000 (which would have amounted to a much larger sum, had my four years' services and the value of the floral contributions from the South been estimated), as follows:

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

##### CLASSIFIED RECEIPTS.

To cash from Chicago and Northern Sources.....	\$ 11,808 63
To cash and credit from the Southern Granite Co., and various Southern sources...	4,896 63—\$ 16,705 26
To cash value of donations:	
By the U. S. Government, of ordnance	3,500 00
By various railroads, of transportation	2,050 00
By Hotel and Palace Car Co., of entertainment and accommodation .....	900 00
By sundry business firms, of printing, etc.....	605 00
By the Cemetery Association, of work and material .....	557 78
By credit from various sources, of service, labor, and material.....	329 48— 7,942 26
Aggregate .....	<u><u>\$ 24,647 52</u></u>

## CLASSIFIED EXPENDITURES.

By cash and exchange for erection of monument .....	\$ 10,000 00
By cash balance entry for value of cannon, shot and shell.....	3,815 80
By cash balance entry for transportation, sleeping car accommodation and hotel entertainment of guests .....	2,950 00
By cash paid for banquets, martial music and regimental incidentals.....	2,188 34
By cash and donation credit entries for printing and publishing .....	1,390 85
By cash and donation credit entries for grand stand, decorations, vocal music, carriages, etc.....	994 00
By cash paid, account office and headquarters, assistants, stationery, postage, telegrams, expressage, etc .....	961 18
By cash paid, account traveling expenses and promotion .....	908 71
By cash and donation credit entries for clearing, grubbing and pyramid foundations .....	732 78
By cash and donation credit entries for remodeling statue, painting ordnance, boxing for special assistance, and various sundries .....	629 94
By cash in the hands of Colonel H. L. Turner Secretary and Treasurer of Citizens' Committee .....	75 92—
Aggregate .....	\$ 24,647 52

By deducting the cash in the hands of the Secretary of the Citizens' Committee from the aggregate (\$24,647.52—\$75.92), the remainder of \$24,571.60 will represent and cover the total outlay.

NOTE.—A detailed statement of bills receivable and payable, under final audit, with copies of the certificates of their correctness and approval are to be found in the addendum of my book.

The descriptive references to the ceremonial of the dedication, reception of the Confederate Generals, and other Southern guests, their entertainment by the good citizens of Chicago, Cincinnati, U. S. Army officers at Fort Thomas, Ky., are made in the special work following, which is also replete with orations, poems, speeches and prayers and embellished with engravings and etchings of the prominent actors, other distinguished personages, the monument and its accessories.

The preface hereto constitutes a historic outline of my individual and public actions prior to and under commission from you and the Veteran Federation, relating to things pertinent to the United Confederate Veterans, the Confederate dead buried in the Northern States and the general Northern-Southern movement toward establishing harmonious social and business relations between the two great sections of the United States. This, together with the body of the book and addendum, containing various documents for reference, to prevent repetition, are referred to and hereby made part of this report as to matters applicable through the discharge of duties assigned, and otherwise considered admissible, because of conveying information given in channels interesting to the South and its people.

Thanking you both personally and officially for the numerous courtesies extended, valuable assistance frequently rendered and fully appreciating the confidence reposed in and favor shown me by yourself, the ex-Confederate Association of Chicago, and the United Confederate Veterans Association, generally, I remain,

Very truly and fraternally,  
Your obedient servant,

JOHN C. UNDERWOOD,  
*Major-General Commanding.*

The above report was received and adopted.

The Chair stated that the next order of business was the report of Lieut. General W. L. Cabell, chairman of the Davis Monument Committee.

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## THE DAVIS MONUMENT.

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### REPORTS OF THE UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS COMMITTEE AND OF THE LOCAL ASSOCIATION.

General W. L. Cabell, of Texas, chairman of the Davis Monument Committee, laid before the Convention his report, which is in these words:

Major General Geo. Moorman,  
Adjutant General and Chief of Staff of U. C. V's, Richmond, Va.

*My Dear General:*

The Davis Monument Committee would respectfully submit the following report concerning their work during the past year. At a meeting of the joint committee of the Davis Monument Committee of the United Confederate Veterans and the Board of Directors of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association, held in the hall of the House of Delegates, Capitol Building, Richmond, Va., on June 29, 1896, at 8:30 P. M., the Committee on Design of the proposed memorial in honor of President Jefferson Davis to be erected in Monroe Park, in the city of Richmond, submitted their report, recommending that the

first prize for the best design be awarded to Mr. Percy Griffin, of New York; that the second prize be awarded to Mr. Edgerton S. Rogers, of Richmond, Va., and that the third prize be awarded to Mr. William C. Noland, of Richmond, Va.

The joint committee unanimously adopted the recommendation of the Committee on Design.

We submit herewith the report of Hon. J. Taylor Elyson, president of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association, and the report of Mr. John S. Ellett, treasurer of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association, from which it will be seen that the balance on hand as reported May 1, 1895, was \$12,551.18; that there was received during the year ending June 9, 1896, \$4,919.31, making the total receipts to that date \$17,470.49. There was expended during the year \$799.62, leaving the balance on hand June 9, 1896, \$16,670.87, which sum is deposited in the State Bank, of Virginia, Richmond, Va., to the credit of Mr. John S. Ellett, treasurer of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association.

#### FUNDS FROM THE CAMPS.

A report in detail, showing the amounts contributed by the camps in each State will be printed and a copy will be sent to all of the camps connected with this organization. It is proper to add that between \$1,000 and \$1,500 has been received since this report was made out, and there are doubtless many other contributions which will be handed in during this meeting.

The United Daughters of the Confederacy, through their president, Mrs. L. H. Raines, of Savannah, Ga., have given your committee every assurance of their hearty co-operation in the work of building a monument to our beloved and honored President, and we would gratefully acknowledge this desire on the part of these noble women to aid us in our good work, and we cheerfully and gratefully accept their offer.

Your committee has instructed the Board of Directors of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association, at Richmond, Va., to begin at once the erection of the proposed memorial to Jefferson Davis, and they have been authorized to lay the foundation and build the first course of finished work. We have sufficient funds in hand to do this, and whilst it is our purpose not to involve the association in debt, we confidently anticipate that with the work begun, the interest in the proposed movement will be greatly intensified, and we hopefully anticipate largely increased contributions during the coming year, which we believe will, with the generous help of the people of the South, be speedily pushed to a completion without interruption.

We earnestly appeal to our comrades to give this important undertaking their zealous and active co-operation, believing that if they shall do so we will, at our next reunion, be able to report that the memorial to our great civil leader will be far on its way to completion.

Respectfully submitted,

W. L. CABELL,

*Chairman Committee.*

## THE LOCAL ASSOCIATION.

The report of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association, to which General Cabell makes allusion, is as follows:

June 30, 1896.

*General John B. Gordon, General Commanding U. C. V's.*

I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association for the fiscal year ending June 9, 1896:

May 1, 1895, balance in bank .....	\$12,551 18
Received during the year .....	4,919 31

Making the total receipts.....	\$17,470 49
Expended during the year.....	799 62

Leaving balance due June 9, 1896.....	\$16,670 87
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which sum is deposited in the State Bank of Virginia, Richmond, Va., to the credit of John S. Ellett, treasurer.

The members of the last convention at Houston generously pledged their camps for contributions of more than \$10,000 to this fund. As you will see from the above statement, a little less than \$5,000 of this amount has been received, but it is doubtless the intention of the many camps to bring their contributions to Richmond on the occasion of this reunion. Some of these have already been received, and many others will be handed in, we are informed, during the week.

The United Daughters of the Confederacy, through their president, Mrs. L. H. Raines, of Savannah, Ga., have given us the assurance of their hearty co-operation in the work of building a monument to our beloved and honored President, and they have requested the privilege of having assigned to them some particular part of this work, which the committee having the matter in charge will gladly arrange for them to do. Some of the most generous responses made to our appeals for help have come from the ladies, who are always so ready to give their valuable aid to every movement to do honor to the great civil and military leaders of the South.

It is very important that the camps continue their efforts to secure money for this monument, and we should at the very beginning of our fiscal year inaugurate whatever measures may be necessary for the vigorous prosecution of this work. The association having this matter in charge will cheerfully give whatever time may be necessary for the promotion of this most important work, and we cannot too strongly urge upon our comrades the duty of inaugurating without delay such measures as will ensure the early completion of the memorial, the corner-stone of which is to be laid in this city on July 2d.

Respectfully submitted,

J. TAYLOR ELLYSON,

*President.*

Richmond, Va., June 29, 1896.

Hon. Taylor Ellyson,  
President, Jefferson Davis Monument Association,  
Richmond, Va.

Dear Sir:—I beg to submit herewith, as Treasurer of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association, my report of the receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year just ended. Should parties contributing desire information more in detail as regards the receipts from the various states and camps I shall be very glad indeed to have them call on me at the State Bank of Virginia and any information desired will be cheerfully given.

Yours very truly, JOHN S. ELLETT,  
Treasurer.

(The above mentioned "report of receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year just ended" were not received by me.—ADJUTANT-GENERAL.)

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT OF FUNDS  
RECEIVED AND PAID OVER BY HIM  
TO THE JEFFERSON DAVIS MONU-  
MENT ASSOCIATION.

New Orleans, La., June 26, 1896.

Col. John S. Ellett,  
Treasurer Jefferson Davis Monument Ass'n,  
Richmond, Va.

Dear Comrade:—I enclose you herein a check for \$494.50 for subscriptions for Jefferson Davis Monument Fund, sent to me to Headquarters, as follows:

City of Corpus Christi, Texas, and Joseph E. Johnston Camp No. 63, U. C. V's, Corpus Christi, Texas, by M. C. Spann, Adjutant .....	\$179 30
Police Jury of Morehouse Parish, La., through R. H. Hinson Camp No. 578, U. C. V's, Bastrop, La., Capt. J. M. Sharp, Commander .....	100 00
Winnie Davis Camp, Daughters of the Confederacy, through Washington Camp No. 239, U. C. V's, Brenham, Texas, B. Eldridge, Treasurer .....	50 00
Washington Camp No. 239, U. C. V's, Brenham, Texas, through B. Eldridge, Treasurer .....	50 00
Stockdale Camp No. 324, U. C. V's, Magnolia, Miss., W. T. White, Adjutant .....	50 25
Jno. C. Upton Camp No. 43, U. C. V's, Huntsville, Texas, J. T. Jarrard, Commander .....	50 00
Albert Sidney Johnston Camp No. 113, U. C. V's, Colorado, Texas, Thos. Q. Mullin, Adjutant .....	10 00
Horace Randall Camp No. 163, U. C. V's, Carthage, Texas, J. M. Woolworth, Adjutant .....	4 95
	\$494 50

I have receipted to the parties, please be sure and incorporate these amounts in your report made for the Reunion, and put them in any publication you may make.

Fraternally,

GEO. MOORMAN,  
*Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.*

Richmond, Va., June 30, 1896.

Major General Geo. Moorman,

Adjutant General United Confederate Veterans,  
New Orleans, La.

My Dear General:—Your favor of 26th inst. with check for \$494.50, for subscriptions for the Jefferson Davis Monument Fund, with list of names and amounts, received this day.

As requested by you, I will, of course, give credit to the individuals, camps and States with the amounts opposite their respective names in the reports and publications which will be made by me as Treasurer of this Association.

Yours respectfully,

JNO. S. ELLETT,  
*Treasurer Jefferson Davis Monument Ass'n.*

The reports were received and unanimously adopted.

## AN OVATION TO MRS. DAVIS.

### THE VETERANS GIVE HER A CORDIAL RECEPTION—AN AFFECTING SCENE.

At the conclusion of the reading of the reports, Mrs. Jefferson Davis, her daughter, Mrs. Hayes, Master Jefferson Davis Hayes, entered the hall. They were escorted by Hon. J. Taylor Ellyson, president of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association, and General Peyton Wise, chairman of the Reunion Committee.

This was the signal for the most tremendous outburst of enthusiasm. The distinguished party came into the Auditorium through the door at the extreme northeastern end of the hall, approaching from the rear of the stage. As soon as the familiar face of Mrs. Davis was seen upon the stage there was great commotion and applause. The band, which was stationed upon the balcony just above the stage, began to play "Dixie," and everybody stood up and waved their hats and handkerchiefs and cheered themselves hoarse. As Mrs. Davis walked slowly towards the edge of the platform those seated upon that elevation who could do so grasped her by the hand. Half way up the stage she and daughter and grandchild were met by General Gordon, chairman of the convention, who warmly welcomed the distinguished guests and escorted them to the front of the platform.

## GENERAL GORDON'S PRESENTATION.

General Gordon in presenting Mrs. Davis, said:

"My comrades, I know every Confederate heart will be moved with an impulse which no words can describe, when I present to you this woman, who shared not only the fortunes of our great chieftain in war, but who followed him in his incarceration and who now represents him as he has gone to his long home, and in your name, I now for you, my comrades, imprint upon her brow a reverential kiss for every comrade present.

He then presented Mrs. Hayes, and said, "and this daughter who though now in a distant state, because of the health of her husband, this daughter comes back to us at this Reunion, to join her prayers with yours, that the blessed memories of the past may never be forgotten, but may go on strengthening our manhood, making us better, purer and nobler men, and better citizens of a common country."

He then presented Jefferson Davis Hayes, and placing his hand upon his head, said, "and I present this boy for your adoption, bearing the honored name of Jefferson Davis."

Comrade W. M. Dunbar of Confederate Survivors Association of Camp No. 435 of Augusta, Ga., made a motion that Jefferson Davis Hayes, the grandson of our old chieftain, be made an honorary member of this association for life, which was carried amidst the wildest enthusiasm, and by a rising vote.

General Gordon then said, now, my comrades, I give him the right hand of fellowship, and with your consent make him an aid-de-camp on my staff, which was carried by acclamation, amidst the wildest cheering.

General Cabell then arose and said he wanted to announce that Mrs. Hayes was on his staff with the rank of colonel and had been for more than a year.

A recess for half an hour was then taken, on motion of General W. H. Jackson, of Tennessee, for the veterans to meet the widow and daughter of our beloved chieftain.

Immediately after recess General Gordon announced that the graduating exercises of the Virginia Military Institute would take place in the auditorium to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, when he would deliver the diplomas and medals to the graduates.

General Gordon announced that the next order of business was to hear from the committee in regard to the matter of the Battle Abbey and receive their report.

The following resolutions constitute the report of the committee to the United Confederate Veterans:

*Resolved*, That the general committee be authorized to report progress to the United Confederate Veterans and ask that this committee be discharged, and immediately succeeded by a trustee, to be selected by the representatives of each division of the United Confederate Veterans here assembled, who shall be authorized and directed to obtain a charter for the incorporation, which trustees so appointed shall be named as incorporators in said charter.

*Resolved*, That this committee recommend to the United Confederate Veterans the adoption of the form of the charter presented by the executive committee.

Further resolutions were passed suggesting that the general commanding should call a meeting of the trustees without delay, and also that the report of the committee be presented at 11 o'clock this morning and that Colonel Dickinson present his proposal from Mr. Rouss to the gathering.

The report of the Executive Committee, as presented by Colonel McIntosh, recommended that the purposes of the memorial hall should be vigorously pushed, but that it was the belief of the committee that the cause could be greatly forwarded by the abandonment of the work by a committee, and the adoption of a charter by the United Confederate Veterans for this expressed purpose.

In connection with such representations the Executive Committee presented a proposed charter, which had been carefully drafted by Colonel McIntosh, and especially designed to meet the requirements of the case.

The charter provides for the naming of a board of incorporators under the corporate name of Confederate Memorial Association, who shall be trustees, to be named by the commanders of each of the divisions of the veterans, and discards the name of "Battle Abbey," and adopts the building of the "Confederate Memorial Institute," as the object of its incorporation.

#### THE PROPOSED BATTLE ABBEY CHARTER.

The charter offered by the committee, and which was adopted, and will be presented to the general body, is as follows:

Petition for charter.

To \_\_\_\_\_,

The petition of \_\_\_\_\_ shows:

First, that they desire for themselves and their associates and successors, to be incorporated under the name of "The Confederate Memorial Association" for the period of \_\_\_\_\_ years, with the privilege of renewal, and with the right under that name to exercise all the rights incident to corporations under the law of the State of \_\_\_\_\_, and such other powers as are herein asked.

Second. The purpose of this incorporation is to erect at some place to be hereafter selected, as herein provided for, a building to be known and designated as "The Confederate Memorial Institute" and to collect, arrange, and preserve therein, statues, portraits, photographs and other pictures of the soldiers and sailors of the Confederate States Army and Navy, of every rank from that of private to that of general commanding, who served faithfully the Confederate cause, and also of the civilians, especially of our noble women who were devoted to

the South; also, such archives, relics, mementoes, records, histories, papers, books, orations, poems, paintings, pictures, and literature of every kind, and everything else illustrative of the self-sacrifice and denial of Confederate soldiers and sailors, and the Southern people, their courage and heroism during said war, and their constancy and devotion to the cause for which they fought, together with the official acts of each of the States of the Southern Confederacy by their legislatures and constitutional conventions, and all debates therein, and proclamations of their Governors just before, during, and after the war, and also other matters illustrative of the character, life, spirit and motives of the South and her people, including the period anterior, during, and subsequent to the war, calculated to enable future historians to obtain such reliable facts and data as will assist them in writing fair, accurate and impartial history of said war and of the South, the said association being educational, patriotic and historical for all time. And this corporation shall have the right to compile and publish and to have compiled and published, books, plans, charts; and other papers and documents relating to the purposes for which it is organized and to apply for and hold copyrights and patents necessary for its protection, and to sell and dispose of the same.

Third. The domicile and principal place of business of said association shall be where said Memorial Institute is erected.

Fourth. Said association is not to have any capital stock, and is not organized for pecuniary gain; "but shall have the right and power to accept, from time to time any and all donations, devises bequests and gifts of real estate necessary for the location and erection of its buildings and such other grounds as may be needful for its purposes and that of "the United Confederate Veterans;" and may also accept all donations, devises and bequests of real estate, money, or other property that may from time to time be made to it.

Said association may from time to time appoint such agents or agencies as it may deem proper to solicit subscriptions, donations, or gifts, and receive and receipt for all money or gifts of value whenever and wherever the same may have been made for the benefit of the association prior to its incorporation, or that may hereafter be made to it, and shall cause to be issued and delivered to each and every person who has contributed or may hereafter contribute to the association as much as one dollar—if such contributor so desire—a certificate with the impression of its seal thereon, certifying that the person named therein has given the sum named to "the Confederate Memorial Association," and said certificate shall be of such paper, with such devices or engravings thereon as will make it suitable and capable of being preserved and transmitted by the holder as an heirloom to his or her posterity.

#### THE MANAGEMENT.

Fifth. The management of the said association shall consist of one trustee for each division of "the United Confederate Veterans,"

to be selected, or who may have been selected, by each of such divisions and their successors, whose term of office shall be four years. That any person who was a Confederate soldier, or a descendant of one, who may contribute as much as \$100,000 to the said association shall have the right to appoint one trustee for the same as his or her representative for each \$100,000 or fraction thereof over \$50,000 so contributed, which trustee or trustees shall hold said office during the pleasure of such donor, and after the death of such donor said trustee or trustees shall hold office for life, and their successor or successors shall be appointed by the surviving members of said board.

Immediately after the board of trustees herein provided for shall be first assembled, they shall be divided as equally as may be into two classes. The terms of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, and those of the second-class at the expiration of the fourth year; so that one-half of the board shall be chosen every second year, said terms to be determined by lot by said trustees, all of whom shall serve without salary or compensation save and except their expenses incurred in and about the business of said association. Said trustees shall elect a suitable and competent person superintendent of said institute, and a treasurer, and such other officers, agents and employes as may be necessary, whose duties shall be defined and compensation fixed by said trustees. Said trustees may from time to time, as to them may seem proper, sell any or all real estate, the title to which may be acquired, except so much as may be needed for said institute, and shall invest the proceeds thereof together with other money of said association, bearing interest, as an endowment fund, and with such interest payable at such time as may seem proper to said trustees, so as to provide a fund to defray all current expenses necessary for the perpetual preservation and maintenance of said Memorial Institute, its relics, archives, etc.

The treasurer of said association shall be required to enter into bond, payable to said association, in such sum as may be fixed by said trustees and approved by them, conditioned for the faithful accounting and keeping of all funds of said association that may go into his hands as such treasurer.

Sixth. That whenever as much as two hundred thousand dollars shall have been given in money or other valuable things and real estate, the cash market value of which, with the money so given, will make a sum equal to two hundred thousand dollars, independent of so much real estate as may be needed for a site for said institute, the said trustees shall proceed to select a place or location for said institute and acquire title thereto and erect thereon, under the supervision and according to the plans and specifications of a competent architect, a fire-proof building of suitable and proper dimensions for the purposes for which it is designed as hereinbefore stated.

Seventh. Until said association shall come into possession of as much as \$200,000 for its use and benefit, exclusive of the real estate necessary for the building and curtilage, the management of its affairs in soliciting subscriptions, gifts and donations, etc., shall be in the

hands of a superintendent to be elected by said trustees, whose compensation and the expenses of whose office shall be fixed by them, to be paid monthly by the treasurer of said association, upon the warrant of said superintendent. And in order to raise a fund to defray the necessary expenses of the association, until the said sum of two hundred thousand dollars shall have been raised, the treasurer of the said association shall be and is hereto authorized to collect any and all moneys that have been deposited for the use of this association whenever the same may be, and that which may hereafter be deposited, and deposit the same in a bank to be designated by said trustees to the credit of the "Confederate Memorial Association," to be drawn out alone upon the check of the treasurer of said association, and said trustees shall invest said money by loaning it at interest for a time not more than twelve months, secured by a first mortgage upon unencumbered real estate at not exceeding seventy-five per cent. of its assessed valuation at the best rate of interest obtainable, payable monthly; said loans to be made at the expense of the borrowers.

Eighth. Whenever a vacancy occurs in the Board of Trustees by death, resignation, removal or otherwise, the division wherein the same has occurred shall, at its next reunion or convention, fill such vacancy by the selection of another trustee, within one year after such vacancy occurs, or, whenever, there ceases to be an organization of divisions of the United Confederate Veterans as vacancies occur in said Board of Trustees, the survivors thereof shall appoint such successors. Such appointments to be made of Confederate Veterans or the descendants of Confederate Veterans. It being the object and purpose that this association shall be forever under the management and control of Confederate Veterans and their descendants.

Ninth. That the Confederate Memorial Association shall be under the auspices of the United Confederate Veterans, so long as such organization shall exist, and once in each year, so long as reunions are held. At the general reunion of said United Confederate Veterans, said Memorial Association, through its Board of Trustees shall make detailed and full report of the condition and affairs of said association.

Tenth. The Board of Trustees herein provided for may adopt a common seal and alter the same at pleasure, and may adopt by-laws for their government, not inconsistent with the provisions of this charter, and may appoint an executive committee composed of three of their members with power to act for it in the management and details of its business.

General W. H. Jackson of Tennessee made a motion that the report be received, and that the States shall now proceed to name the Board of Trustees, with the accompanying recommendation in regard to the charter, and the charter itself to be also referred to the Board of Trustees now to be selected, one member from each of the States, and that the delegates will now select that member to represent their respective States upon that Board of Trustees.

On motion of General Jackson, of Tennessee, the report was received adopted and referred to the Board of Trustees.

Colonel McIntosh, of Mississippi, offered an amendment to the proposed charter of the Battle Abbey, providing that Mr. Charles Broadway Rouss on account of his well-known liberality in donating \$100,000.00 without condition, or reference to location, be permitted to name one representative for himself on the Board of Trustees, which was seconded and carried.

Upon inquiry by one of the delegates, the Chair stated that not only each State should have one representative on the Board of Trustees, but also each division outside of the States, thereby making provision for an equal representation on that Board of the Indian Territory, Oklahoma Territory and the District of Columbia.

Comrade F. A. Monroe, of Louisiana, said: It should be clearly understood in the interest of the movement what Mr. Rouss' proposition is. A great deal of confusion and doubt exists as to whether the original proposition holds good; whether in that Charter the original condition is observed, because if changes have been made, in any respect, it will alter the original proposition.

"Question, question, question," and great confusion.

General Gordon: As far as I understand the question, I will attempt to clear the apprehension of every member of this convention. Changes have been made in the conditions, but no change has been made in Mr. Rouss' proposition, except to increase, to enlarge, to magnify that great memorial until it shall be worthy of the grand cause which it is to commemorate. That great-hearted comrade not only multiplied his subscription by five, making his proposition for \$500,000, but I will undertake to say here to-day that whenever the foundations are laid that if a million, or two million are needed his heart and purse will respond to the need.

I ask not only in my capacity as chairman, but as your brother, placing myself upon the same plane, and upon even a lower plane in order that I may make myself understood clearly in this matter, I suggest, I beg, in the name of that memorial which is to indicate to posterity a fact, that in all these ages has never before been commemorated in stone, or marble, or brass; that memorial which will carry down to the remotest generations the glory which you men won from '61 to '65; I would beg in the name of that cause that you,

My comrades, rise to the magnitude and glory of that proposition and let us meet our comrade, meet him with as much generosity as he has displayed to us, and let us adopt the motion offered by General Jackson, as amended already, and leave this entire question of locality and amounts to your Committee or Board of Trustees.

Why, my comrades, it is impossible that any man representing the body of delegates who would name him as a trustee, should betray that trust. None of these men here at present could prove unworthy, they stood by you in the terrible time which tried your souls, these men are your comrades, and are true to your memories and to any act which they may do in the body of trustees. We can

trust these men, and it is impossible to submit to a convention of this magnitude lengthy matters like these and to discuss all these details.

Mr. Rouss, our comrade, having originated the plan and being intimately acquainted with all these matters, and vitally interested, submitted his proposition and conditions to the committee appointed by the United Confederate Veterans, who have clearly, thoughtfully, impartially and bravely made the Constitution of the Confederate Memorial Association, to which cause we will lend our labors freely and cheerfully, and with your patriotic assistance I feel assured that those labors will culminate in a grand success at last.

Cries of Question, Question, Question.

Then Colonel J. L. Powers of Mississippi and Colonel J. G. Holmes of South Carolina made a few remarks.

General Jackson said, I do not understand that this proposition changes anything. Mr. Rouss will increase the amount that has been subscribed to \$500,000, on our raising \$500,000. Each state appoints its trustee and they will decide whether they will go forward under the original proposition or not.

Your Board of Trustees will confer, and Mr. Rouss will appoint his representative to act with us.

Colonel W. R. McIntosh of Mississippi said, Mr. Rouss has not changed his original proposition. His proposition at first was that he would give \$100,000 for the erection of a Southern Memorial Institute if a like amount was raised by others throughout the South without condition. That proposition stands good to-day and his representative stated yesterday that he had authority to comply with the terms to draw on Mr. Rouss for the erection of the "Battle Abbey." But Mr. Rouss comes forward with an additional proposition which is conditional in its terms.

All these people are competing for the Battle Abbey. In Nashville they say we will give, in addition to our regular subscription on condition that it is located here, \$150,000,—so the Crescent City, Mr. Rouss now proposes for reasons which are stated in his letter that this great memorial be located in Washington, and will give in addition to \$100,000 \$500,000, provided we raise \$500,000.

Why complain at Comrade Rouss, it is his generosity and patriotism, which actuates him, and is a magnificent proposition which any comrade has the right to make. We need not support Washington and thus meet the requirements of this additional subscription, but only support his original proposition of \$100,000.

Professor Garrett then said: In regard to this charter I simply wish to explain one point which may relieve a misapprehension. That charter was made six months ago. It has not been changed in any essential, before any second proposition of Comrade Rouss and was so adopted. It does not deal with any proposition but the original, which has so long been before us. Just as we were closing and after this charter had been adopted Comrade Rouss, through his representative and friend, Colonel Dickinson, submitted his second proposition.

We felt that we had no power whatever to act upon it. We have, therefore, simply referred it to this body of Confederate Veterans, and our report contained this clause, "feeling that we had no authority to act upon it, it was proper that proposition should be made known to you by the distinguished representative of Mr. Rouss, Colonel Dickinson.

After some further discussion on the subject, in which the greatest confusion prevailed, in which Colonel Powers of Mississippi, General Jackson of Tennessee, Colonel J. G. Holmes of South Carolina, Colonel McIntosh of Mississippi, and Judge Barksdale of Louisiana, participated, the privilege of the floor was granted to Judge Monroe of Louisiana, who spoke as follows:

WANTS DOUBTS REMOVED.

Mr. Chairman, what I desire to say is this, that I have been interested since March, 1896, probably more than many of the gentlemen who are making this disturbance, in promoting this Battle Abbey question. I have been doing a good deal in that direction, and I happen to have been thrown into constant communication with a large body of ladies in the city of New Orleans, who have worked at it indefatigably. They have raised something over \$3500, I believe, which is now in bank in the city of New Orleans, awaiting the determination of the question whether Mr. Rouss' proposition was to be carried out in good faith or not. On last Saturday evening, at a meeting of the camp of which I happen to be president, and which numbers over three hundred men, this question was submitted, and a discussion upon it was prematurely brought up, and some objection was made to this whole question, upon the ground that Mr. Rouss' proposition was not in a business shape; that if Mr. Rouss desired the people of the South to raise \$100,000 to match \$100,000 of his, he ought to put his \$100,000 in bonds and place it to the order of the United Confederate Veterans. I was not one of those that thought that way. I accepted his proposition in perfect good faith. I believe him to be a patriot actuated by the purest motives; and I believe that his proposition was dictated in perfect good faith, and that it will be carried out as it was made. But I mention this to show that many people, not only in New Orleans, but elsewhere, have their doubts, and in order that their doubts may be removed, and that we may know clearly and distinctly the ground we stand upon, I asked these questions and brought up this discussion.

We are now asked to adopt a charter without knowing what is in it.

I accepted the statement of Major Garrett that the charter was drawn up six months ago, and, therefore, in accordance with the original proposition, and that we can swallow it, so to speak, and adopt it without further discussion. But there is another matter, and that is eighteen gentlemen, one from each State, be appointed a board of trustees who shall determine the site and other matters

of great importance, and now this latter proposition of Mr. Rouss shall appoint the governors, who are to control the fund, or a majority of them, or an equal number of them; in other words, Mr. Rouss is to control the whole thing; he is to select the site, and all. Another matter is that one trustee from each State is not a fair way of dealing with this matter, because some of the States have two hundred or three hundred camps, and other States, like Oklahoma, have only one; and a State that has only one camp ought not to have an equal voice with a State which has three hundred.

Cries of Question, Question, Question.

After a good deal of further discussion by various comrades, and an explanation from Lieutenant-General Cabell, General Gordon said as follows:

The reading of Comrade Rouss' proposition will possibly clear the atmosphere, and I shall therefore, ask Colonel Dickinson of New York to read the letter from Mr. Rouss.

Colonel A. G. Dickinson, Mr. Rouss representative here read the letters giving his new proposition:

No. 549 Broadway, New York, }  
June 11, 1896. }

*Colonel A. G. Dickinson, 945 Broadway, City;*

*My Dear Colonel*—Your esteemed favor of June 1st, is before me. It is remarkable with what wonderful accuracy you have interpreted my dream of a great memorial hall and Battle-Abbey, dedicated to the great men and women of the South, and to the advancement of civilization and science.

I have never been more impressed than by the seeming inspiration of your brilliant conceptions, and I thank you from the bottom of my heart for your kindly assistance in the development of my plans, you have not exceeded my wishes or my intentions, but you have divined my purpose, and you have laid out before me a great work, that has become in its purpose the realization of my desires. It is no longer a dream the reality is within our grasp, and the attainment of this object, with the co-operation of my countrymen, can be fulfilled.

Possessing, as you do, my entire confidence, and feeling the strength of your sustaining influence, I hope we shall be able to accomplish, with my means and your instrumentality on the one hand, and the combined liberality of our people upon the other, a work that will be a great pleasure to all who have taken or may take an interest in it. Your thoughts, feelings and tastes are in unison with my own, and it must be your province to represent me in doing my part in planning and arranging the memorial hall and Battle-Abbey, as a tribute of devotion of Southern men and women to a nation's pride and glory. Nothing narrow or contracted has intruded itself upon the plans which you have formulated and presented to me; they met with my entire approval and you have my entire approval, and you have my authority, accompanied by my best wishes, to carry them out.

A nation will endorse our plans, and visitors from foreign countries can be edified by the lights of knowledge of things past and present, which will be created as much for them as for ourselves. Although a large factor myself, I am but an humble instrument in the hands of my comrades and friends, to assist them in perpetuating the glorious deeds of our heroes, I am proud to feel that I am to be an assistant in developing the true history of our great country. The pages that will be written from the archives will be collected by the Battle-Abbey Association, and which has remained so long unwritten, will be sacred to truth and justice, and I hope that my countrymen, both North and South, will do my personal memory the justice to believe that in offering to devote a half million of dollars to the great objects that we wish to obtain, that I have done it with a singleness of purpose of devotion to my fellow-man, and an unselfish desire to honor the good and great of our country.

Your long continued and disinterested devotion to the same object has won for you my affection and esteem, and I trust you implicitly to stand with me, by me, and for me in carrying out with promptness and energy our part of the purpose of our mission. All money necessary to carry out these plans will be placed at your disposal, and a fund of money to the extent of \$500,000 will be so arranged that you and the rest of our associates who will constitute the Board of Governors, can make proper disposition of it, as may be required. To this you can consider me pledged, as well as my heirs and assigns, and I have further the honor to state for your information that my great pleasure will be to see the work begun as soon as my partners, my beloved countrymen, of every State and Territory in the South, are ready, and pushed forward to completion with all the rapidity commensurate with prudence and good workmanship, for some of us are getting along in years, and we must hurry up a little if we are to be permitted to see the result of our patriotic enterprise.

"The Temple to the Lost Cause" must be founded upon the Rock of Ages, its importance will develop with time, and whatever exalted estimate may be placed upon it to-day I trust will be intensified by coming generations of men, so that it will always stand as a part of the history of our great Republican Government.

Your letter describes the situation exactly, the condensed history you have given of the proposed Memorial Hall, and all that led up to it, my plans and agreements, I find correctly stated, and without going into details I authorize you to fulfil my promises by meeting the views and decisions of the convention that will be appointed at Richmond, and who will represent the wishes of the United Confederate Veterans as to the location of the building, etc.

I sincerely trust the matter will meet with no delay, but be definitely settled at the Reunion. I am ready at any time to meet my engagements as to this work, and wherever it is decided to

build the Battle Abbey I will be in accord with the United Confederate Veterans, and hereby authorize you to act about the money I have advanced as working capital as you think proper, as it is best I think that you should be governed by surrounding circumstances. In your letter to me you have seemingly "covered the whole ground" in your anticipations as to what may occur if the \$100,000 has not been raised in the South. I must leave all that to you, I know that you join me in the hope that everything will be ready to proceed to definite and final arrangements provided "the Temple" is to be located in one of the Southern States or Territories. If, however, my idea is accepted, and Washington is selected as the location, which proposition I request my countrymen to consider dispassionately and seriously before making a final decision, then you will proceed to make such arrangements with the representatives of the United Confederate Veterans as you may think necessary, and the then existing circumstances may require, all of which actions upon your part I hereby confirm in advance.

C. B. ROUSS.

*Colonel A. G. Dickinson, No. 945 Broadway, City :*

*My Dear Colonel*—You have again kindly consented to represent me in matters connected with the memorial hall and Battle-Abbey.

All your actions at Atlanta not only received my approval, but my sincere thanks, and it is a great pleasure for me to know that at the reunion of the U. C. V.'s at Richmond, you will again represent my interests. You have my full authority to act in the premises as you may deem expedient and right touching my promises and agreements to co-operate with the U. C. V.'s and the people of the South in the construction of a memorial hall, to be located as may be agreed upon by those who have had or may have this power and privilege conferred upon them. I request of the committee that the same courtesies and privileges may be extended to you at Richmond as you received at their hands at Atlanta, and I trust that the same harmony will prevail, and a result accomplished fully realizing our best expectations.

With many thanks for the services you have rendered me, I am, my dear Colonel, most sincerely and truly, your friend and comrade.

C. B. ROUSS.

The Chair stated that the letters would be referred to the Trustees for their consideration:

**COLONEL DICKINSON'S SPEECH.**

The privilege of the floor was then extended to Colonel A. G. Dickinson of New York, as the representative of Mr. Charles Broadway Rouss, who was to explain the situation in regard to the Battle-Abbey to the convention. Colonel Dickinson spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, we all thoroughly understand that the question of the location of the memorial hall is not before this convention, and it

is as well understood, I presume, that it is not the intention of Mr. Rouss, or of his representative, to interfere in any manner whatever with the location of that institution. It is thoroughly understood also that \$100,000 was appropriated by Mr. Rouss to build this memorial hall, provided an equal amount was appropriated by the people of the South. I came here as Mr. Rouss' representative on this occasion to meet your views in regard to that matter and to abide by the decision that might be made, whatever that decision might be.

It was thought that in all probability the question of location would come up at this time, and probably be settled. It was Mr. Rouss' desire that it should be settled by this convention, now assembled in Richmond. I came, however, prepared for any emergency. It was not an emergency that you might call upon Mr. Rouss for his \$100,000, but I came prepared to give you a check for that if you should call for it, after stating that you had raised an equal amount. It was, however, a possibility that, in view of the cyclones that have passed over and devastated the country, and other causes affecting your prosperity, my comrades might have been unable to raise the required amount; so I came prepared also to state that Mr. Rouss is willing to delay this matter as long as you wish—one year, or two years, or as long as it took to raise the Washington monument, is at your disposal.

Feeling that some emergency of this kind might arise, I addressed a letter to Mr. Rouss upon the subject, and brought to his notice the fact that there might possibly be a failure on your part to raise the \$100,000, and under those circumstances I desired to know if it was his intention to build the Battle-Abbey at any rate, whether the money was all raised or not. This generous man, this philanthropist, is not governed by any narrow rules in regard to his charities; they are widespread, and they are universal. This is but one item in the great amount of charity he is doing. I wrote him a letter, which I will read to you:

Continuing, Mr. Dickinson read his letter to Mr. Rouss, and the reply to same.

Continuing, he said:

"I will state that I did not think a grand Battle-Abbey could be built for \$200,000, and I stated to him what I thought, and had plans drawn by an architect and estimates made thereon, and I placed before him a design for a memorial abbey that would cost \$750,000. I went further and stated that the city that got this sum, would add it to the property upon which it was built, and furthermore, that \$250,000 additional should be furnished to endow this great institution. It is upon that basis that he writes me this letter.

Amidst much confusion cries of Question, Question, Question.

Chaplain J. William Jones: Mr. Chairman, I make point of order that the whole matter has been left to a Board of Trustees.

A delegate raised the point of order that the proposition was simply to let one man from each division, serve in the Board of Trustees, and not one man from each State, as stated by General Jackson in his resolution.

Amidst great confusion and cries of Question.

The Chair said the vote is now upon the amendment, by Colonel McIntosh of Mississippi.

All in favor of the motion will say aye; contrary, no.

The ayes have it.

Is the convention ready to vote upon General Jackson's resolution as amended?

All in favor will say aye; those opposed, no.

The ayes seem to have it.

The Chair: A division is asked for, and the Secretary will proceed to call the roll of Divisions, which resulted as follows:

	AYES	NOES
Alabama .....	297	
Arkansas .....	55	
District of Columbia .....	12	
Florida .....	46	
Georgia .....	127	
Indian Territory .....	14	
Kentucky .....	84	
Louisiana .....		164
Maryland .....	18	
Mississippi .....		99
Missouri .....	188	
North Carolina .....	82	4
Oklahoma .....		2
South Carolina .....		194
Tennessee .....		103
Texas .....		459
Virginia .....		118
West Virginia .....		5
	1804	267

Mississippi subsequently changed from "no" to "aye."

The Chair announced the motion carried, and that the State should now proceed to name the members for the Board of Trustees.

On motion of General Jackson, the thanks of the convention were expressed to the executive committee and to the officers of the Rouss memorial for the work done by that body, for the great labor that they have bestowed upon this work, and the good judgment displayed, and the results achieved.

A delegate from Texas stated that Texas had five sub-divisions, and asked how many trustees they were entitled to.

The Chair: Only one member from each State.

General Jackson moved that the General Commanding be made ex-officio a member of the Board of Trustees of the Battle Abbey.

The Chair: It is moved and seconded, what forbids me to state, that the General Commanding whoever he may be at any time, shall be ex-officio member of the Board of Trustees.

The motion is practically unanimous, only one dissenting voice.

After much discussion, amidst the greatest confusion, regarding the members eligible as Trustees.

General Chalaron said, Mr. Chairman, it should be finally settled by this Convention that no member of this Board should be selected outside of the Confederate States.

The Chair: Is compelled to rule all of this matter and discussion out of order, and states that the resolution already adopted comprehends the entire question, and informs the comrades who have participated in this discussion that the only way of getting at the proposition is to reconsider the vote by which the original resolution was adopted.

A delegation from Alabama made the point of order that all this matter was irrelevant, and that the order of business, the selection of the names of the Trustees be proceeded with, which was sustained by the chair.

#### TRUSTEES ELECTED.

According to the resolution previously adopted the body went into the election of the members of the Board of Trustees of the Battle Abbey. This procedure took up considerable time, but it finally resulted in the election of the following members:

Alabama—George D. Johnston of Tuscaloosa.  
 Arkansas—Major Wm. P. Campbell of Little Rock.  
 District of Columbia—Wm. A. Gordon.  
 Florida—General W. D. Chipley.  
 Georgia—General Clement A. Evans.  
 Indian Territory—Brigadier-General D. M. Hailey.  
 Kentucky—General J. B. Briggs.  
 Louisiana—General J. A. Chalaron.  
 Maryland—General John Gill.  
 Mississippi—Colonel J. R. McIntosh.  
 Missouri—A. E. Asbury.  
 North Carolina—Thomas S. Keenan of Raleigh.  
 Oklahoma—John O. Casler.  
 South Carolina—Dr. B. H. Teague.  
 Tennessee—General W. H. Jackson.  
 Texas—General L. S. Ross.  
 Virginia—Colonel John B. Cary.  
 West Virginia—Colonel Robert White of Wheeling.

Comrade Allen Barksdale moved that the Commander-in-Chief be made ex-officio President and member of that Board, which was seconded. Carried.

A delegate: I think that the wisest vote given.

The Chair remarked that it did not think that the wisest vote given.

The Chair will embrace this opportunity of announcing that when this Board of Trustees has been appointed, its first meeting will be at the rooms of General W. H. Jackson, No. 212, at the Jefferson Hotel, to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Colonel Jno. B. Cary was appointed on the Board of Trustees as Virginia's representative, vice General Fitzhugh Lee, absent from the country.

Comrade S. A. Cunningham, editor of the Confederate Veteran was recognized and made a brief statement in reference to his paper.

The Chair then announced that nominations for the place where the next annual convention should be held would be in order, and on motion it was decided that nominating speeches should be limited to fifteen minutes.

Baltimore was placed in nomination by Captain R. H. P. Stauv, of that city, who said:

*Mr. Chairman and Comrades*—I have the honor to present to you an invitation from the Monumental City of our State to hold your next convention in the city of Baltimore. I hold in my hand a resolution passed by the City Council of Baltimore unanimously. I also have a special letter written to this convention by the Mayor of Baltimore, inviting this convention to meet in Baltimore in 1897. (Mr. Stauv here read the letter of the Mayor of Baltimore, and also the resolution).

I also hold in my hand an invitation unanimously extended by the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce. (Mr. Stauv here read the letter from the Chamber of Commerce, endorsing the action of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore.) I also have here an invitation from the Merchants' and Mechanics' Association of Baltimore (reads same).

Now, comrades, here you have before you an invitation not only of the official authorities of the city of Baltimore, which was unanimous, and embraces every man and woman and child in that city, but you have before you the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce, which embraces all the commercial interests, and also the invitation of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Association, which embraces all the business interests of the city of Baltimore.

I am here to present them, and to ask you to come. Baltimore, you all know, did her duty through the war. You know that in 1861, when the Federal soldiers attempted to pass through the city of Baltimore, her citizens opposed them in the streets, and tried, though unorganized, to stand between them and you. (Applause.)

You know what the women of Baltimore have done, and you know what the men of Baltimore have done. You know that immediately after the war, Baltimore appropriated at least \$50,000 to purchase agricultural implements, and sent them down South to help you people start in the world. (Applause).

We that represent Baltimore know that St. Louis wants the convention next year, and we know that Nashville wants it; but Tennessee has had it once, and Maryland never has.

I have a resolution here I would like to read, which is as follows:

"Resolved, That, when this convention adjourns, it adjourns to meet in Baltimore in June, 1897."

I hope this convention will pass that resolution. General Kyd Douglas will follow me, merely to present some of the claims of the city of Baltimore.

GENERAL DOUGLAS' REMARKS.

General Douglas, approaching the edge of the platform, said:

*My Fellow-Rebels of the Confederacy*—Wherever the Southland extends, the city of Baltimore needs no introduction. There was not a State in the Confederacy, nor a county in that State, to which, after the sun went down on Appomattox, the city of Baltimore did not extend its hand of friendship, fellow-feeling and sympathy. (Applause). She is no external territory to our Confederacy! (Cries of "No, no!" "She never was!") She was of our own people; she was our sister; and nothing but the Potomac river ever tried to separate us, and even that couldn't do it! (Applause).

I have a right to stand before Virginians and upon Virginia soil in behalf of the Monumental City of my State, for I was born in Virginia, although, to paraphrase the remark of a very distinguished Virginian, I have for many years been a native of Maryland; and when we come to Richmond I always know that we come with the hearty invitation of every citizen of this grand old Commonwealth. I have heard that distinguished Virginia gentleman who is now Consul-General to Cuba say that in the coming years, when all the Confederates that lived in the State of Maryland should be dead except one, if that one had the power of locomotion, and any Confederate celebration should take place south of the Potomac he would hire a brass band and a train and come down here to it.

I need not tell these people here of the hospitality of our city. I need not tell you of what Maryland has done or what Maryland will do. I need not tell any Southerner that when he reaches the Monumental City he stands among friends that have proved their friendship in the hour of trial. (Applause.) We might ask of you to come as a matter of sport, because we have the champion baseball team of the world. (Great applause.) And we might ask you to come for many other reasons.

COULD NOT DIVIDE US.

The Potomac river never could divide us from this Southland. The war only made us your friends and you our friends. The hospitality of our city is known both North and South. The Mayor of Baltimore bids you come; the Council bids you come; the people bids you come; every class and condition of people promise you their hospitality, and bid these rebels of the Confederate nation to come to Baltimore and be with us and partake of our Confederate hospitality.

And you, my General (General Gordon), on whose staff I once served, whose every order I carried to the best of my ability, I hope the time may come when, standing in Baltimore, I may introduce you and your staff to our good people of Maryland, and we will give you a high place in our line. Our hospitality will know no partisan character, no sectional lines, no individual distinctions; but as Marylanders and Baltimoreans, we will give you welcome—your wives, your sons, your daughters, and your grand-daughters, and the more daughters and grand-daughters you bring, the more it will please us young bachelors. (Applause.) You will see why I have been chosen as the one to present our claims. My head is not silvered o'er with gray. (Laughter.) I represent the young people of our city, with their prospective future, the immediate present, and with all the glorious memories of the past. And in the name of the noble Maryland Confederates who died at Antietam, in the name of those who died all over the country, in the name of the Silk-Stocking Brigade which Maryland gave to the Revolution, as well as to the Confederacy, in the name of our manhood, our hospitality, our men, and our women, I ask you to come and give us an opportunity to show you that we have hands outstretched and hearts filled with love for every one connected with the fathers of our Confederacy. (Prolonged applause.)

Colonel John O. Casler, of Oklahoma, seconded the nomination of Baltimore.

Colonel H. A. Newman, of Missouri, arose and said that "old Jo Shelby," who, like General Kyd Douglas represented the younger generation, would address the convention.

#### GENERAL JO SHELBY—ST. LOUIS WITHDRAWS.

In response to a call from the members of the Missouri delegation, General Jo Shelby came to the front of the platform to speak for that delegation. In introducing him, General Gordon took occasion to remark: "Comrades, this is "Old Jo," but who, like General Kyd Douglas and myself, represents the young generation." (Laughter.)

General Shelby began his brief speech by saying: "Like many from Missouri, I have come here to mingle with you for the affection and love that I entertain for you. We are here as ex-Confederates to watch the laying of the corner-stone to a monument to the memory of Jefferson Davis, whom we all love and revere. I stand here as a representative of the Confederate cause west of the Mississippi, and I speak for the Missourians when I say that this for all time shall be our Mecca, and we shall ever do him honor."

General Shelby then stated that St. Louis withdrew her claim as the next meeting place of the convention in favor of Nashville.

#### GENERAL JACKSON'S SPEECH.

Major General W. H. Jackson, better known as "Old Red," was the next speaker for Nashville. He said: I rise to second the nomination of my gallant friend, General Shelby, for Nashville

as the place for this convention to meet in 1897. But before I get started in my speech, I wish to say for the benefit of the ladies, as an inducement for them to come to Nashville, that I am not a "Bachelor" like my friend, General Kyd Douglas, but a "Young Widower."

Here are resolutions from the Governor of Tennessee, from the Mayor and City Council of Nashville, the Ladies' Association, and every other association within its boundaries. I invite my comrades to join us there on Tennessee's centennial anniversary into the sisterhood of the States.

Tennessee is a State that has been the Volunteer State through all time. From the Alleghanies to the Golden Gate of the Pacific she has been the advance guard of civilization and the rear guard of Revolution. She is one of the sisters of the Confederacy. Knowing that she would bear the brunt of war, she did not hesitate to go out; and, of a total enrollment of 600,000 troops in the Confederate army, Tennessee furnished 115,000, over one-sixth. (Applause.) It is she that assisted you Floridians in driving out the Seminoles; it was she that played a great part in opening up the mouth of the Mississippi to you Louisianians. She has contributed largely to both the civil and military glory of this great country of ours, furnishing to all the country Jackson and Polk, and to the State of Texas a Houston. (Applause.)

#### A DAUGHTER OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.

Many of you here are sons of Tennessee, who have settled in other States, and she herself is a daughter of Virginia and North Carolina. All honor to old Virginia! No man can surpass me in love and affection for Virginia; for all my ancestry repose on her sacred soil. And to Baltimore and Maryland—my good friend, all honor to your State! I am sorry that I cannot be with you next year, for the hospitality of Baltimore is boundless, and the first sweetheart I ever had was a girl of Baltimore. But you must come with us to Nashville, and be with us at the reunion of 1897.

#### LOVES OUR SOLDIERS.

Tennessee loves the Confederate soldier, and there is no place that surpasses Nashville in her affection for him. She has cared, in a manner unsurpassed by any State, for her Confederate veterans. Her Confederate dead have been collected and placed in glorious graves, and old and young, maid and matron, go every year and place flowers upon their graves.

Our houses will be open for you, our hearts, and our homes, and you will find there a welcome not even surpassed by the grand old city of Richmond. Especially do we want you with us when we are celebrating our one hundredth anniversary of our capital city of Tennessee. I hope it will be the pleasure of this convention to meet in Nashville in 1897.

General Chaloron of Louisiana seconded the nomination of Nashville, as did North Carolina by Hon. A. C. Avery, also Georgia.

"Are there any other nominations?" inquired the Commanding General. There being no reply the call of the States was begun, with the following result:

	Baltimore.	Nashville.
Arkansas		55
District of Columbia	12	
Florida		46
Georgia		76
Indian Territory		14
Kentucky		84
Louisiana		164
Maryland		18

And when the good old State of Maryland was called, Captain Stauv arose and withdrew the city of Baltimore from the contest, and cast the vote of Maryland for Nashville, moving that that city be made the unanimous choice of the convention. This brought General Kyd Douglas of Baltimore to his feet, who, in the course of his remarks, said:

"Mr. Chairman, the next best thing to fighting well is to surrender gracefully. From the time that the Silk-Stocking Brigade of Maryland saved Washington at Long Island until the time when the Maryland Line laid down their arms at Appomattox our soldiers have always tried to do their duty manfully in war, and gracefully in time of peace. On behalf of the Maryland delegation. I move that Nashville be unanimously selected by the United Confederate Veterans as the next place of meeting."

This was unanimously agreed to, and there was prolonged cheering over the victory Tennessee's capital had achieved.

Comrade G. N. Saussy of Florida offered the following resolution;

Whereas, the severe heat of the present season, admonishes us of the necessity of selecting a date more conducive to the personal comfort of the veterans and visitors, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the next annual session of the United Confederate Veterans shall not be later than the middle of May, 1897, and it is the wish of this convention that the 12th of May be the date of the opening session.

Moved, as a substitute, that date of meeting be left to the Committee of Arrangements.

Chaplain J. Wm. Jones raised a point of order that the discussion was entirely irrelevant, as it was the established custom to leave the date to the Commanding General, and Department Commanders.

## GENERAL LEE WIRES CONGRATULATIONS.

General Gordon, at this stage of the proceedings, caused the wildest sort of enthusiasm by reading the following cablegram by General Fitzhugh Lee, now Consul-General of the United States at Havana:

Habana, Cuba, 3:30 p. m., June 30th.

General Gordon, Richmond, Va.:

From a foreign shore a comrade sends greetings to his brother soldiers, and his best wishes for their health, happiness and prosperity.

FITZHUGH LEE.

General Wise announced that a grand concert, of over 500 voices, would be held in the hall, at 8 o'clock that night, and all were invited and expected to attend. Also that the following morning at 10 o'clock, the Commander-in-Chief in this hall would award the diplomas to the graduates of the Virginia Military University, of which Stonewall Jackson was once the commandant.

## OLD OFFICERS RE-ELECTED.

General Gordon here resigned the Chair to General Wm. H. Jackson of Tennessee, and the convention then, upon motion, went into the election of officers for the ensuing year, and General Peyton Wise spoke as follows:

*Mr. Chairman, if there be any whiter, taller and fairer plume that has danced before this convention than that which dances to the name of Gordon, I do not know what it is. If there be one thing in my Confederate prayers, I thank God for, it is that out of those who led us to victory in times past, He has preserved to us, with his battle-scarred face, John B. Gordon. I move that all the present officers of the United Confederate Veterans be re-elected by acclamation, for I am perfectly satisfied with all of them.*

Colonel Jno. P. Hickman of Tennessee, seconded the nominations.

General Jackson in the Chair. Is the convention ready for the question. All in favor of the motion will say aye. Contrary, no. The motion is carried unanimously.

Colonel Jno. P. Hickman moved that the old officers be elected by acclamation.

The Chair, General Jackson. The motion prevails, and it is my great pleasure to announce to General John B. Gordon and his gallant department commanders, their re-election. Cheers and cries for Gordon.

General John B. Gordon said:

Comrades: If I had all the eloquence that ever came from Southern tongues, from the time that Patrick Henry spoke of liberty and his deathless words leaped into life, to the time that Ben Hill, of my State, vindicated the Confederates on the floor of Congress, I could not express to you, my comrades, my appreciation of this honor. God bless you, my comrades, and know that my heart, head, hand and life itself is at your command. (Continued applause).

Comrade Monroe of Louisiana, said he would like to know something about adopting a United Confederate Veteran button which could be copyrighted, to be a uniform one, to be worn by members of the United Confederate Veterans Camps only, and that a committee should be appointed to attend to this matter.

Quartermaster General Shipp, here handed Secretary Hickman his report in regard to the button, as follows:

Headquarters, Quartermaster General's Office, }  
Chattanooga, Tenn., June 27, 1896. }

General Geo. Moorman,

*Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, U. C. V.'s.*

General—In my report to the last annual meeting at Houston, Texas, I recommended that the matter of rates and transportation for our annual re-union be handled by the Quartermaster Generals of each State division of the respective departments, for the reason that distant points should be given a longer limit and lower rate proportionally than near by points. I would recommend the same plan be pursued in the future for coming meetings.

For matters of detail, I find it more satisfactory for the local Camps, in most instances, to deal direct with the local passenger agents representing transportation lines. I would advise against departments or camps establishing any one line as the official route. Such arrangements as a general rule are not productive of the best results and besides it is unfair to competing lines, who join in making the rate.

The society badge or button has long been a matter of much concern to this department. I began four years ago to have the old design protected by copyright, but found that society badges could not be copyrighted. I then took the matter up with the Patent office department, and after considerable correspondence, I filed an application for the protection of the old design. This was attended with long delay, and was finally informed that the design was not patentable. I then submitted the present design and was informed it would likely pass. I filed applications and drawings the 19th of October, 1895, and have just been informed that the papers would be sent in a few days as the application had been favorably passed upon. The patent will be granted in my name as Quartermaster General of the United Confederate Veterans, for the exclusive use of the Association. I will state in conclusion that the object in changing from the old design, was to get something that could be controlled for the exclusive use of Camps belonging to the United Confederate Veteran Association, and yet retain the main features of the old.

This badge can only be had by an order from the Commander, Adjutant or Quartermaster, of a Camp in good standing, on the Quartermaster General of the United Confederate Veterans. The price of buttons as follows: Solid Gold, \$1.00; Gold Plated, 50 cents each, made of best material and workmanship.

I have furnished up to this date, buttons of the new design:

Solid Gold..... 180

Gold Plated..... 72

All of which I very respectfully submit,

J. F. SHIPP,

Quartermaster General U. C. V.'s

General Chaloron of Louisiana said: The Constitution prescribes the button to be worn by members of the United Confederate Veterans. I am opposed to any departure from the Constitution.

Colonel Hickman then moved that the Association adopt the button worn by General Shipp and himself, which is the same referred to in the Quartermaster-General's report.

General Chaloron of Louisiana: Mr. President, I am opposed to this motion, as ninety days' notice has not been given, as the Constitution provides.

Colonel Hickman: Then, Mr. President, I now give notice that I will submit the matter changing the button at the next Reunion.

Chaplain-General J. Wm. Jones here said the Convention would like to hear from Lieutenant-General Cabell.

General Cabell: My Comrades, it is too late to make a speech, but I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the great honor you have shown me by electing me to the command of the Trans-Mississippi Department. I pledge you my word it shall be my aim to do as much in the future as I have in the past. I have seen my department grow from a small beginning with no camps at the Chattanooga Reunion in 1890, up to 357 at present, and I pledge you to continue to work for the brave men who stood shoulder to shoulder with me, in the hour of peril, as long as I live, as this is the sixth time you have honored me with the command of the brave men in the Trans-Mississippi Department. I return you my heartfelt thanks for this continued evidence of your confidence, and now I serve notice that next year I will carry to Nashville more than one-half of all the camps which will be represented there. (Great applause.)

Colonel C. C. Flowerree of Vicksburg offered following resolution, which was seconded and unanimously carried:

*Be it Resolved*, That we, the delegates of 860 United Confederate Veteran Camps, located in every Southern State, and in many of the Northern States and in the Territories, hereby give our hearty endorsement to the Bill now before Congress looking toward the establishment of a National Military Park upon the historic battlefield of Vicksburg, Miss., to be commemorative alike of the valor of both Union and Confederate soldiers, and pledge ourselves to give all the aid in our power to assist in having this patriotic bill passed, and request all of our senators and congressmen to sanction the bill, and bend their united efforts to have it passed at the next session of Congress.

When Dr. J. William Jones raised a point of order, stating that a Committee on Resolutions had been appointed, which should take charge of all resolutions, and that a number of resolutions had just been offered in a rather loose manner. The point of order was considered to be well taken, but the Chair said: The Chair knows no way of avoiding the passage of any resolutions, if unanimous consent be given.

Colonel Hickman of Tennessee offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the Adjutant General in his report suggests the appointment by the general commanding of a son of a veteran to see that all Sons of Veterans are properly organized as auxiliaries of the United Confederate Veterans; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the general commanding shall appoint a son of a veteran to have perfected the organization of the Sons of Veterans, in conformity with the suggestions contained in said report.

The report of R. E. Lee Camp No. 1, Sons of United Confederate Veteran's of Richmond, Va.; was read and referred to the Historical Committee, which is as follows:

To the Sixth Annual Convention of the United Confederate Veterans.

*Comrades*—On August 29th, 1895, the undersigned were appointed as History Committee to carry out the following resolution:

Whereas there is used as a text-book in the public schools of our city a history of the United States called "Barnes' Brief History of the United States," which purports to be a true and unbiased history of our common country, but which, as a matter of fact, is grossly biased and untrue in its statement of undisputed facts of history, all of which we stand ready to prove before any fair-minded man in this country; therefore,

R. E. Lee Camp No. 1, Sons of Confederate Veterans, feels from its own experience the necessity of having the rising generation taught from text-books on history that give the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, giving, unbiased, the important facts of our history, reflect on whom they may and sees the folly of teaching Southern children from text-books that make their fathers slave-drivers, traitors and rebels, when these deductionr are not borne out by the facts, we anathematize Barnes' History as being totally unfit to be used in the public schools of our city, and call on our City School Board to at once take steps to discontinue its use:

*Resolved*, That a committee of three members from this Camp be authorized to lay this matter before the said School Board, requesting them to discontinue its use.

*Resolved*, That we will uphold the said School Board in any move it may make to comply with this request.

*Resolved*, That we ask R. E. Lee Camp No. 1, Confederate Veterans, and George E. Pickett Camp, Confederate Veterans, to work with us to attain this end.

*Resolved*, That we endorse the histories examined and approved by the History Committees of the United Confederate Veterans and Grand Camp Confederate Veterans of Virginia as suitable to be used in our schools.

*Resolved*, That through the public press we ask all the principals of private schools to adopt any one of the histories approved by the above History Committees.

*Resolved*, That R. E. Lee Camp No. 1, Sons Confederate Veterans, hereby announces its purposes not to rest satisfied until Barnes' History is eliminated from use as a text-book in our schools. This committee organized and requested Rev. J. Wm. Jones to review "Barnes' Brief History of the United States," copy of which review is appended herewith. These resolutions and review were sent to every Confederate Camp then existing and to the principals of schools and school boards throughout the South.

The committee are happy to say that they have met with flattering success in their efforts to have only unbiased histories taught our Southern school children, and there was such a demonstration of disapproval of "Barnes" and histories of that ilk, that in numbers of cases they were immediately done away with.

Your orators believe that by concerted action of your Convention, the last biased history will be expunged from use in Southern schools, and our children will then believe that their fathers were not traitors and rebels, and did not fight to uphold slavery, but did fight to uphold principles which were the foundation and cornerstones of our government.

Your orators believe that you will not turn a deaf ear to this appeal, but will pass such ringing resolutions as will compel every camp in your jurisdiction to see that local school boards use unbiased histories, which give the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, without fear or favor. When this is done, your actions will be vindicated by your children, and the Confederacy will not have to be apologized for whenever they enter into conversation on the subject.

The gross ignorance of Southern children as to the causes which brought on the war, and the principles for which you fought, we lay to the use of such histories as those we anathematize, and if you expect your children ever to honor and vindicate your memory, these histories will have to be eliminated from use in our schools.

F. W. MAHOOD, Chairman;  
EDWIN COURTNEY,  
EDWIN P. COX.

*History Committee R. E. Lee Camp No. 1, S. C. V.*

The convention, on motion of Chaplain-General J. William Jones, then adjourned until 10 o'clock next morning.

## THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THURSDAY, July 2d, 1896.

At 10 o'clock the old veterans of the Confederate States met in the big Auditorium at the Exposition Grounds for the purpose of closing the session of the Sixth Annual Convention of the United Confederate Veterans. While the gathering was not quite as large as that on the two previous days, owing to the preparation for the parade in the afternoon, yet the meeting was a particularly bright and interesting event. Many of the old veterans, worn out by the fatigue, etc., of the two previous days, were apparently enjoying some well-deserved rest when General John B. Gordon, of Georgia, brought down his gavel to open the proceedings of the last day, ten minutes after the hour fixed for the meeting. About two or three minutes before the great assemblage was called to order the cadets of the Virginia Military Institute, in command of Colonel Price, of the United States Army, and headed by their band, entered the hall, and under the cheers of an appreciative multitude, took seats in the front rows awaiting adjournment so General Gordon could deliver them their diplomas, which he did in a beautiful address, exhorting them to hold Stonewall Jackson as their great exemplar.

In approaching the front of the platform General Gordon was also tendered an enthusiastic ovation by the thousands assembled.

The proceedings were opened with a most fervent Confederate prayer by Rev. Dr. James P. Smith, of this city, who was on General "Stonewall" Jackson's staff during the late unpleasantness. Dr. Smith's invocation was fervent and eloquent, calling down the Divine blessings upon the battle scarred soldiers of the South and upon this whole people, and praising the Heavenly Father for a gloriously re-united land.

## A TRIBUTE TO RICHMOND.

When Dr. Smith had concluded his prayer General Gordon explained that but little business remained to be transacted, and said: I cannot fail to take this occasion, however, on behalf of the comrades here assembled, to return to this grand city and its glorious people [applause] and this old mother of us all, Virginia (cheers), for grateful acknowledgments which your hearts are making for this beautiful and lovely occasion which they have given us. I want to say to you, my comrades, as my heart is saying with every throb, that these occasions are good for us. [Applause.]

There is not an old man, nor a young one, nor a maiden, nor a matron, who has witnessed the scenes which have blessed our eyes, but will go away from this great occasion a better, grander, and a nobler man and woman. (Applause.)

I should pity the heart. I should feel like bowing my head and asking God to pardon the poor creature who could witness what our eyes have witnessed, and feel what our hearts have felt, without realizing that these people mean nothing but good to thier country and mankind. (Applause.)

May God, who blessed us in the past, bless all these great people, who have blessed us on this occasion. (Cheers.)

And now I must ask that the order of proceedings, short though they may be, may be listened to with silence, in order that we may soon dispatch it, and attend to these young boys, who are to take our places. (Great applause)

### SURGEON GENERAL'S REPORT.

Surgeon General C. H. Tebault's report was received and adopted.

No. 7 North Lafayette Square,  
New Orleans, June 25, 1896. }

General J. B. Gordon,

Commanding United Confederate Veterans,

Sixth Annual Reunion at Richmond, Va.

Dear General:—I have the honor to report that my appointment to the high trust and distinction of Surgeon General, U. C. V., came too close upon the present annual meeting of the United Confederate Veterans to permit me to make the report I otherwise might have rendered to this grand Reunion.

At the very threshold of the account I am about to present, let me express my own heartfelt sorrow, in common with all true Confederates, at the losses by death our Association has sustained during the past year, and among others that of the lamented Surgeon General Joseph Jones, my predecessor, who passed away ripe in honors, beloved by all who knew him, and as true and devoted a Confederate as our heroic and immortal and constitutionally sustained cause possessed.

The shortness of my appointment has not enabled me to look up the existing data which will supply the medical record of the Confederate surgeons of the Department of Virginia, and of that of the Trans-Mississippi Department. With respect, however, to the Department of Tennessee, almost, if not absolutely complete histories of the great historic work, with the names of the Southern surgeons, both in the field and in the splendid hospital service of this department of the Confederacy, have been preserved intact in original hands—that of Confederate surgeon A. J. Foard, and of Confederate surgeon S. H. Stout. The former, Surgeon A. J. Foard, Medical Director of Army of Tennessee, gives a record by name of some twelve hundred and forty-eight surgeons reporting to and assigned by him to various posts of duty.

I shall deem it most proper to furnish a brief history at this point of the Medical Director just above named. Resigning from the United States service, Surgeon A. J. Foard was assigned to duty in the Confederate service, April, 1861, at Pensacola, Florida, as Medical Director of General Bragg's command; March, 1862, assigned

Medical Director of army at Corinth, Mississippi; continued as Director of Army of Mississippi under General J. E. Johnston. Was assigned to command of Western Department in December, 1862, when he was made Medical Director of General Johnston's command, embracing East Tennessee and Generals Bragg's and Pemberton's Departments. Was ordered back to Army of Tennessee at Dalton, January, 1864, when General J. E. Johnston took the command. June 30, 1864, appointed Medical Director Army of Tennessee; continued so during General Hood's campaign and followed all the events of the closing disasters of the war until the final surrender of the Confederate forces at Greensboro, N. C., May, 1865. Surgeon A. J. Foard was a most efficient, intelligent and beloved Medical Director. His health was seriously failing him before the termination of the war, but he remained resolutely at his post of duty. The close of hostilities between the States only briefly preceded his own widely regretted death, which occurred at Charleston, South Carolina, after a brief sojourn in Baltimore, Md. Surgeon A. J. Foard left four manuscript books relating to the medical officers and official orders of the Medical Director's office of the Army of Tennessee in the hands of the late Surgeon J. P. Logan, while both were temporarily residing in Baltimore, Md.

In regard to the hospital service in the Department of Tennessee, I possess records which show that in July, August and September, 1864, there were located in Atlanta, Georgia, fourteen Confederate hospitals; at West Point, Ga., one; Greensboro, Ga., Milledgeville, Ga., Eufaula, Ga., Simsboro, Ga., each one hospital; Augusta, Ga., eight hospitals; Andersonville, Ga., the Confederate States Military Prison, Americus, Ga., two hospitals; Barnesville, Ga., five hospitals; Cuthbert, Ga., three hospitals; Columbus, Ga., four hospitals; Covington, Ga., two hospitals; Edenton, Ga., two hospitals; Fort Gaines, Ga., three hospitals; Forsythe, Ga., seven hospitals; Griffin, Ga., five hospitals; Macon, Ga., eight hospitals, and at other points in Georgia, twenty-eight hospitals; and at Athens, Ga., our ophthalmic hospital, Surgeon Bolling A. Pope in charge. At Auburn, Ala., Eufaula, Ala., Montgomery, Ala., seven hospitals, and at Notasulga and Union Springs, Ala. three hospitals. All these hospitals were splendidly administered considering the limited means at the command of the Confederate surgeon.

The surgeon who finally became Medical Director of the Hospitals of the Department of Tennessee, Surgeon S. H. Stout, had studied military surgery and the regulations of the United States Army and Navy, prior to 1848, early in which year he was commissioned assistant surgeon in the navy by President Polk. At the time the commission was issued, the Mexican War was about closing and the recipient of it declined entering the naval service.

When General A. S. Johnston took command of the Army of the West and announced Dr. David W. Yandell, as Medical Director, Surgeon Stout because of his previous study and preparation had the only regimental hospital at Bowling Green, organized and

administered in accordance with army regulations. That hospital was used as an object lesson for the instruction of surgeons unacquainted with the regulations. From the regimental service Surgeon Stout was transferred to the general hospital service at Nashville, in October, 1861. He remained there until after the fall of Fort Donaldson in February, 1862, and witnessed the stampede from Nashville on that memorable Sunday. He was now ordered to Chattanooga to take charge of the hospitals there, when General Bragg, then in command of the Army of Tennessee, passed through that place en route to Kentucky, by order from his headquarters Surgeon Stout was designated superintendent of all the hospitals in his command reports being required to be made to the Medical Director of the Army, Surgeon A. J. Foard, who superseded Surgeon D. W. Yandell, when General Bragg assumed command of the army, Surgeon Yandell having been assigned as medical director of Hardee's corps. In February, 1863, the War Department created medical directorships of hospitals. Thus the direction of them was taken out of the hands of the medical directors of armies. Surgeon Stout accordingly by order of the War Department, was made medical director of the hospitals of the Army and Department of Tennessee, being required to report direct to the Surgeon-General, and not through the medical director of the army in the field. This position Surgeon Stout held until the termination of the war. I now quote from ex-Medical Director Stout, of the hospitals of the Army and Department of Tennessee:

"From the time he (Stout) entered the service it was his custom to preserve duplicates of his reports, and copies of all orders, and circulars received by him; also, all the original reports from subordinate officers (from which were made out his consolidated reports) his own circulars and all his official and non-official correspondence. These he had securely packed in boxes, and fortunately has them now in possession." He writes that "he was profoundly impressed from its incipiency, with the probable magnitude of the war and the importance of preserving every document of an official character that might prove to be of value to future historians and to science."

He continues: "Inasmuch as the records of the Surgeon-General's office were burned at Richmond, in April, 1865, these official papers are of inestimable value to science and to history. They have been held as a sacred trust, in justice to the hard worked, faithful, self-denying, skillful officers who served so cheerfully and enthusiastically under the writer's directions, for whom after the lapse of twenty-eight years, his admiration and affectionate regard have undergone no abatement. The organization of the hospitals of the Army and Department of Tennessee was unique, and in many of its features new departures. No one save the writer and Dr. A. J. Foard, Medical Director of the Army of Tennessee, if alive, could do justice to those who served in it. Frequent applications having been made by parties desiring to have access to official papers in his possession, the writer corresponding with Dr. Foard

prior to his death in regard to the propriety of granting these requests. His reply was: No! You and I are the only persons who can do justice to those who served so faithfully and efficiently under us. You and I will jointly do the needed work. The death of Dr. Foard was a disaster. He was a most skillful surgeon, a noble gentleman, a genius as an organizer, and an eminently just officer. Whether the writer will be able unaided to perform the work proposed remains to be seen. Of this all may be assured: it is his desire to be truthful and just."

These words from the able ex-Medical Director of Hospitals of the Army and Department of Tennessee were penned to, and appeared in the St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal, 1893, page 225. Three years have now elapsed since then, and this most worthy surgeon and gentleman is growing older and the valuable papers still remain in his keeping. More than four hundred Confederate surgeons served in this Hospital Department of the Army of Tennessee, and the vast work performed is incalculable in its value.

Respecting the manuscript volumes above referred to prepared by the Medical Directors of the Armies of Mississippi and Tennessee, and chiefly by Surgeon A. J. Foard, my late predecessor, Surgeon-General Joseph Jones, lately deceased, reports that "These manuscripts were placed in my possession by my esteemed friend Dr. J. P. Logan, of Atlanta, Ga., as will be seen from the following communication:—

"Yellow Sulphur Springs,  
Montgomery County, Va., July 25th, 1890. }

"Prof. Joseph Jones, M. D.,

"My Dear Sir—Your highly esteemed favor of the 18th inst., addressed to me at Atlanta, Ga., has reached me here where I am spending some time for the benefit of my health, which has been seriously impaired, though now much improved. I am obliged to you for the reports, etc., and regret that I am not able to aid you in connection with any records whatever in regard to which you inquire, not having retained any of my own reports, and not being able to refer to any source from which you could obtain the information sought. I transferred some records of medical officers belonging to Dr. A. J. Foard, formerly Medical Director of Confederate States Army some time since to Major Sidney Herbert, connected with the Atlanta Journal, a newspaper, with the understanding that they were designed for Surgeon-General Joseph Jones, U. C. V. Those records did not contain, so far as I can recollect, anything more than the names of medical officers serving in District Department, and were left by him in my care at the time of his death, in Baltimore (where I happened to be), to be transferred to Lieutenant-General Jos. E. Johnston, who thought they would be of no service to him, and left them in my hands.

Yours truly,                            J. P. LOGAN."

Again, the late lamented Surgeon-General Joseph Jones, reports: "I visited Professor J. P. Logan at his home in Atlanta, in 1891, shortly before his death. He stated that after the Civil War (1861-1865) during his residence in Baltimore, Md., Dr. A. J. Foard, formerly Medical Director of the Army of Tennessee, who was in feeble health, before leaving for Charleston, S. C., left four manuscript books relating to the medical officers and official orders of the Medical Director's office of the Army of Tennessee, in his hands for preservation. Dr. Logan as Post Surgeon of Atlanta, in 1863-1864; of Augusta, Ga., in 1864-1865, placed these manuscript volumes in my possession in order to aid my labors in behalf of the medical corps of the Confederate Army." Thus I have officially located the valuable histories preserved by the Medical Director of the Army, and by the Medical Director of the Hospitals, Department of Tennessee.

I am compelled to close my report here, but will add a few concluding words.

During the first two years of the war whenever the Confederate surgeon was made a prisoner while at his post of duty, his instruments, for professional work, were taken from him, and during the entire period of the war all medicines were made contraband of war, though thousands of Federal prisoners were held by the Confederacy because the Federal authorities refused to exchange them.

The record will show that prior to the immediate surrender of the Confederate armies, the number of Federal prisoners captured much exceeded the captures made on the side of our then enemies, and that in spite of this important fact, and though medicines were contraband of war, the casualties, by death, of prisoners held by the Southern Confederacy, were far less, than the death rate of Confederate prisoners held by the United States government, with unlimited means at its command.

This proclaims the greater care bestowed upon the helpless prisoners of war held by the Confederate government, over that shown by the Federal government in the case of the Confederate prisoners whose exchange that government refused.

And this fact establishes at once the great skill, attention and devotion of the Confederate surgeon to his christian obligation, and his humanitarian profession.

Most respectfully and fraternally submitted,

C. H. TEBAULT, M. D.,

*Surgeon-General, U. C. V.*

The Chair recognized Comrade S. Dutcher, of Augusta, who, by order of Camp 435, United Confederate Veterans, Augusta, presented a

## MEMORIAL

## TO THE UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

Brethren:—Camp 435, U. C. V., of Augusta, Georgia, petitions you to change the name of this organization from United Confederate Veterans to the "Confederate Survivors' Association," so that hereafter instead of U. C. V., it will be C. S. A., Camp No. 1, Camp No. 2, and so on.

We are aware of the reasons which originally led to the adoption of the U. C. V. At that time there was no general organization, and as most of the local societies were called Confederate Survivors' Associations, the general organization was termed United Confederate Veterans to prevent confusion.

But the original reasons have now ceased to exist. The local organizations have now come into the general organization, and the general organization should henceforth be known as the C. S. A.

The U. C. V., while a useful term to meet a temporary emergency, has no history and no precious memories of the past. It was never imprinted on the Confederate soldier's belt plate nor blazed upon his button. If our dead comrades were to come to life they would fail to recognize our present insignia. They would say: What does the U. C. V. mean? We know it not.

But change the name to the C. S. A. and the living and the dead alike can greet it with a fond, affectionate salutation. It stands for Confederate Survivors' Association. The word Association means a band of friends; the word Confederate speaks gloriously for itself; the word Survivor points reverently to the good God who shielded our heads in the day of battle and has mercifully prolonged our lives to the present hour.

C. S. A. stands also for the Confederate States of America, and happy would this people be if the wise restraints of the Confederate Constitution were of force now throughout the length and breadth of the land.

C. S. A. stands, too, for another name that shines like the planet Mars in imperishable glory. At the sound of those three letters there flashes upon the dazzled imagination of the world the dashing cavalry, the steady cannoneers, the dauntless infantry of the Confederate States Army.

Brothers in Arms! we are not long here. For the time still left us, when we meet to renew the recollections of the days of our youth and glory, let us meet under the beloved, the illustrious name of the C. S. A.

Unanimously ordered by Camp 435, June 22d, 1896.

F. E. EVE, *Commandant.*

GEO. K. McLAUGHLIN, *Adjutant.*

Moved and seconded and passed unanimously that copies of this memorial be sent to the different camps with the request that such action may be taken as may seem to them best, and report the same at the next Reunion.

Philadelphia Brigade Association, }  
 Philadelphia, June 24, 1896. }

General J. B. Gordon,

Commander-in-Chief, Confederate Veterans.

Dear Sir:—Through you, I desire to extend a most cordial and fraternal invitation to the veterans of every Confederate Camp in the South to attend a Reunion of the Blue and Gray at Washington, September 16th, and the dedication of the Philadelphia Brigade's splendid monument on Antietam's battlefield on September 17th next.

I have requested that sincere friend of the Philadelphia Brigade, General William R. Aylett, of Pickett's Division, to personally request the veterans of the South to accept the invitation.

I have the honor to enclose a copy of the program.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN W. FRAZIER,

Commander, *Philadelphia Brigade Ass'n.*

It was moved and seconded that action be taken with reference to the invitation and that copies of the invitation be sent to the Camps for such action as they may see fit.

Chaplain General J. Wm. Jones objected.

General Gordon said, The Chair is broad enough and liberal enough to meet any American soldier on either side, and belongs to the church that believes in conversion and repentance. There is no doubt in his mind that we are worthy of the brotherhood of any man or men; and thinks that liberality and generous confidence on our part towards our brothers who wore the blue, may yet bring forth fruit for repentance. Is the convention ready for the question. All in favor say aye, contrary no. The Chair said: It is unanimously passed.

General Gordon said:

The Chair will have read the following memorial, which was read and received and referred to the Monument committee, Colonel Charles Marshall, chairman:

Anne Lee Memorial Association, }  
 Alexandria, Va., June 25th, 1896. }

General Jno. B. Gordon.

Dear Sir:—It devolves on me, as secretary of the Anne Lee Memorial Association, to address you in its behalf.

At a recent meeting, a resolution was passed, asking the Recording Secretary to prepare an appeal to be sent to you in time for the meeting of the Confederate Veterans in Richmond, in May; and I have been directed to request you to present it to their notice, and to urge you to use your influence in awakening among them an interest in the object of the Association. This is the erection! by the combined efforts of the women of the South, of a monument in the city of Alexandria, to the mother of General Robt. E. Lee. Alexandria had been her home, and near the city, lie all that remains of this devoted mother.

Many monuments are being raised in the different Southern States to the memory of those who fought so gallantly, even to the death, to establish the Confederacy, and in defence of their rights. In every one of these, we feel pride and interest, and to that one to be erected in Richmond to the memory of our loved and honored President, all will be glad to contribute; but this is, as yet, the only one which is designed to honor a *woman* of the Confederacy. True, *she* fought no battles, she shed no blood in defence of the cause; but, to her careful training, which developed in him those noble traits which won for him the admiration of the world, that Confederacy owes the great, brave and greatly-beloved Commander-in-Chief of her armies, General Robt. E. Lee; and in this work of love of the Anne Lee Memorial Association, we ask and expect all to share, who were interested in the cause, and who partook of its fortunes for weal or woe; and to aid, according to their ability, in providing the fund.

Will you kindly favor us by reading this appeal to the Veterans, and urging them to aid the women of the South in their work.

I enclose a number of appeals, which have been prepared for the use of the Association; begging you will have them distributed among the members of the different Camps assembled.

ALICE E. COLQUHOUN,  
*Secretary of Anne Lee Memorial Association.*

By order of the Board.

The Chair.—Louisiana extends an invitation for every member of the Association to go with them to Winchester to the dedication of their monument.

The Chair directed Colonel Hickman to read the memorial from Murfreesboro as follows:

Whereas a national park association has been formed by certain comrades in Tennessee in connection with former Union soldiers and citizens of the State, having for its purpose the conversion of the battlefield of Stone's river into a national park, and its permanent preservation as a memorial of the heroism of Union and Confederate soldiers, therefore;

Be it resolved, that we commend this undertaking to our comrades throughout the Union and to the favorable consideration of the Congress of the United States.

Which was seconded and unanimously carried.

Veteran Confederate States Cavalry Camp No. 9, of Louisiana, through its President Dr. G. A. Tichenor, asked that the following be read.

The Chair directed the memorial to be read.

*To the United Confederate Veterans:*

More than a year ago the Cavalry Association of New Orleans, Camp No. 9, United Confederate Veterans, proposed the erection of a noble monument to the Women of the South.

In 1861 the political leaders of the Southern States acted upon the doctrine of the Declaration of Independence that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, and upon the historical fact that the Federal Union was formed by

the voluntary acts of thirteen free, independent and sovereign States, each in turn as a political entity, giving its assent through its representative body to the Federal Constitution. Three of them withheld their assent for several months, one for over two years. Three of the States expressly, and all impliedly, reserved the power to withdraw whenever they severally believed their interests and rights were endangered.

When the majority in the North denied them the protection to their property, guaranteed to them in the constitution, and denied to the Southern people the right to take their property of a certain kind into the common territory, they thought their interests and rights were in danger, and their safety and prosperity could be best subserved by a peaceable withdrawal from a Union which no longer promised protection. They attempted to withdraw from a compact, which their adversaries had already violated. Then the Federal Government began its work of forcible coercion.

To the people of the South this was the armed invasion of their homeland by a foreign foe. The women of the land girt the sword on their husbands, brothers and lovers and with tearful eyes and bleeding hearts sent them forth to defend their homes and fire-sides. The women of the South would have no poltroons and cowards skulking at home when their country called them.

The women managed and controlled the laborers and cultivated the lands and raised the crops, that fed themselves as well as the armies in the field. The women tore their fine linen to make bandages and lint for the wounded. Fair hands, unused to toil, spun and wove and knitted from early morning to late at night to make garments and hose for their loved ones in the trenches.

The delicately raised women learned the art of every manufacture. They acquired the art of making lye and soap; of saltpetre from the earth of smoke houses and cellars; of gunpowder and percussion caps and cartridges. Their ingenuity and unflagging industry largely supplied the necessities of the armies in the field, as well as the wants of the children and servants at home. Their courage and constancy—sustained not by the glories and honors of successful conflict—but solely by love of home and country, did as much to sustain the unequal struggle for four weary years of death and desolation as the more active bravery of the men in the field, whose valor has shed imperishable fame on the American name.

When forced by the exhaustion of our resources and overwhelming numbers to give up the struggle, with loyal hearts and open arms the women of the South welcomed the returned and defeated Confederates, and with their gentle love soothed the bitterness of defeat and gave them faith and hope which nerved them to renewed effort in building up again the wasted and desolated places of our beloved Southern land.

While we commemorate the deeds of valor of our comrades; while we build monuments to Davis and Lee and Jackson, and to fallen heroes, who are nameless only for want of opportunity—while we gather the stones for the historic Battle Abbey of the South, let us not forget or neglect to commemorate the patient courage,

the loyalty, the love and devotion of the noble, pure, true women whom we reverence and worship.

We therefore ask you, comrades, to adopt the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the United Confederate Veterans assembled at Richmond, Virginia, endorse the paper presented by the Cavalry Association of Camp No. 9, United Confederate Veterans, and the proposition to erect a monument to the women of the South. We recommend that the comrades from each State which furnished soldiers to the Southern Confederacy, procure a block of granite or marble polished and suitably inscribed, to form the base of the proposed monument and that each State organization be requested to communicate with Camp No. 9 at New Orleans about size and style of the stone to be furnished by the State Organization.

WHEREAS, The noble self-sacrifice, sublimity of character and grandeur of demeanor of the women of the South know no bounds and are without a parallel in the history of the world; and,

WHEREAS, We recognize and appreciate what they have done to a degree that finds no expression in words; and,

WHEREAS, We deem it only proper that their valorous deeds, equal to any of men, should be properly honored and perpetuated for all time to come in lasting and spotless marble; so that future generations may pay proper respect to their lofty and immortal character; and,

WHEREAS, The Veteran Confederate States Cavalry Association, Camp No. 9, has inaugurated a movement for the building of a monument to the "Women of the South" suitable in grandeur and character to the theme it shall represent; therefore,

*Be it Resolved* by the Veteran Camps of Louisiana in convention assembled that we endorse the said movement, and pledge our hearty co-operation and support as individuals and as camps to the grand and laudable undertaking.

*Resolved further*, That these, or resolutions similar in character and effect, be introduced at the approaching Convention of United Confederate Veterans to be held in the city of Richmond, Va., for the purpose of securing the endorsement of all camps to this noble and patriotic "labor of love."

I hereby certify the above resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Convention of the Louisiana Division, United Confederate Veterans, assembled, in New Orleans, this 27th day of June, 1896.

JNO. S. MOORE,

*A. A. G., La. Div. U. C. V.*

General Gordon said, it is moved and seconded that this Memorial proposing to build a Monument to "Southern Women" be referred to the Monumental Committee.

I beg to assure my Confederate Comrades for the Women of the Southland that this is one Resolution which will not be neglected.

Moved and seconed that it be adopted by a rising vote, which was carried by acclamation.

## TENNESSEE'S THANKS.

The reading clerk then read the following, offered by the Tennessee Division, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, on this the occasion of our adjournment, it is right and proper, and also an exceeding pleasure to recognize the hospitality and courtesies of the city of Richmond and of old Virginia; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the united camps, in convention assembled, do most heartily thank the good people of Virginia for their grand and magnificent entertainment, which they have extended to us.

*Resolved*, That while personal allusions would ordinarily be deemed invidious, we think no one can but agree that special mention of General Wise, Governor O'Ferrall, and the Mayor of the city of Richmond, who receive our most cordial thanks and the congratulations of this assemblage.

*Resolved*, That we especially thank the ladies of Richmond for their accustomed hospitality, and for gracing our meeting by their presence.

*Resolved, further*, That we will always bear a grateful recognition of these kindnesses.

*Resolved, further*, That in the name of Tennessee, of her 115,000 good soldiers, her 500,000 women, as good as live, we invite all our soldiers to meet with us next year.

The resolutions were adopted amid vociferous applause.

Resolutions of thanks in name of Maryland were also offered, and unanimously passed.

As General Gordon was about to put the motion to adjourn, a one armed comrade got up in a chair and said before we adjourn, I move that this Convention give three cheers for General Gordon, which were given with a will.

General Gordon: The empty sleeve of that brother stole a march on me.

The motion to adjourn is now in order, if there is no objection this our Sixth Annual Convention stands adjourned *sine die*.

And thus ended the formal proceedings of the greatest reunion yet held by the survivors of an army whose equal the world has never known—a reunion the memories of which will linger in the minds of old soldiers now paying their last visit to the old Capital, which they so dearly love, until the last drum beats and they have answered the final roll-call.

JNO. P. HICKMAN,

*Reading Clerk.*

GEO. MOORMAN,

*Adjutant General.*

MISS A. C. CHILDRESS,

*Official Stenographer.*

(OFFICIAL)

GEO. MOORMAN,

*Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.*

**APPENDIX.**

Following is itemized statement of receipts and expenditures referred to in Adjutant-General's Report, page 79.

GEO. MOORMAN, Adjutant-General,

*In account with United Confederate Veterans.*

Following amounts of per capita and membership fees are made up from last report to date of report for the Richmond Reunion, and are for the year ending April 1st, 1896:

	Camp No. 1	P. C.	
Army of Northern Va			\$17.20
Army of Tenn	2	"	32.20
General LeRoy Stafford	3	"	5.80
Fred Ault	5	"	5.10
Ruston	7	"	7.90
"	7	" ad	2.60
Veteran Confederate States Cavalry	9	"	10.00
Ward Confid. Vet. Ass'n	10	"	10.80
Raphael Semmes	11	"	22.40
R E. Lee	14	"	12.80
Washington Artillery	15	"	20.30
Henry St Paul	16	"	4.80
Baton Rouge	17	"	9.80
Iberville	18	"	6.00
Ben Humphreys	19	"	2.50
Natchez	20	"	11.50
J. J. Whitney	22	"	1.70
Kit Mott	23	"	5.70
Robert A. Smith	24	"	7.80
W. A. Montgomery	26	" ad	2.60
"	26	" ad	2.10
Isham Harrison	27	"	4.10
Confd. Hist. Ass'n	28	"	22.70
Ben McCulloch	30	"	2.30
Vicksburg	32	"	7.00
Jos. E. Johnston	34	"	3.00
Frank Cheatham	35	"	35.00
Hillsboro	36	"	10.00
Maj. Victor Maurin	38	"	12.80
W. J. Hardee	39	"	11.00
Natchitoches	40	"	4.40
Mouton	41	"	7.60
Stonewall Jackson	42	"	6.00
Palestine	44	"	3.44
Felix K. Zollicoffer	46	"	5.50
Albert Sidney Johnston	48	"	6.00
Woodville	49	"	2.10

	Camp No.	P. C.
Jno. B. Gordon.....	50	4 00
Orange County.....	54	7 30
Dibrell .....	55	4 30
Marion Co. Confd. Vet. Ass'n.....	56	10 00
R. E. Lee.....	58	10 50
Col. B. Timmons.....	61	4 50
Calcasieu Confd. Vets.....	62	5 50
Jos. E. Johnston.....	63	3 30
Sanders .....	64	4 10
Jeff Lee.....	68	2 00
Albert Sidney Johnston.....	70	9 40
"    "    "	71	6 70
"    "    "	75	5 50
Amite City.....	78	6 20
Kansas City.....	80	6 40
Joe B. Palmer.....	81	8 00
Barnard E. Bee.....	84	8 00
Wm. L. Moody.....	87	6 00
Pat Cleburne.....	88	5 00
Camp Cabell.....	89	4 40
Joe Hohnston.....	94	11 50
John H. Morgan.....	95	2 50
Wm. Preston .....	96	1 00
Abe Buford.....	97	1 50
Geo. W. Johnson.....	98	3 50
Ben Desha .....	99	50
John C. Breckinridge .....	100	13 00
Ben Hardin Helm.....	101	1 00
Wiley G. Post.....	102	7 50
Jno. B. Hood.....	103	20 70
Magruder.....	105	18 80
Winnie Davis.....	108	4 80
Throckmorton.....	109	37 25
Shropshire Upton.....	112	5 40
Albert Sidney Johnston.....	113	1 50
Shackleford Fulton.....	114	7 80
Albert Sidney Johnston.....	115	5 80
"    "    "	116	10 00
Jeff Davis .....	117	5 25
Jos. E. Johnston.....	119	10 00
Beauvoir.....	120	5 70
Bell Co. Ex-Confd. Ass'n.....	122	2 00
L. F. Moody.....	123	2 00
J. B. Robertson .....	124	7 30
Robt. E. Lee .....	125	3 05
Young County.....	127	6 00
Jno. G. Walker.....	128	1 40
Sul Ross .....	129	6 80
Camp Bee.....	130	3 00

John M. Stone.....	Camp No. 131	P. C.	\$	2 50
Milton.....	" 132	"		1 00
James L. Hogg.....	" 133	"		2 80
Gen'l J. W. Starnes.....	" 134	"		4 40
Ex-Confd. Ass'n Corryell Co.....	" 135	"		10 00
Sampson.....	" 137	"		2 00
F. R. Lubbock.....	" 138	"		1 10
Jno. W. Caldwell.....	" 139	"		6 20
D. L. Kenan.....	" 140	"		6 20
Crockett.....	" 141	"		2 50
".....	" 141	" ad	{	50
Camp Rogers.....	" 142	"		6 50
Bowling Green.....	" 143	"		3 40
Albert Sidney Johnston.....	" 144	"		6 90
Geo. D. Manion.....	" 145	"		4 10
Ben T. DuVal.....	" 146	"		12 00
C. M. Winkler.....	" 147	"		17 60
Gen'l Jos. Finnegan.....	" 149	"		3 00
Lomax.....	" 151	"		6 20
Richland.....	" 152	"		5 60
W. W. Loring.....	" 154	" ad	{	2 30
".....	" 154	" ad	{	50
Stewart.....	" 155	"		2 25
John C. G. Key.....	" 156	"		10 00
Bessemer.....	" 157	"		7 20
R. E. Lee.....	" 158	"		3 50
Catawba.....	" 162	"		10 30
Horace Randall.....	" 163	"		2 00
Albert Sidney Johnston.....	" 165	"		4 00
Claiborne.....	" 167	"		2 50
Jeff Davis.....	" 168	"		1 60
Tom Green.....	" 169	"		5 00
Washington City Confederate.....	" 171	"		22 90
Syl Ross.....	" 172	"		3 50
Yazoo.....	" 176	"		10 10
Capt. David H. Hammons.....	" 177	"		2 60
Winchester Hall.....	" 178	"		1 60
W. H. H. Tison.....	" 179	"		2 40
James Longstreet.....	" 180	"		3 00
R. E. Lee.....	" 181	"		44 70
Henry W. Allen.....	" 182	"		6 60
John Peck.....	" 183	"		2 40
John R. Cooke.....	" 184	"		1 90
Roger W. Hanson.....	" 186	"		1 50
Humphrey Marshall.....	" 187	"		1 00
Thomas B. Monroe.....	" 188	"		1 00
W. R. Barksdale.....	" 189	"		3 30
Lake Providence.....	" 193	"		2 40
John Donaldson.....	" 195	"		2 30

	Camp No.	P. C.	\$	7	80
Braxton Bragg .....	196	"			
Dick Dowling.....	197	"		12	80
Roy S. Cluke.....	201	"			50
Gratiot .....	203	"		3	10
Geo. E. Pickett.....	204	"		20	50
Magruder, Ewell .....	210	"		4	30
J. Warren Grigsby.....	214	"		1	00
Thos. B. Collins.....	215	"	ad	{	1 10
" .....	215	"		1	50
Hugh A. Reynolds.....	218	"		5	50
DeSoto .....	220	"		7	60
Franklin K. Beck.....	224	"		8	10
Wilson County.....	225	"		5	40
Frank Terry .....	227	"		4	00
Buchel .....	228	"		4	70
Arcadia.....	229	"		6	60
R. E. Lee.....	231	"		5	40
Albert Sidney Johnston.....	232	"			50
John B. Hood.....	233	"			50
Ector .....	234	"		2	50
Sylvester Gwin.....	235	"		5	00
Auburn.....	236	"		3	00
John H. Waller.....	237	"		1	00
W. A. Percy.....	238	"		6	30
Washington .....	239	"		3	90
Gen'l Turner Ashby.....	240	"		13	50
Charles M. Shelley.....	246	"		6	00
Fred. N. Ogden .....	247	"		8	40
Col. James Walker .....	248	"		4	50
Camp Sumter.....	250	"		21	60
E. Kirby Smith .....	251	"			50
Patrick R. Cleburne .....	252	"		1	00
Thomas H. Hunt.....	253	"			50
Cape Fear.....	254	"		14	90
Elmore County.....	255	"		4	60
Pelham .....	258	"		6	70
Jos. E. Johnston .....	259	"		3	00
Allen C. Jones.....	266	"		8	00
James F. Waddell.....	268	"		4	30
A. P. Hill .....	269	"		6	20
Gen'l Geo. Moorman.....	270	"		2	30
Camp McGregor .....	274	"		4	40
L. W. Garrett.....	277	"		8	90
Lake County Confederate Veter- ans Association.....	279	"		10	00
E. Kirby Smith .....	282	"		2	50
Francis S. Bartow.....	284	"		7	65
Jasper Hawthorn.....	285	"		2	80
Tom Wallace.....	289	"		3	10

Aiken Smith.....	Camp No. 293	P. C.	\$	9 00
E. A. O'Neil.....	" 298	"		13 30
Willis L. Lang.....	" 299	"		7 80
Andrew Coleman.....	" 301	"		3 10
Jefferson, Lamar.....	" 305	"		6 20
Palmetto Guard.....	" 315	"		3 20
Catesby ApR. Jones.....	" 317	"		9 10
Ike Turner.....	" 321	"		7 80
W. P. Rogers.....	" 322	"		3 00
Stockdale.....	" 324	"		9 80
T. J. Bullock.....	" 331	"		7 20
Camp Sumter.....	" 332	"		5 10
James D. Nance.....	" 336	"		10 00
Peter Bramblett.....	" 344	"		50
Florian Cornay.....	" 345	"		4 60
" "	" 345	"	{ ad	7 20
John James.....	" 350	"		5 00
John M. Bradley.....	" 352	"		7 00
Bill Feeney.....	" 353	"		10 40
Omer R. Weaver.....	" 354	"		13 00
Camp Evans.....	" 355	"		4 80
R. Q. Mills.....	" 360	"		1 20
Camp Hughes.....	" 365	"		2 00
Abner Perrin.....	" 367	"		7 00
Gordon.....	" 369	"		3 10
R. H. G. Gaines.....	" 370	"		2 70
Leander McFarland.....	" 373	"		2 00
Gen. James Conner.....	" 374	"		4 30
J. E. Johnston.....	" 377	"		3 50
Mecklenberg.....	" 382	"		15 00
Camp Miller.....	" 385	"		70
Jeff Davis.....	" 386	"		3 00
Leonidas J. Merritt.....	" 387	"		2 00
Hampton.....	" 389	"		10 10
Robinson Springs.....	" 396	"		3 20
Cap. Perot.....	" 397	"		2 00
Walter L. Keirn.....	" 398	"		3 80
Lowden Butler.....	" 409	"		5 10
J. B. Kershaw.....	" 413	"		3 70
Secession.....	" 416	"		2 00
Red Springs.....	" 417	M. F.		2 00
" "	" 417	P. C.		2 10
Horry.....	" 418	M. F.		2 00
"	" 418	P. C.		4 00
Chattooga Veterans.....	" 422	"		2 35
Bryan Grimes.....	" 424	"	{ ad	1 50
" "	" 424	"		1 30
Lamar.....	" 425	"		3 60
Stonewall Jackson.....	" 427	"		2 30

	Camp No.	P. C.	\$	5	50
Tom Coleman.....	429	"			
D. Wyatt Aiken.....	432	"	4	50	
George W. Cox.....	433	"			50
Frank Cheatham.....	434	"		1	00
Confd. Sur. Assn.....	435	"		16	60
Norfleet.....	436	"		11	20
Dean.....	437	"		3	10
Col. S. B. Gibbons.....	438	"		16	00
Carnot Posey.....	441	"		4	60
Jos. E. Johnston.....	442	"		1	00
William Barksdale.....	445	"		4	80
Hampshire.....	446	"		2	30
Hampton.....	450	"		1	05
Harry T. Hays.....	451	"		2	40
Manning Austin.....	454	"		4	40
Sterling Price.....	456	"		3	00
Lloyd Tilghman.....	463	"		1	00
John Bowie Strange.....	464	"		10	00
Randolph County.....	465	"		4	30
Jno. C. Brown.....	468	"		3	70
Stonewall Jackson.....	469	"		10	00
".....	"	"		30	
H. A. Clinch.....	470	"		2	60
Harry Benbow.....	471	"		11	00
Chickamauga.....	473	"		5	60
Cobb-Deloney.....	478	"		4	50
Winnie Davis.....	479	"		1	60
Gen'l Adam R. Johnson.....	481	"		2	00
Camp Key.....	483	"		3	50
Bibb County.....	484	"		10	00
R. E. Lee.....	485	"		4	10
Camp Ruffin.....	486	"		5	00
Col. L. C. Campbell.....	488	"		3	30
William W. Wadsworth.....	491	"		6	40
William Henry Trousdale.....	495	"		15	50
Calhoun.....	497	"		5	70
Alexander Young.....	500	"		4	20
Caddo Mills.....	502	"		2	30
Rector.....	504	"		2	00
Archibald Gracie.....	508	"		13	00
Polignac.....	509	"		3	00
J. Ed. Murray.....	510	"		5	50
Page Puller.....	512	"		7	60
Junius Danie l.....	515	"		4	80
Featherston.....	517	"		4	10
Ridgley Brown.....	518	"		6	00
The Grand Camp Confederate Department of Virginia.....	521	"		6	30
Jasper County.....	522	"		11	00

The Mountain Remnants of Con-				
federate Veterans.....	Camp No. 526	P. C.	\$	4 00
Jim Pearce.....	" 527	"		2 00
Hopkins Co. Ex-Confederate Re-				
lief Association.....	" 528	"		2 00
McIntosh.....	" 531	"		2 00
Col. E. B. Holloway.....	" 533	"	ad {	3 80
".....	" 533	"		2 20
Camp Rion.....	" 534	"		2 60
Elbert Bland.....	" 536	"		4 80
Pat Cleburne.....	" 537	"		4 00
Camp Cobb .....	" 538	"	ad {	3 60
".....	" "	"		40
Pearl River .....	" 540	"		2 40
Mooresville .....	" 541	"		1 40
Martin H. Cofer .....	" 543	"		50
Drury J. Brown .....	" 544	"		2 00
Gen'l T. M. Scott .....	" 545	"		7 00
Sterling Price .....	" 547	"		5 60
Claiborne.....	" 548	"	ad {	1 40
".....	" "	"		30
Henry Gray.....	" 551	"		1 90
Gen'l Jno. S. Marmaduke.....	" 554	"		15 00
Tom Douglas .....	" 555	"		12 40
Tom Moore .....	" 556	"		2 70
Henry E. McCulloch.....	" 557	"		6 60
J. Ed. Rankin.....	" 558	"		6 40
Jack McClure .....	" 559	"		2 90
Gen'l Jno. W. Whitfield .....	" 560	"		5 00
Ben McCullough .....	" 563	"		3 60
John Pelham.....	" "	"	ad {	4 40
".....	" 565	"		50
Jos. E. Johnston .....	" 566	"		4 50
Bridgeport .....	" 568	"		2 00
Bastrop .....	" 569	"		4 30
Geo. E. Pickett .....	" 570	"	ad {	6 90
".....	" "	"		20
West Point Veterans .....	" 571	"		2 40
James C. Monroe .....	" 574	"		3 70
Walton .....	" 575	"		9 80
Douglas Cooper .....	" 576	"		3 20
R. M. Hinson .....	" 578	"		7 30
W. N. Pendleton.....	" 579	"	ad {	2 80
".....	" "	"		50
Gen'l Frank Gardner .....	" 580	"		4 80
Joe Wheeler .....	" 581	"		1 70
Jake Standifer .....	" 582	"		1 40
John R. Baylor .....	" 585	"		2 10
John B. Gregg .....	" 587	"		6 00

Camp Hood .....	Camp No. 589	P. C.	ad	\$ 2 20
" .....	" .."	"		2 00
Velasco .....	" 592	"		40
Capt. L G. Killough .....	" 593	"		1 60
Lafayette McLaws .....	" 596	"		7 60
Richard Coke .....	" 600	"		2 00
John M. Simonton .....	" 602	"		2 70
Austin County .....	" 606	"		2 30
Vermillion .....	" 607	"	ad	2 80
" .....	" "	"		4 00
P. C. Woods .....	" 609	"		9 10
Rockport .....	" 610	"		1 60
R. S. Gould .....	" 611	"		10 00
Jones County, Texas .....	" 612	"		2 30
John Benson .....	" 613	"		5 20
Camp Lane .....	" 614	"		4 40
Marmaduke .....	" 615	"		8 30
John S. Ford .....	" 616	"		2 60
H. H. Carlton .....	" 617	"	ad	5 10
" .....	" "	"		1 00
Fort Mason .....	" 618	"		2 50
Scott Anderson .....	" 619	"		3 00
Camp Raguet .....	" 620	"		6 00
W. P. Lane .....	" 621	"		4 50
N. B. Forrest .....	" 623	"		2 10
San Felipe .....	" 624	"		2 10
Winnie Davis .....	" 625	"		2 80
E. B. Pickett .....	" 626	"		2 00
Jenkins .....	" 627	"		2 40
G. T. Beauregard .....	" 628	"		2 00
John Pelham .....	" 629	"		4 60
Joe O. Shelby .....	" 630	"	ad	2 10
" .....	" "	"		1 90
Montgomery .....	" 631	"		3 48
Fred Ashford .....	" 632	"		6 10
Haskell County .....	" 633	"		2 40
Alcibiade Deblanc .....	" 634	"	ad	1 80
" .....	" "	"		1 60
Sweet Springs .....	" 635	"		1 60
Thomas G. Lowry .....	" 636	"		3 00
Gen'l Santos Brunavides .....	" 637	"		1 70
Jno. G. Fletcher .....	" 638	"		35
Walter P. Lane .....	" 639	"		3 00
D. C. Walker .....	" 640	"	ad	5 50
" .....	" "	"		4 50
Camp Marion .....	" 641	"		10 00
Sumter .....	" 642	"		6 50
Bandera .....	" 643	"		4 70
A. S. Johnston .....	" 644	"		3 00

Dock Belk .....	Camp No. 645	P. C.	\$ 6 70
Albert Sidney Johnston .....	" 647	"	1 40
Lexington .....	" 648	"	4 80
Henry McCulloch .....	" 649	"	2 00
Mexico .....	" 650	"	10 40
Gould .....	" 652	"	2 40
Hardee .....	" 653	"	2 20
Albert Sidney Johnston .....	" 654	"	2 00
Jas. R. Herbert .....	" 657	"	11 00
John S. Bowen .....	" 659	" ad {	4 00
" .....	" "	" ad {	10
John B. Clark .....	" 660	" ad {	5 90
" .....	" "	" ad {	2 50
Manor .....	" 664	"	4 60
Clarke L. Owen .....	" 666	"	3 10
Camp Texas .....	" 667	"	2 80
Lexington .....	" 668	"	9 00
Peyton N. Hale .....	" 669	"	5 60
Jones M. Withers .....	" 675	" ad {	6 70
" .....	" "	" ad {	2 70
Robert Ruffner .....	" 676	"	5 00
Denson .....	" 677	" ad {	7 70
" .....	" "	" ad {	6 40
Norval Spangler .....	" 678	" ad {	5 80
" .....	" "	" ad {	3 50
Bledsoe .....	" 679	"	7 00
Shanandoah .....	" 680	"	7 30
Zebulon Vance .....	" 681	" ad {	6 20
" .....	" "	" ad {	4 40
W. H. Ratcliffe .....	" 682	" ad {	1 30
" .....	" "	" ad {	1 00
William F. Corbin .....	" 683	"	50
Maj. John L. Mirick .....	" 684	"	4 70
Marmaduke .....	" 685	"	4 20
Bob Jordan .....	" 686	" ad {	2 60
" .....	" "	" ad {	2 50
C. H. Howard .....	" 688	" ad {	4 20
" .....	" 688	" ad {	3 60
Monroe County .....	" 689	"	6 00
Freeman .....	" 690	"	4 50
Pleasant Hill .....	" 691	"	1 80
Jo. Wheeler .....	" 692	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 692	P. C.	3 30
Hart .....	" 697	"	3 00
Camp Rains .....	" 698	"	8 20
Kerrville .....	" 699	"	7 60
North .....	" 701	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 701	P. C.	2 20
Micah Jenkins .....	" 702	M. F.	2 00

Micah Jenkins.....	Camp No. 702	P. C.	\$	13 00
G. R. Christian .....	" 703	"		4 80
Richard Kirkland.....	" 704	"		16 90
Samuel Fulkerson .....	" 705	"		15 30
Camp Crittenden .....	" 707	"		4 20
William E. Jones .....	" 709	"		4 90
John Percival.....	" 711	"		2 20
Crow .....	" 712	"		3 20
Geo. B. Harper .....	" 714	"		3 30
Windsor Guards.....	" 715	"		2 50
J. E. B. Stuart.....	" 716	" ad	{	2 00
" .....	" 716	"		50
J. J. Searcy .....	" 717	"		6 80
J. C. Wood. ....	" 719	M. F.		2 00
General J. A. Walker.....	" 721	M. F.		2 00
" .....	" 721	P. C.		4 00
Joe Johnston.....	" 722	"		2 00
William S. Grymes.....	" 724	"		5 90
W. B. Tate.....	" 725	M. F.		2 00
" .....	" 725	P. C.		4 10
Brown-Harman .....	" 726	M. F.		2 00
" .....	" 726	P. C.		14 00
Capt. Silas R. Crispin.....	" 727	"		3 00
Capt. Thomas McCarty .....	" 729	"		2 90
" .....	" 729	"		5 70
George Doles .....	" 730	M. F.		2 00
" .....	" 730	P. C.		2 20
St. Louis .....	" 731	M. F.		2 00
" .....	" 731	P. C.	ad {	10 10
" .....	" 731	"		3 50
C. Irvine Walker .....	" 732	M. F.		2 00
" .....	" 732	P. C.		5 00
John N. Edwards.....	" 733	"		6 00
Col. David Shanks .....	" 734	M. F.		2 00
" .....	" 734	P. C.		2 60
M. M. Parsons .....	" 735	M. F.		2 00
" .....	" 735	P. C.	ad {	6 20
" .....	" 735	"		2 00
Forsyth .....	" 736	M. F.		2 00
General D. M. Frost .....	" 737	P. C.		2 00
" .....	" 737	"		2 30
" .....	" 737	M. F.	ad {	2 00
Hanging Rock .....	" 738	P. C.		1 00
Colonel Pembroke S. Senteny.....	" 739	M. F.		2 00
" .....	" 739	P. C.		2 30
Jim Tillman.....	" 741	M. F.		2 00
" .....	" 741	P. C.		4 30
" .....	" 741	" ad	{	1 00
Colonel Early A. Stein.....	" 742	M. F.		2 00
" .....	" 742	P. C.		2 90

Kershaw.....	Camp No. 743	M. F.	\$ 2 00
".....	" 743	P. C.	2 50
J. G. Shockley .....	" 744	M. F.	2 00
".....	" 744	P. C.	2 30
Colonel E. T. Wingo .....	" 745	"	3 00
Franklin Buchanan .....	" 747	M. F.	2 00
".....	" 747	P. C.	10 20
Warthen.....	" 748	M. F.	2 00
".....	" 748	P. C.	3 00
John McEnery .....	" 749	M. F.	2 00
".....	" 749	P. C.	2 50
Lane-Diggs.....	" 750	M. F.	{ 2 00
".....	" 750	P. C.	{ 3 10
".....	" 750	" ad	{ 50
Colonel J. R. Woodside.....	" 751	M. F.	2 00
".....	" 751	P. C.	5 50
Lafayette County.....	" 752	M. F.	2 00
".....	" 752	P. C.	10 00
Stephen D. Lee.....	" 753	M. F.	2 00
".....	" 753	P. C.	1 40
Emmett McDonald .....	" 754	M. F.	2 00
".....	" 754	P. C.	2 30
Jim Hagood .....	" 755	M. F.	2 00
".....	" 755	P. C.	2 30
The Confd. Vets. Assn. of Savannah, Ga.....	" 756	M. F.	2 00
The Confd. Vets. Assn. of Savannah, Ga.....	" 756	P. C.	22 70
Presley.....	" 757	M. F.	2 00
".....	" 757	P. C.	14 50
Stonewall.....	" 758	M. F.	2 00
".....	" 758	P. C.	6 20
R. T. Davis .....	" 759	M. F.	{ 2 00
".....	" 759	P. C.	{ 5 20
".....	" 759	" ad	{ 30
Captain Ed. Ward.....	" 760	M. F.	2 00
".....	" 760	P. C.	2 20
Ben Holmes.....	" 761	M. F.	2 00
".....	" 761	P. C.	2 00
General N. B. Forrest.....	" 762	M. F.	2 20
Marietta .....	" 763	M. F.	2 00
".....	" 763	P. C.	6 80
Mitchell .....	" 764	M. F.	2 00
McHenry .....	" 765	M. F.	2 00
".....	" 765	P. C.	3 50
Henegan .....	" 766	M. F.	2 00
".....	" 766	P. C.	3 20
A. Burnet Rhett .....	" 767	M. F.	2 00
".....	" 767	P. C.	3 40

Arthur Manigault .....	Camp No. 768	M. F.	\$ 2 00
" .....	" 768	P. C.	3 00
Fletcher Smith .....	" 769	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 769	P. C.	2 60
The Confd. Vet. Assn. of California.	" 770	M. F.	2 00
" " "	" 770	P. C.	11 00
Robt. E. Lee .....	" 771	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 771	P. C.	2 00
Stonewall Jackson .....	" 772	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 772	P. C.	2 50
George H. Steuart .....	" 775	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 775	P. C.	2 30
Pat Cleburne .....	" 776	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 776	P. C.	2 20
Major Kyle Blevins .....	" 777	M. F.	2 00
Hugh McCollum .....	" 778	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 778	P. C.	2 90
Colonel Sol. G. Kitchen .....	" 779	M. F.	2 00
" " .....	" 779	P. C.	2 60
Stonewall Jackson .....	" 780	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 780	P. C.	2 00
" .....	" 780	" ad	1 60
Walkup .....	" 781	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 781	P. C.	6 70
Anderson .....	" 782	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 782	P. C.	2 60
Hart .....	" 783	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 783	P. C.	3 30
Major Jno. Jenkins .....	" 784	M. F.	2 00
" " .....	" 784	P. C.	1 10
Darlington .....	" 785	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 785	P. C.	17 90
Springfield .....	" 786	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 786	P. C.	1 50
General Jas. H. McBride .....	" 787	M. F.	2 00
S. S. Harris .....	" 790	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 790	P. C.	2 40
Thomas Ruffin .....	" 794	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 794	P. C.	3 30
" .....	" 794	" ad	1 20
Guilford County .....	" 795	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 795	P. C.	5 50
Surrey County .....	" 797	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 797	P. C.	2 30
William Richardson .....	" 804	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 804	P. C.	7 10
" .....	" 804	" ad	1 80
Jackson .....	" 806	M. F.	2 00
Cundiff .....	" 807	M. F.	2 00

Cundiff.....	Camp No. 807	P. C.	\$ 2 00
Buchel .....	" 808	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 808	P. C.	20
Jake Carpenter.....	" 810	M. F.	2 00
Colonel Jo. Kelly.....	" 811	M. F.	2 00
Healy Claybrook .....	" 812	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 812	P. C.	3 20
Lamar Gibson .....	" 814	M. F.	2 00
Telfair.....	" 815	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 815	P. C.	1 50
S. M. Manning .....	" 816	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 816	P. C.	5 00
Dick Taylor .....	" 817	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 817	P. C.	2 40
Robert F. Webb .....	" 818	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 818	P. C.	24 90
South Georgia Confd. Veterans.....	" 819	M. F.	2 00
" " "	" 819	P. C.	6 00
Bartow .....	" 820	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 820	P. C.	2 60
" .....	" 820	" ad	1 70
General Paul J. Semmes.....	" 823	M. F.	2 00
" " "	" 823	P. C.	2 50
McNeal.....	" 825	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 825	P. C.	2 50
Jefferson .....	" 826	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 826	P. C.	2 20
Johnson Hagood .....	" 827	M. F.	2 00
" " "	" 827	P. C.	2 50
J. H. Berry .....	" 828	M. F.	2 00
" " "	" 828	P. C.	1 50
Richmond County .....	" 830	M. F.	2 00
" " "	" 830	P. C.	4 90
Up Hayes.....	" 831	M. F.	2 00
" " "	" 831	P. C.	2 20
Fayette.....	" 832	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 832	P. C.	2 20
Walter R. Moore.....	" 833	M. F.	2 00
" " "	" 833	P. C.	2 30
Edwin W. Bellingers .....	" 834	M. F.	2 00
" " "	" 834	P. C.	2 30
Flournoy .....	" 836	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 836	P. C.	1 40
A. P. Hill.....	" 837	M. F.	2 00
" " "	" 837	P. C.	24 70
Jackson .....	" 838	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 838	P. C.	9 70
Harlee.....	" 840	M. F.	2 00

Samuel Corley	Camp No. 841	M. F.	\$2
" "	" 841	P. C.	2 90
" "	" 841	" ad	1 80
Wick McCreary	" 842	M. F.	2 00
Jeff Davis	" 843	"	2 00
" "	" 843	P. C.	2 10
Jno. Shelby	" 844	M. F.	2 00
Jno. C. Lamb	" 845	"	2 00
" "	" 845	P. C.	2 10
Anson	" 846	M. F.	2 00
"	" 846	P. C.	6 00
Fons Rogers	" 847	M. F.	2 00
" "	" 847	P. C.	2 10
Pink Welch	" 848	M. F.	2 00
" "	" 848	P. C.	2 50
Drysdale	" 849	M. F.	2 00
"	" 839	P. C.	2 00
Jack McCurtin	" 850	M. F.	2 00
" "	" 850	P. C.	1 50
Ben McCullough	" 851	M. F.	2 00
" "	" 851	P. C.	2 60

Total amount received..... \$2995 22

E. & O. E. Any amounts omitted will appear in next Report.

## **EXPENDITURES.**

(WITH ITEMIZED AND RECEIPTED BILLS ATTACHED.)

1895.

May	27	Paid Miss A. C. Childress on account services Chief Clerk and Stenographer.....\$	25 00
"	27	" Miss Mary L. Childress as assistant and for office work, etc .. .. .. .. ..	10 00
"	28	" Postage Stamps..... .. .. .. .. ..	20 00
"	29	" Miss Abby S. Behan, on account as Assistant, addressing envelopes, etc ..	15 00
"	31	" Ice for May..... .. .. .. .. ..	1 50
"	31	" Porter for May..... .. .. .. .. ..	5 00
June	1	" Miss A. C. Childress, on account services, Chief Clerk and Stenographer..... .. .. .. .. ..	30 00
"	3	" Miss Maud Babin, services as Steno- grapher..... .. .. .. .. ..	10 00
"	3	" A. W. Hyatt, Limited, on account Station- ery bill..... .. .. .. .. ..	37 65
"	3	" Postage Stamps .. .. .. .. ..	20 00

1895.

June	3	Paid Hyppolyte Bastile, for services with Mineograph, etc. ....	\$ 10 00
"	6	" H. H. Hansell, paper for Mineograph, etc	4 00
"	6	" H. H. Hodgson, paper for typewriter, ribbon, etc. ....	2 95
"	6	" Rockwell, Rupel & Co., Carbon paper..	3 00
"	6	" Jno. P. Hopkins, on account printing....	200 00
"	6	" B. Fellman, ribbon for commissions, etc..	4 50
"	6	" Julius Weis, rent office three months....	45 00
"	10	" For repairs to typewriter.....	3 50
"	10	" Postage Stamps.....	35 00
"	12	" Hyppolyte Bastile, services with Mimeo- graph, etc. ....	2 50
"	12	" Western Union Telegraph Company, sun- dry telegrams.....	8 45
"	20	" Postage stamps.....	20 00
"	30	" Porter for June.....	5 00
"	30	" Ice for June ..	1 50
"	30	" Miss A. C. Childress, on account services as chief clerk and stenographer.....	30 00
July	2	" Postage stamps.....	20 00
"	15	" Carpenter fixing desks, etc. ....	2 50
"	27	" Postage stamps.....	20 00
"	31	" Ice for July.....	1 50
"	31	" Porter for July.....	5 00
Aug.	13	" Postage stamps.....	15 00
"	19	" Julius Weis, rent office three months...	45 00
"	31	" Ice for August.....	1 50
"	31	" Porter for August.....	5 00
Sept.	10	" Postage stamps .....	15 00
"	26	" Postage stamps.....	10 00
"	30	" Ice for September .....	1 50
"	30	" Porter for September.....	5 00
Oct.	16	" Postage stamps.....	7 00
"	18	" Sprinkler, duster, brooms, etc.....	2 50
"	23	" Postage stamps.....	40 00
"	28	" Postage stamps.....	30 00
"	28	" Carpenter fixing locks, desks, etc.....	3 50
"	30	" Miss A. C. Childress on account services as chief clerk and stenographer.....	15 00
"	30	" Postage stamps.....	10 00
"	30	" Porter for October.....	5 00
"	30	" Ice for October.....	1 50
Nov.	1	" Fixing typewriter, repairs, etc.....	4 00
"	5	" Postage stamps.....	35 00
"	6	" Postage stamps.....	20 00
"	7	" For two locks, and fixing three doors ..	3 50
"	13	" Postage stamps.....	15 00
"	28	" 10 barrels coal.....	6 00
"	30	" Ice for November.....	1 50
"	30	" Porter for November.....	5 00

1895.

Dec.	3	Paid Postage stamps.....	\$ 12 00
"	8	" Porter for extra work arranging office..	2 50
"	8	" Postage stamps.....	2 50
"	10	" For brooms, dusters, matches, etc .....	2 50
"	17	" Postage stamps.....	25 00
"	19	" Making letter box, Yale locks, etc .....	5 00
"	20	" Postage stamps.....	5 00
"	24	" Postage stamps.....	12 00
"	26	" Ribbon for commissions sundry times.....	10 00
"	31	" Ice for December .....	1 50
"	31	" Porter for December.....	5 00

1896.

Jan.	7	Paid postage stamps .....	20 00
"	15	" Miss Loulou Castell, assisting addressing envelopes, etc .....	5 00
"	29	" Postage stamps .....	16 00
"	31	" Ice for January.....	1 50
"	31	" Porter for January.....	5 00
Feb.	1	" Hyppolyte Bastile, services with mimeograph .....	12 50
"	1	" Postage stamps.....	15 00
"	4	" Lamps, oil, etc .....	3 30
"	5	" Postage stamps.....	15 00
"	8	" Postage stamps.....	10 00
"	10	" Miss Loulou Castell, assisting addressing envelopes, etc .....	5 00
"	11	" Postage stamps .....	5 00
"	26	" Postage stamps .....	10 00
"	29	" Ice for February .....	1 50
"	29	" Porter for February .....	5 00
"	29	" Postage stamps.....	7 50
March	3	" Postage stamps.....	15 00
"	20	" Postage stamps.....	5 00
"	25	" A. W. Hyatt Co., Limited, on account stationery .....	25 00
"	25	" John P. Hopkins, on account printing.....	25 00
"	26	" L Alvarez, postage stamps.....	50 00
"	27	" Miss A. C. Childress, on account of services chief clerk and stenographer.....	15 00
"	27	" Julius Weis, five months' rent.....	75 00
"	31	" Postage stamps.....	15 00
"	31	" Ice for March .....	1 50
"	31	" Porter for March .....	5 00
"	31	" Lunch for office ladies for March.....	6 40
April	1	" A. W. Hyatt Co., Limited, on account stationery .....	50 00
"	1	" John P. Hopkins, on account of printing..	50 00
"	2	" F. F. Hansell & Bro. mimeograph supplies	3 40
"	6	" Postage stamps.....	15 00

1896.

April	11	Paid John P. Hopkins, on account of printing.	\$ 50 00
"	11	" A. W. Hyatt Co. Limited, on account stationery .....	25 00
"	15	" John P. Hopkins, on account of printing.	50 00
"	15	" Postage stamps .....	40 00
"	15	" A. W. Hyatt Co. Limited, on account stationery .....	25 00
"	15	" Julius Weis, two months' rent of office...	30 00
"	16	" Sundry telegrams.....	3 40
"	18	" Postage stamps.....	20 00
"	18	" Miss S. H. Priestley, on account addressing envelopes, mailing, etc.....	10 00
"	25	" Miss A. C. Childress, on account services as chief clerk and stenographer .....	10 00
"	24	" Postage stamps.....	20 00
"	25	" John P. Hopkins, on account printing....	50 00
"	25	" Postage stamps.....	15 00
"	25	" A. W. Hyatt Co. Limited, on account stationery .. .....	25 00
"	26	" L. Alvarez, on account addressing envelopes, mailing, etc.....	15 00
"	28	" John P. Hopkins, on account printing....	50 00
"	28	" Postage stamps.....	15 00
"	29	" John P. Hopkins, on account printing....	50 00
"	29	" Postage stamps .....	15 00
"	29	" Hyppolyte Bastile, services mimeograph, etc.....	20 00
"	30	" Ice for April .....	1 50
"	30	" Porter for April .....	5 00
"	31	" Lunch for office ladies for April.....	7 00
May	1	" Hyppolyte Bastile, services with mimeograph, etc.....	15 00
"	2	" Hyppolyte Bastile, service with mimeograph, etc.....	20 00
"	3	" Postage stamps.....	30 00
"	5	" A. W. Hyatt Co. Limited, on account stationery .. .....	25 00
"	5	" John P. Hopkins, on account printing....	25 00
"	5	" Julius Weis, two months' rent of office ...	30 00
"	5	" Postage stamps.....	25 00
"	6	" Hyppolyte Bastile, services with mimeograph, etc.....	15 00
"	9	" Postage stamps.....	15 00
"	10	" Miss S. H. Priestley, on account addressing envelopes, mailing, etc.....	10 00
"	12	" Postage stamps.....	15 00
"	15	" John P. Hopkins, account printing....	25 00
"	15	" Postage stamps .....	15 00

1896.

May	16	Paid L. Alvarez, on account addressing envelopes, mailing, etc .....	\$ 15 00
"	18	" Postage stamps .....	10 00
"	20	" Sundry telegrams .....	3 50
"	28	" Horace Vallas, use typewriter .....	5 00
"	29	" Postage stamps .....	20 00
"	29	" John P. Hopkins, account printing .....	25 00
"	29	" Miss Bettie Buck, on account assisting mailing, etc .....	5 00
"	30	" Miss Loulou Castell, services assisting addressing envelopes, etc .....	5 00
"	31	" Porter for May .....	5 00
"	31	" Ice for May .....	1 50
"	31	" Postage stamps .....	10 00
"	31	" Lunch for office ladies for May .....	9 30
June	1	Paid Postage stamps .....	5 00
"	2	" Hyppolyte Bastile, for services with mimeograph, etc .....	10 00
"	3	" Postage stamps .....	50 00
"	6	" Hyppolyte Bastile, for services with mimeograph, etc .....	10 00
"	6	" Miss Bettie Buck, on account assisting mailing, etc .....	5 00
"	6	" Postage stamps .....	10 00
"	13	" L. Alvarez for postage stamps .....	50 00
"	13	" L. Alvarez for postage stamps .....	25 00
"	12	" Miss A. C. Childress on account services as chief clerk and stenographer .....	25 00
"	17	" Postage stamps .....	35 00
"	20	" Postage stamps .....	25 00
"	25	" Miss A. C. Childress on account services as chief clerk and stenographer .....	10 00
"	27	" Miss A. C. Childress on account services as chief clerk and stenographer .....	5 00
"	27	" Miss Loulou Castell assisting addressing envelopes, etc .....	5 00
"	27	" Western Union Tel. Co. sundry telegrams .....	22 25
"	27	" Fare to Richmond and return adjutant general and chief clerk .....	41 00
"	27	" For sleeper to Richmond for two, and extra packages, books and papers .....	8 00
"	27	" For meals for two, to and from Richmond .....	3 50
"	27	" Hack hire to and from depot, and extra help with papers and baggage .....	252
"	30	" Ice for June .....	1 50
"	30	" Lunch for office ladies for June .....	11 20
"	30	" Porter for June .....	5 00

1896.	
July	2
	Paid Express matter to and from Richmond, books, etc., and portage.....\$ 11 70
..	2 .. For sundry telegrams en route, and at Reunion .....
..	3 .. For sleeper for two, Richmond to New Orleans, extra for books, papers, etc.... 10 00
..	3 .. For various messages at office and Re- union, and extra help..... 11 00
..	3 .. Hack hire four days for headquarters .....
..	3 .. Boys for staying at office, and attention to it four days..... 8 50
..	3 .. Hotel porter for services at headquarters fixing packages, etc. etc .....
..	3 .. Jefferson Hotel, Richmond, for adjutant- general and chief clerk .....
..	4 .. Hack expenses Atlanta, missed connection on return from Richmond..... 5 50
<hr/>	
	Amount expended.....\$2910 60
	Balance on hand..... 84 65

[OFFICIAL.]

GEO. MOORMAN,  
*Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*



**GENERAL E. KIRBY SMITH FUND.****CIRCULAR LETTER No. 6.**

NEW ORLEANS, LA., April 12th, 1893,  
 To all Camps of the U. C. V.'s and all Confederate Veterans. }

*Comrades:*—The General Commanding, at the solicitation of many comrades and friends, and through his own appreciation of the urgency of the case, deems it proper to place before the camps of our “benevolent brotherhood” the condition in which the family of our late comrade, the lamented General E. Kirby Smith, the last of the full generals of the Confederacy, is left by his death.

Rich as he was in honor and fame, in greatness and virtue; he was very poor in this world's goods.

He had purchased a little home at Sewanee, Tenn., which he had the misfortune to lose by fire about a year since, the rebuilding and furnishing of which, with only partial insurance, left an indebtedness upon it of about twelve hundred dollars.

While he has bequeathed to his countrymen and to posterity a name pure and unsullied and wreathed with glory; as is well known, no pension can be secured from the Government for the family of this distinguished American soldier, and no help obtained for them, only through the gratuity of our comrades and friends.

No appeal has been made for aid by this large and helpless family; but it has been suggested to the General Commanding that many veterans would like to contribute if the opportunity offered and some one would move in the matter; any amount however small will be gratefully accepted, no one person to give more than one dollar.

By order of

**J. B. GORDON,**

**GEO. MOORMAN,**

*General Commanding.*

*Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.*

NEW ORLEANS, LA., October 14th, 1893.

**Major General W. H. Jackson,**

Commanding Tennessee Division U. C. V.'s, Nashville, Tenn..

*My Dear General:*—I enclose you herein collections made by these Headquarters for the benefit of the family of the late General E. Kirby Smith. I send you the full amounts contributed, having paid the Exchange myself. If other amounts are sent in, I will forward

same to you at once. Find checks enclosed amounting to \$433.75. Following are the names of the contributors:

Washington Artillery Camp No. 15, New Orleans, La.....	\$100 00
Magruder Camp No. 105, Galveston, Texas.....	54 50
Washington City Confd. Camp No. 171, Washington, D. C..	50 00
The Woman's Auxiliary Confederate Aid Society, or Woman's Southern Relief, Washington, D. C.....	25 00
Ben Humphrey's Camp No. 19, Crystal Springs, Miss.....	10 00
Beauvoir Camp No. 120, Mississippi City, Miss.....	5 50
Winchester Hall Camp No. 178, Berwick, La...	5 25
W. J. Hardee Camp No. 39, Birmingham, Ala.....	2 50
Roy S. Cluke Camp No. 201, Mt. Sterling, Ky.....	1 00
Army of N. Va. Camp No. 1, New Orleans, La.....	51 00
Major Victor Maurin Camp No. 38, Donaldsonville, La., through Army of N. Va. Camp No. 1 .....	25 00
Ben. T. DuVal Camp No. 146, Ft. Smith, Ark.....	25 00
Franklin K. Beck Camp No. 224, Camden, Ala .....	10 00
Winnie Davis Camp No. 108, Waxahachie, Texas.....	10 00
Col. B. Timmons Camp No. 61, LaGrange, Texas.....	10 00
Mildred Lee Camp No. 90, Sherman, Texas.....	8 00
John B. Hood Camp No. 233, Augusta, Ky.....	5 00
Geo. E. Pickett Camp No. 204, Richmond, Va.....	5 00
Sul Ross Camp No. 129, Denton, Texas.....	3 00
Army of Tennessee Camp No. 2, New Orleans, La.....	28 00
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$433 75</b>

**Total..... \$433 75**

As ever your friend and comrade,

**GEO. MOORMAN,**

*Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.*

NASHVILLE, TENN., October 17th, 1893.

General Geo. Moorman,

Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, New Orleans, La.

*My Dear Moorman*—I have received the aggregate amounts of four hundred and thirty-three 75-100 dollars, contributed by the different camps named in your letter of 14th inst. to me, for the benefit of the family of our deceased Comrade, Lieutenant-General E. Kirby Smith, which amounts have been turned over by me as received from you to Col. Thos. Claiborne, Nashville, Tenn., the Treasurer of said fund.

I thank you kindly for your efforts in behalf of Mrs. E. Kirby Smith and family.

Sincerely your friend and Comrade,

**W. H. JACKSON,**

*Major-General Commanding Tenn. Div. U. C. V's.*

MRS. KIRBY SMITH RETURNS THANKS.

SEWANEE, TENN., October 18th, 1893.

General Geo. Moorman,  
Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, New Orleans, La.

*My Dear General*—Your check was forwarded to me by Col. Claiborne last night. All this great kindness I accept from our Veteran friends as offerings of love and respect to the memory of my dear husband. I do appreciate, with heartfelt gratitude, the substantial aid rendered me by his old comrades and friends, without which for years I would have been financially embarrassed.

With kind regards and thanks through you to all friends, believe me

Very sincerely,

CASSIE S. KIRBY SMITH.

THANKS TO RICHMOND.

Headquarters United Confederate Veterans, }  
Richmond, Va., July 2, 1896. }

General Orders No. 178:

Now that the great reunion of 1896 has ended, with its pathetic incidents, and the sacred memories which will always cluster around the historic capital of the Confederacy, the General Commanding fearing that he has not expressed his heartfelt thanks in proportion to the boundless wealth of hospitality so generously and lavishly dispensed during the reception and entertainment of the old battle scarred Veterans of the "Lost Cause," whom he has the high honor to command, and which was showered so profusely upon them as well as himself, feels the great obligation pressing upon him with such force that he desires again to announce his thanks and expression of satisfaction for everything which was done for the United Confederate Veterans and himself, by the golden-hearted and glorious people of the dear old city of Richmond.

II. The General Commanding desires the good people of Richmond to know that he fully understands the magnitude of the work they undertook, and wants them to know that they have performed their part well, and that they have greeted and cared for the old Confederate soldiers in a manner which has touched the hearts of the old heroes, and left tender and sacred recollections of their visit to the old-worn capital city.

III. He also desires to express his grateful thanks to that gallant soldier, splendid citizen and noble Virginian, General Peyton Wise, Chairman of the Reunion Committee, to his Secretary, Colonel Thomas Ellett, and to each and every member of the Reunion Committee, and to Major-General Thomas A. Brander, Commanding the Virginia Division, for to their ability and labor is due the credit for the success of the reunion.

IV. There is also another feature which has not only elicited his highest admiration, but touched deeply the hearts of every visitor to this grand old city, and that is the unparalleled efficiency and completeness of the Commissary Department, managed by Captain D. A. Brown, Quartermaster of R. E. Lee Camp No. 181, U. C. V's. When it is known that this valuable officer during the four days has dispensed to the Veterans gratuitously 90,000 meals, and sheltered free of charge 12,000 weary old soldiers, the almost limitless hospitality of the people of Richmond can be faintly estimated, and is evidence to the world of the undying love and affection in which the survivors of the great struggle of 1861-'65 are held by the people of the South.

By order of

J. B. GORDON,

GEO. MOORMAN,

*General Commanding.*

*Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.*

(OFFICIAL.)

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[NOTE—The magnificent oration by Lieutenant General S. D. Lee is given here; although it was not a part of the reunion proceedings, as it was delivered after all the United Confederate Veteran business was finished, and the convention had adjourned and the reunion ended.

But it is inserted here in honor of the distinguished orator, and the subject of his oration which is so dear to every Southern heart; and as the oration is one of the grandest and most memorable ever delivered upon the life and character of Jefferson Davis, it should be in the archives of every camp, and will become a cherished household treasure in every home in the South.—ADJUTANT-GENERAL.]

## GENERAL LEE'S ORATION.

A NOBLE TRIBUTE TO PRESIDENT JEFFERSON DAVIS. A MAN OF CHARACTER DEVOTED TO PRINCIPLE, A COURTEOUS GENTLEMAN. HE LOVED THE UNION AND ONLY WENT OUT WHEN HIS STATE SECEDED.

Following is the full text of the oration of Lieutenant-General Stephen D. Lee, at the laying of the corner-stone of the Jefferson Davis monument.

We are here to-day to honor the memory of Jefferson Davis; to lay the corner-stone of a monument to one who needs no monument in our generation beyond that in the hearts of his countrymen. But we think it due to erect one that posterity may know the reverence felt for the great leader of a cause that failed.

It is fitting that he should rest here in Virginia—that greatest of all States, the battle-scarred producer of warriors and statesmen; fitting that he should rest among her immortals. But for her generosity in ceding her vast territory to the union, Kentucky would have still been hers, and he would have been born her son. Many presidents, statesmen, soldiers, lie in Virginia soil—from Washington to the present time—none greater than Davis, but more fortunate.

Let us glance backward. Thirty-one years ago, on the soil of this very commonwealth, the man to whom we erect this monument lay manacled in a casemate of a strongly-garrisoned fortress, charged with the most atrocious crime known to man—treason and murder. He had been the unanimously chosen leader of a true people, who, actuated by a pure and lofty patriotism, after exhausting every effort at compromise, made an attempt to establish a new nation; and after a bitter struggle of four years, after nearly four million soldiers had met in the shock of battle, and over two thousand battlefields had blazed with glorious deeds, went down in darkness and blood.

Success is the measure of merit applied alike to every man, to every cause, and even in our moral judgments we sentence the unfortunate. Men do not idly erect monuments to lost causes. Fame has no trumpet for failure. The world hears not the voice of the vanquished. Yet history might teach us strange things of men who fail and causes that are lost. Genius did not keep Hannibal or Napoleon from defeat; heroism went with Joan of Arc to the stake, and Emmet to the scaffold. The eloquence of Demosthenes did not save Greece, or Cato's virtue Rome. The courage of Kosciusko availed naught for Poland, and Hungary went down for all the patriotism of Kossuth. Sometimes defeat gives a tragic pathos which lifts the commonplace into the immortal, and tenderly preserves the memory of the vanquished long after the victor has been forgotten.

Since the death of Napoleon there has been no career which illustrates so dramatically the vicissitudes of fortune as that of Jefferson Davis. Born amid the rugged surroundings of a frontier State, he lived to win the triple glory of the soldier, the orator and the statesman. He became the ruler of seven millions of people. His government was overwhelmed, his fortune swept away. He was bound as a criminal and prosecuted for his life. He became an exile. He was denied the rights of citizenship. He was defamed, denounced, insulted, ridiculed to the hour of his death. And yet he died, by millions more sincerely mourned and deeply beloved, than any other man in the history of the nation. If his enemies had succeeded in putting him to death he would have been the most conspicuous figure in American history.

When the mists of passion and prejudice have passed away the calm light of justice gives the right niche to each figure in history. The descendants of the men who burned Joan of Arc now regard her as a character of heroism and beauty. The posterity of the men who hung witches in Salem as a pious duty, now hear the story with horror. The descendants of the men who to-day look on Jefferson Davis with unkind expressions will see him as we do—the stainless gentleman, the gallant soldier, the devoted patriot, the pure and gifted statesman.

## WILL NOT RECALL OUR WRONGS.

I do not propose to discuss now the unhappy causes leading to the war between the States. It is still too soon. Criminating and recriminating over irritating causes of differences cannot readjust what the war has settled. We must wait for the mists to clear away, and that will take another generation. It does no good to recall our wrongs, real or fancied; it keeps up partisan feeling, it gives an excuse for ill will. Others have ably treated the Southern view of the controversy, their argument is submitted to impartial history. Suffice it to say on this occasion that the war has settled, that secession is impracticable, and the amendments to the Constitution have adjusted all other differences. The Southern people have fully accepted the results; they accept the present, and loyally commit themselves to the future. Neither shall I attempt to recount his life, for it is a part of history. The record is made up; if we protect it from falsification while we live the verdict of history will not shame our posterity when we are dead.

To-day we meet and the past and the present join hands. Looking around me, viewing the faces of the fair women and brave men before me, I realize that the past is behind me, that this is the living present. I feel the influence of the new hopes of the new generation to which you belong. Our task is to commit into your hands what our failing hands cannot much longer hold—the sacred rights for which your fathers sacrificed their lives, their property, everything; these liberties and the land which was so dear to them, we commit to you. I will only say you cannot excel your fathers; reverence them, emulate them; may you be worthy of them!

It is hard to believe that the American people will always desire to have the epithets of traitor and rebel applied to names which are now, and, unless human nature changes, always will be dear and honored in the hearts of a large part of their number—honored by men who made duty a passion, a religion—dear to the posterity of those who were foremost in sacrifice, in the establishment of the republic, in the increasing of its area, and in the vindication of principles of government, inherited from their forefathers and accepted as correct for the first fifty years of the republic.

I cannot hold him wise who would willingly wound the patriotism of any citizen of the republic. To brand such men as Albert Sydney Johnston, Stonewall Jackson, Robert E. Lee, or Jefferson Davis as traitors is not to stain the whiteness of their lives, but rather to spoil the word for any useful purpose, to make of traitor a title which Hampden or Washington might have borne as well had the fortunes of war gone against them. As Fox said to Lord North: "The great asserters of liberty, the saviours of their country, the benefactors of mankind, in all ages, have been called rebels." "We owe the constitution which enables us to sit in this house to a rebellion."

## HOW THE CONFEDERACY BEGAN.

The future historian will note with astonishment that the Southern struggle for independence began not with committees of public safety, with declarations of the rights of man, or enunciation of the mighty doctrine that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, but it began with public statutes, general elections, and constitutional conventions. Mr. Davis himself rested in his inaugural, the case of the new nation at the bar of the public opinion of the world not upon revolutionary, but upon legal right. He said: "The rights solemnly proclaimed at the birth of the States, which have been affirmed and reaffirmed in the bills of rights of States subsequently admitted into the Union of 1789, invariably recognize in the people the power to resume the authority delegated for the purposes of government. Thus the sovereign States here represented proceeded to form this Confederacy and it is by abuse of language that their act has been denominated a revolution." He might also have said that the very Constitution of the United States was adopted by acts of secession, violating the articles of Confederation.

The South learned its constitutional law from Jefferson, Madison and Calhoun; not from Hamilton and Marshall. They considered secession as a constitutional remedy in 1861. They believed a separate confederacy with their constitutional rights retained, better than a union with these rights trampled upon and ignored, or held together by physical force.

The junior Senator from Massachusetts has written these words: "When this constitution was adopted by the votes of the States at Philadelphia, and accepted by the votes of the States in popular conventions, it is fair to say, that there was not a man in the country from Washington and Hamilton, on the one side, to George Clinton and George Mason, on the other, who regarded the new system as anything but an experiment entered upon by the States and from which each and every State had the right to peaceably withdraw, a right which was very likely to be exercised." The Southern States only exercised a right which had often been threatened by New England and which was generally conceded to be a constitutional right. But in 1861, the Union had grown with the growth of the American people, and strengthened with its strength until like a young oak, it had burst the old constitutional rocks asunder. The South was fighting against the stars in their courses. But standing on this sacred spot I should be false to the memory of the dead, if I did not remind you, that he, the man we all adore, battled for the constitutional right to dissolve the Union, not for revolution, not for slavery—that the war was fought upon a legal, not a moral issue, and it is significant, that slavery is not mentioned either in the Confederate inaugural, or in Lincoln's Gettysburg address.

It is a pleasant reflection to-day that the feelings which human nature cannot repress in the sad hour of defeat, have found the gentle and sure medicine of time. A new generation has risen underneath

the healing wings of peace, that are strangers to the discord of their fathers, and the gray-haired veterans of Gettysburg and Chickamauga, conscious of their rectitude of purpose and lofty patriotism, now yield loyal allegiance to the government, not having disowned their manhood, or with servility confessed that they were wrong. They have preserved their self-respect and won the respect of the nation.

For what then shall this monument stand? Jefferson Davis was truly through his life, the representative of his people, and the monument represents the love of the Southern people for him. Such a sentiment honors them even more than it honors him. It demonstrates the faithfulness of the Southern people to their leader for better or for worse. Rather than suspected is that people to be honored and trusted, whose attachments defy the vicissitudes of time and fortune and reach in loving fortitude beyond the grave.

#### WHY WE LOVE DAVIS.

Let us consider on this occasion, the reasons for our love for Jefferson Davis, and why we honor him. First, above all, he is dear to us for the incomparable beauty of his character. It is a joy to the South, that its great typical figures of a generation ago, such as Davis, Lee, and Jackson, were men who wore the white flower of a blameless life—men of clean lips and spotless names. It will not surprise you when I add, they were each of them of a strong Christian faith. Permit me to quote the words of two distinguished men who knew Jefferson Davis most intimately in official as well as private life. "Standing here by his open grave, and in all probability not far from my own," said George Davis, of North Carolina, Attorney-General of the Confederacy, "I declare to you, that he was the most honest, truest, gentlest, tenderest, manliest man I ever knew." "I knew Jefferson Davis as I knew few men," said Ben Hill, Georgia's great senator. "I have been near him in his public duties; I have seen him by his private fireside; I have witnessed his humble devotions, and I challenge the judgment of history when I say no people were ever led through the fiery struggle for liberty, by a nobler, truer patriot, while the carnage of war and the trials of public life, never revealed a purer, or more beautiful Christian character."

Jefferson Davis stood the test of true greatness, he was the greatest to those who knew him best. One of the marked traits of Mr. Davis' private life was his exquisite courtesy. He was one of the most approachable of men, as polite and affable to the humblest as to the most exalted. In his old age in Raleigh, N. C., he excused himself to all callers, in order to receive the visit of his former slave. It is characteristic of the man, that he closed his farewell address to the Senate by apologizing for any pain, which in the heat of discussion he might have inflicted. His last words on earth were, "Please excuse me." Such gentleness usually marks a man of courage. On a memorable occasion, he uttered the characteristic maxim, "Never be haughty to the humble, nor humble to the haughty."

We remember how at Buena Vista, although painfully wounded, he refused to quit his saddle, until the victory so largely due to his own heroism was won; how in the battles around Richmond, A. P. Hill, that gallant and spotless soldier, twice ordered General Lee and President Davis to the rear. Mr. Davis was utterly without fear for himself. Notwithstanding the attempt made on his life at Richmond, he never had an escort. But I must correct myself, for on one occasion an unknown Confederate boy soldier followed the President alone, from the lines around Richmond to the city, to watch over his safety, and to die, if need be, for his sake. This youth but gave expression to the heart of the South at that moment.

#### HIS FIDELITY TO PRINCIPLE.

The dominant characteristic of Mr. Davis was his fidelity to principle. It was well said of him, "He bent to none but God." He came among us as a Roman born out of time. It was impossible for him to ask pardon, so long as he felt he had done his duty, conscientiously as he saw it, and he was never forgiven. One after another, his great comrades entered the Beyond, until he stood alone, but he never wavered. He passed from us a stern and majestic figure, broken but never bent.

"In official life," said Senator Reagan, his postmaster general, "he knew no word but duty." A young man and ambitious soldier, he refused President Polk's offer of a brigadier generalship, because he thought the appointment exceeded the President's constitutional power. He answered thus the solicitations of friends to send a force of men to protect his plantation and property in danger of seizure, "The President of the Confederacy cannot afford to use public means to protect private interest."

His aide, Governor Lubbock, of Texas, said of him, "From the day I took service with him, to the very moment we separated, subsequent to our capture, I witnessed his unselfishness. He forgot himself, and displayed more self-abnegation, than any other human being I have ever known." One of the strongest traits of his character was his aversion to receive gifts. He declined the beautiful home offered him by the people of this generous city. Over and over again he refused to receive gifts of money even in his greatest extremities.

Mr. Davis' tenderness of heart was noticeable. On one occasion a commander of the United States forces in Missouri took nine Confederate prisoners and hung them in infamous disregard of the laws of war. The people clamored loudly for retaliation in kind, and it was proposed in the very Cabinet that an equal number of prisoners of war, then in Libby Prison, should be taken out and hanged. "I have not the heart," replied the man afterwards accused of cruelty to prisoners, "to take these innocent soldiers, taken in honorable warfare, and hang them like convicted criminals." His attorney-general said of him: "I do not think I am a very cruel man, but I declare to you that it was the most difficult thing in the world to keep Mr. Davis

up to the measure of justice. He wanted to pardon everybody. If ever a wife or a mother or a sister got into his presence it took but a little while for their tears to wash out the record."

It is not necessary at this day, I take it, to defend Mr. Davis from the charge of cruelty to prisoners any more than from the picturesque calumny of stealing Confederate gold, or even that slowly expiring libel that to escape capture he disguised himself as a woman. The man who could not bear to punish the guilty, never tortured the innocent; the man who refused private gifts never soiled his hands with public money; and the President of the Confederacy was never ridiculous. The mortality among Confederate prisoners of war in the North was over three per cent. greater than that of Union prisoners in the South. "The mortuary tables thus exhibiting a large per cent. in favor of Confederate humanity." Those who will read the sad history of the prisoners of war, not on one side, but on both, and examine the ceaseless, almost humiliating efforts of the Confederate Government to exchange prisoners, or secure alleviations of their condition, and read General Grant's frank admission of the reason for not exchanging, will have no unkind words left for Mr. Davis. He was fortunate in having the charge raised against him at the time when his enemies could put him on trial for it. No human character was ever subjected to more searching investigations than was his life at the time of his imprisonment. The fierce light that beat upon the life of Jefferson Davis revealed no blot or blemish, but, instead, displayed the image of its white purity upon the screen of the ages.

#### BIS PUBLIC SERVICES.

We love and honor Mr. Davis for his eminent public services. He came from a stock distinguished for its patriotism. His father and uncles fought through the revolutionary war. Three of his brothers were in the war of 1812. As a cadet at West Point he entered the service of his country, and for twelve years he bore its arms. He rendered conspicuous service in the Black Hawk war against the Indians. In the Mexican war his gallantry at the storming of Monterey was most conspicuous, while at Buena Vista, the most brilliant victory every won by United States troops on foreign soil, he is generally believed to have saved the day.

We love and respect him, for he truly represented us in his political life. He became a member of Congress in 1845, resigning the next year to serve in Mexico. Upon his return from the war he became United States Senator. He was eight years a member of the Senate, during the most brilliant epoch of its history, where he sustained himself as an equal in debate with the most illustrious statesmen in American history. He held his own with Chase and Douglas, Benton and Clay, Webster and Calhoun.

As secretary of war he never had his superior. During his administration the routes of a pacific railroad were surveyed. The capitol was extended. Iron gun carriages were introduced, the

system of casting heavy guns changed, and the use of coarser grains of powder for artillery was begun. The army was enlarged by four regiments. The dictates of politics were disregarded in his official appointments.

Mr. Davis was opposed to disunion, and did his utmost to prevent the step. At the conference called by Governor Pettus, of Mississippi, of the representatives in Congress from that State in 1860, Mr. Davis declared himself opposed to secession as long as the hope of a peaceful remedy remained. He said he did not believe we ought to precipitate the issue, as he felt certain that from his knowledge of the people of the North and South, that if there was a clash of arms the contest would be the most sanguinary the world ever witnessed. As a member of the senate committee to whom the compromise proposals were submitted at the outbreak of secession, he expressed his willingness to accept any plan of settlement that promised a reasonable hope of success. But the Republican members of that committee rejected every proposition made.

On December 10, 1860, Mr. Davis spoke these words in the Senate: "This Union is dear to me as a union of fraternal States. It would lose its value if I had to regard it as a union held together by physical force. I would be happy to know that every State felt the fraternity which made this union possible, and if that evidence could go out, if evidence satisfactory to the people of the South could be given, that that feeling existed in the hearts of the Northern people, you might burn your statute books, and we would cling to the Union still."

#### HE PLEADED FOR THE UNION.

To the very hour that Mississippi seceded, and after it, he was pleading for union without dishonor. When Mississippi seceded he resigned his seat in the Senate, and went to his State and cast his lot with his people. Many another officer of the United States bent before the allegiance he acknowledged to his mother State and followed him with bleeding heart. In spite of his well known preference for service in the field, the Confederate Government called him to its head. Mr. Davis shared with Washington the extraordinary distinction of being elected president of a republic unanimously, but Mr. Davis was chosen by a more numerous people, and at a period of more critical responsibility.

We love and honor Mr. Davis, most of all, because he suffered with us and for us, and was our president. Because in the language of the eloquent Peyton Wise, of Virginia. "He was the type of that ineffable manhood which made the armies of the South." Time would fail me to picture the iron will, the persistency and loyalty of Mr. Davis during those four terrible years of the travail of his soul—his people pitted against a people outnumbering them four to one in arms bearing population and incomparably better prepared for war, having an organized government, an organized

army and navy, with arsenals, with dock-yards and machine shops, and having free intercourse with the world, from which to get supplies and men, while every port was sealed against help from the outside world to the Confederacy, which had to organize its government and improvise everything for the unequal struggle from an agricultural population.

With an army of 600,000 men and no navy, except a few river steamers and privateers, opposed by an army outnumbering it by 2,000,000 of soldiers, by a navy of 700 vessels of war, manned by 105,000 men, with a fleet of transports steamers, barges and coal floats almost innumerable, which in 1862 on the Mississippi river and its tributaries alone, numbered over 2,200 vessels. (It is not known what was the number of vessels chartered on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, in moving the large armies). The navy in its help was as decisive in results, as the great armies in the field, in blockading ports, in cutting up the Confederacy by her rivers, in establishing many depots and points of departure from the rivers, and along the coast, for armies to invade and overrun new territory, and in transporting armies around territory they could not cross, and in saving armies when defeated, as at Shiloh, on the Tennessee, and on the James river, near Richmond.

When we look back now at the mighty contest we wonder how we ever held out so long—how we could have succeeded in driving the American merchantmen from the seas—and how we won so many signal victories, as many almost as were won by our enemies.

This record of Southern valor and manhood, where a people fought so long against such odds and resources, displayed such fortitude, and endured such sacrifices, will be a bright page in American history; and will show what the Anglo-Saxon race can and will do under a Republican form of government in defence of a constitutional principle.

As President Davis may have made mistakes. He was a constitutional ruler, not a revolutionary chief. He could not work miracles. He summoned to his council, the genius of Benjamin, the profundity of Hunter, the intellect of Toombs. He placed at the head of his troops Lee, Jackson, Albert Sydney Johnston, Beauregard, Joseph E. Johnston and other leaders, not surpassed in any army since the marshals of the empire. And when the night of defeat was darkening and the dismantled ship of the Confederacy was sinking beneath the waters he stood at the helm to the last. There is something indescribably pathetic in the sight, when a brave and gallant people stake everything upon the cast of battle, fight their armies to exhaustion, and almost to annihilation in defending their homes and firesides against invading enemies, and at last are overpowered and overwhelmed, and behold everything that they love go down. The people of the South were a proud and sensitive race and the world will never know the agonies they suffered in those desperate days. But none had so much to bear, and bore it so bravely as their indomitable leader. He carried on his great heart the sufferings of the people, he shared their sorrow and partook of their grief.

## VETERANS PASSING AWAY.

I behold before me here to-day the white heads of Confederate veterans of the men who thirty-one years ago lost all save honor. They are falling now swifter than ever their comrades fell on the field of battle; they have lived thank God, to restore their country to freedom and prosperity again—dear land! for which they fought and sacrificed and suffered and lost! They who are about to die, salute you.

There are those who confidently expect the time to come when Confederate graves will no longer be decorated with flowers—when monuments will cease to commemorate the splendid heroism of the devoted sacrifices of those who fell for their State. For one, I believe that the time will never come when the South will cease to love the Confederate soldier. He would have been dear to her if he had returned home amid the booming of cannon and the plaudits of victory. Mothers would have lifted their little children in their arms to behold the hero's face. Church bells would have rung a nation's joy and a grateful people would have showered honors upon his head.

God did not will it so.

The soldier came ragged, bleeding, penniless to his desolate home; with sad heart, but dauntless courage to restore the land he loved. He gave all for his country, and she, unhappy mother, had nothing left to give him but her love. Dearer, a thousand times dearer, to the South are her ragged heroes of 1865, than all her victorious sons of other years.

She will never believe that the men who drew the sword in defense of her hearth stones in 1861, are worthy of reproach. Shame upon the Southern people if they shall ever defile the one page of their history which is glorious beyond compare—by writing over the records of immortal heroism, of love that counted not the cost, and patriotism that was faithful unto death, such words as these: "They were all wrong, it was all a mistake." Rather let their story be blotted out altogether, for their children will no longer be worthy to read or emulate their achievements. Until that hour, every nameless grave, every tattered flag, every worn jacket of gray, shall find hearts to love and hands to cherish them.

The people of the South would not exchange the story of the Confederacy for the wealth of the world. At their mothers' knees, the coming generations shall learn from that story what deeds make men great and nations glorious.

The people who do not cherish their past will never have a future worth recording. The time is even now that the whole people of the United States, is proud of the unsurpassed heroism, sacrifice and faithfulness of the soldiers and people of the Confederacy.

\* \* \* \* \* "The terrible past  
Must be ours while life shall last,  
Ours with its memories, ours with its pain;  
Ours with its best blood shed like rain;  
The sacrifices all made in vain.  
Forget? Never!"

## DAVIS AFTER THE WAR.

Singularly enough, however, it was after the war was over that the events occurred which endeared Mr. Davis most to the Southern people. I allude first of all to his long imprisonment at Fortress Monroe—the clumsy cruelty of putting the distinguished captive in irons, thrilled the South like an electric shock. It would be painful now, and humiliating, I venture to say to Americans everywhere to dwell upon the unhappy details of his confinement. Suffice it to say that the result of all was the very last thing that his jailers would have intended—to make Jefferson Davis the most beloved man of his time. The men of the South recognized that he was suffering for an offence which they equally shared with him, and suffering in no figurative sense in their place. One of the most exquisite scenes in the life of this remarkable man occurred while he was a prisoner in the fort when Dr. Minnegerode partook with him of the Holy Communion in the stillness of the night. The motionless figure of the Federal commander of the fortress, and the sentinels standing guard over him, regarding the strange spectacle and wondering, perhaps, how their illustrious captive could have forgiven all the world.

Even after the charge of treason had broken down, and he was once more a free man, Mr. Davis continued to be until the hour of his death, a shining mark for the political enemies of the South. So well understood was the love of the people for him that it became, as it appeared to us, a political device, which never failed of its purpose to attack him in order to arouse expressions of resentment from the South. Ben. Hill and Lamar were especially dear to our hearts, because they defended Mr. Davis.

There is something in his unbending nature, free from all the petty diplomacies which make for popularity, that made him a favorite subject for ridicule and defamation. He was a man understood only by his peers. Pliant, politic, narrow or partisan souls could never rise above the clouds of his adversity to behold the eternal sunshine settled on his head. It was impossible to answer the assailants in kind. Every shaft aimed at Mr. Davis in Congress, at the hustings, or through the press, drew the hearts of the Southern people closer to him. They are a loyal and faithful folk. Their disfranchised leader became their Prometheus, chained to the rock, with the vultures gnawing at his vitals.

It is not the least thing for which they love him, that his last years were devoted to the vindication of their cause, and the deathless story of their achievements. It is sweet to them to think of him at Beauvoir, aged and bent, invalid and almost blind, pouring out his last energies in defence of their honor. The seductions of power never reached him. He died in the political faith in which he lived, unchanged to the end, standing like a mast where the ship went down. Brave unconquerable old man!

## POPULAR DEMONSTRATIONS.

I question whether any other man ever received the popular demonstrations of affection which attended Mr. Davis. No sovereign in the height of his power, ever witnessed the overwhelming manifestations of devotion and reverence which the presence of this aged and powerless man evoked. When he was released from trial thousands of the citizens of Richmond stood with bare heads in silence as he passed. It was at Atlanta, at the unveiling of the Hill monument that Henry Grady proclaimed him, "The uncrowned king of all our hearts" amid an outburst of enthusiasm, which must have repaid him for years of suffering. It is said that seven cities claimed the birth of Homer, dead, but seven States contested for the honor of being the burial place of Jefferson Davis. On the day of his funeral, services were held for him all over the South. Grady said, "Government will not render to him the pomp and circumstance of a great death, but his people will give him a tribute of love and tears, surpassing all that government could do, and honoring his memory as earthly parade could not do." And so it was. America never saw before so wonderful a pageant as that which passed down the streets of New Orleans. The funeral of that generous soldier, General Grant, I am told, cost more than one hundred thousand dollars. The even more impressive funeral of Mr. Davis cost nothing—all bills came in receipted. It was the spontaneous outpouring of a people's love. The people of the South may not be rich in material things, but they are not poor in their hearts.

It was my duty and privilege to be present at his funeral, and also to accompany his remains on the way to Richmond, and I shall never forget it. No conqueror's march was ever half so triumphant. In the capitals through which it passed his body lay in state, visited by thousands, and everywhere along the way the people, old and young, thronged and stood with uncovered heads day and night along the railroad as the train rolled by, to testify their devotion to the dead. It was spontaneous, it was sincere, it was universal.

We are gathered here to-day to erect a monument to him; it is for our sakes, not his. His memory belongs to the ages. His life will stand like a snowy peak amid the centuries. His remembrance will abide in the hearts of men when this stone has crumbled into dust. Jefferson Davis' life teaches us that character is secure. Character was his bulwark against all the slander, ridicule, insult, which the wit of man could devise, and that defence stands sure.

He teaches us that love follows sacrifice. He who bore everything for his people received a reward such as an emperor might have envied—their unfeigned and abiding love. He teaches us that life offers something better than success. It is when moral worth is defeated that humanity becomes sublime.

## THE TYPICAL SOUTHERNER.

As a soldier, his brilliant and promising career was cut short. He had no opportunities to develop the great qualities of Lee, theince of commanders. As a statesman, he did not quite reach,

perhaps, the commanding statue of Calhoun, to whose work he succeeded. As an orator, he may have lacked the impetuous fervor of Yancey, the splendid declamation of Lamar—he surpassed them all in his majestic strength, the chaste beauty of his thought, and his thrilling earnestness. But Davis was greater than them all in that he combined them all. He was an accomplished soldier, a great statesman, and a consummate orator. He was the typical Southerner of his day, and of all time.

Around him stood that marvelous group—Lee, the flower of chivalry; Jackson, the genius of war; Toombs, the thunderer of debate; Benjamin, the jurist; Campbell, the judge; Bledsoe, the scholar; Hunter, the statesman—men fit to measure with the knightliest. Yet from the vantage ground of history his sublime head lifts itself above them all.

It is meet and fitting that the ashes of the great should rest in Virginia's soil. Round him sleep the mighty ones who have gone before—soldiers who won American liberty; jurists who gave it perpetual form; statesmen who filled its flag with stars and made it honorable throughout the world. Let Richmond be added to Mount Vernon, Monticello and Lexington. The South has committed the keeping of his ashes to the mother of States and statesmen. Let him sleep in Virginia, where every river whispers of Confederate heroism, and every hill was crimsoned with the soldier's blood. Let him rest in Richmond, his capital, the city which he walled about with the breasts of the bravest of the brave. His memory is safe with you. You were faithful to the living, you will not forget the dead.

In calmer years, when the last ember of sectional feeling has burned out, and the last cord of love has gently bound the hearts of all Americans together, fathers will bring their little children to this spot and tell the story of a pure, great man, who suffered for his people, and for the right as they understood it, and how for this they loved him, as they loved no other. Long as yonder noble river shall roll its tide to the sea it shall behold no man more kingly. "He was a very perfect gentle knight." May the story of his life be sweet in days to come, and, at last, all men come to understand Jefferson Davis.

[*Note.*—The orator was interrupted by applause all through the oration, mention of which is omitted in the body of the oration, as it would mar its beauty and interfere with its reading.—*ADJUTANT GENERAL.* ]

GEO. MOORMAN,

*Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.*

(OFFICIAL )







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# MINUTES

— OF THE —

## SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

And REUNION

— OF THE —

# United Confederate Veterans



HELD IN THE CITY OF NASHVILLE, TENN.,

— ON —

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, June 22nd, 23rd and 24th, 1897.



*J. B. GORDON, General Commanding.*

*GEO. MOORMAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.*



NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Hopkins' Printing Office, 22 Commercial Place.

1898.



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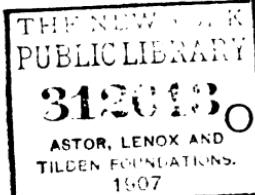
ON

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, June 22nd, 23rd and 24th, 1897.

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J. B. GORDON, General Commanding.

GEO. MOORMAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.



# UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS

WITH NAMES OF THE

**DEPARTMENT, DIVISION AND BRIGADE COMMANDERS,  
THEIR ADJUTANTS GENERAL, AND ADDRESSES.**

General JOHN B. GORDON, General Commanding, Atlanta, Ga.  
Major General GEO. MOORMAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, New Orleans, La.

## **Army of Northern Virginia Department.**

Lieut. General WADE HAMPTON, Commander, Columbia, S. C.

### **Virginia Division.**

Major General THOS. A. BRANDER, Commander, Richmond, Va.  
Col. JOS. V. BIDGOOD, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Richmond, Va.  
Brig. General T. S. GARNETT, Commanding 1st Brigade, Norfolk, Va.  
Brig. General MICAJAH WOODS, Commanding 2d Brigade, Charlottesville, Va

### **Maryland Division.**

Major General A. C. TRIPPE, Commander, Baltimore, Md.  
Colonel JOHN S. SAUNDERS, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Baltimore, Md.  
Brig. General OSWALD TILGHMAN, Commanding 1st Brigade, Easton, Md.  
Brig. General SPENCER C. JONES, Commanding 2d Brigade, Rockville, Md.

### **North Carolina Division.**

Major General WM. L. DEROSSET, Commander, Wilmington, N. C.  
Col. JUNIUS DAVIS, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Wilmington, N. C.  
Brig. General J. G. HALL, Commanding 1st Brigade, Hickory, N. C.  
Brig. General W. L. LONDON, Commanding 2d Brigade, Pittsboro, N. C.

### **South Carolina Division.**

Major General C. IRVINE WALKER, Commander, Charleston, S. C.  
Col. JAS. G. HOLMES, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Charleston, S. C.  
Brig. General ASBURY COWARD, Commanding 1st Brigade, care of The Citadel, Charleston, S. C.  
Brig. General THOMAS W. CARWILE, Commanding 2d Brigade, Edgefield, S. C.

### **Kentucky Division.**

Major General JOHN BOYD, Commander, Lexington, Ky.  
Col. JOHN H. CARTER, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Avon, Ky.  
Brig. General JAMES M. ARNOLD, Commanding 1st Brigade, Newport, Ky.  
Brig. General J. B. BRIGGS, Commanding 2d Brigade, Russellville, Ky.  
Brig. General JNO. H. LEATHERS, Commanding 3d Brigade, Louisville, Ky.  
Brig. General J. M. POYNTZ, Commanding 4th Brigade, Richmond, Ky.

### **West Virginia Division.**

Major General ROBERT WHITE, Commander, Wheeling, W. Va.  
Col. A. C. L. GATEWOOD, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Linwood, W. Va.  
Brig. General DAVID E. JOHNSTON, Commanding 1st Brigade, Bluefield, W. Va.  
Brig. General S. S. GREENE, Commanding 2d Brigade, Charleston, W. Va.

### **Army of Tennessee Department.**

Lieut. General S. D. JEE, Commander, Starkville, Miss.

Brig. General E. T. SYKES, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Columbus, Miss.

#### **Georgia Division.**

Major General CLEMENT A. EVANS, Commander, Atlanta, Ga.

Col. JOHN A. MILLER, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Atlanta, Ga.

Brig. General JAS. S. BOYNTON, Commanding 1st Brigade, Griffin, Ga.

#### **Alabama Division.**

Major General FRED. S. FERGUSON, Commander, Birmingham, Ala.

Col. HARVEY E. JONES, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Montgomery, Ala.

Brig. General JAS. M. WILLIAMS, Commanding 1st Brigade, Mobile, Ala.

Brig. General WM. RICHARDSON, Commanding 2d Brigade, Huntsville, Ala.

#### **Tennessee Division.**

Major General A. J. VAUGHAN, Commander, Memphis, Tenn.

Col. JOHN P. HICKMAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Nashville, Tenn.

Brig. General JAS. E. CARTER, Commanding 1st Brigade, Knoxville, Tenn.

Brig. General GEO. W. GORDON, Commanding 2d Brigade, Memphis, Tenn.

Brig. General S. F. WILSON, Commanding 3d Brigade, Gallatin, Tenn.

#### **Mississippi Division.**

Major General W. D. HOLDER, Commander, Jackson, Miss.

Col. S. B. WATTS, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Meridian, Miss.

Brig. General D. A. CAMPBELL, Commanding 1st Brigade, Vicksburg, Miss.

Brig. General W. D. CAMERON, Commanding 2d Brigade, Meridian, Miss.

#### **Louisiana Division.**

Major General E. H. LOMBARD, Commander, New Orleans, La.

Col. J. Y. GILMORE, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, New Orleans, La.

#### **Florida Division.**

Major General J. J. DICKISON, Commander, Ocala, Fla.

Col. FRED. L. ROBERTSON, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Brooksville, Fla.

Brig. General GEO. REESE, Commanding 1st Brigade, Pensacola, Fla.

Brig. General N. A. HULL, Commanding 2d Brigade, Jacksonville, Fla.

Major General W. H. JEWELL, Commanding 3d Brigade, Orlando, Fla.

### **Trans-Mississippi Department.**

Lieut. General W. L. CABELL, Commander, Dallas, Texas.

Brig. General A. T. WATTS, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Dallas, Texas.

#### **Missouri Division.**

Major General ROBERT McCULLOCH, Commander, Boonville, Mo.

Col. H. A. NEWMAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Huntsville, Mo.

Brig. General S. M. KENNARD, Commanding Eastern Brigade, St. Louis, Mo.

Brig. General G. W. THOMPSON, Commanding Western Brigade, Barry, Mo.

#### **Texas Division.**

Major General W. T. MERIWETHER, Commander, San Antonio, Texas.

Col. M. F. MOTT, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Galveston, Texas.

#### **Northeastern Texas Sub-Division.**

Brevet Major General J. T. WILSON, Commander, Sherman, Texas.

Col. W. M. ABERNATHY, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, McKinney Texas.

Brig. General JOHN W. WEBB, Commanding 1st Brigade, Paris, Texas.

Brig. General K. M. VAN ZANDT, Commanding Second Brigade, Ft. Worth, Texas.

### **Northwestern Texas Sub-Division.**

Brevet Major General H. O'NEAL, Commander, Alpine, Texas.  
Col. J. P. EARL, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Henrietta, Texas.  
Brig. General W. B. PLEMONS, Commanding 1st Brigade, Amarillo, Tex.  
Brig. General A. T. GAY, Commanding 2d Brigade, Graham, Texas.

### **Southeastern Texas Sub-Division.**

Brevet Major General THOS. J. GIBSON, Commander, Mexia, Texas.  
Col. J. W. SIMMONS, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Mexia, Texas.  
Brig. General F. CHAS. HUME, Commanding 1st Brigade, Galveston, Texas.  
Brig. General J. R. WAITIES, Commanding 2d Brigade, Houston, Texas.

### **Southwestern Texas Sub-Division.**

Brevet Major General J. B. POLLEY, Commander, Floresville, Texas.  
Col. H. C. THOMPSON, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Floresville, Texas.  
Brig. General W. P. LAWTER, Commanding 1st Brigade, Edna, Texas.  
Brig. General SAM MAVERICK, Commanding 2d Brigade, San Antonio, Texas.

### **Western Texas Sub-Division.**

Brevet Major General JOS. G. BOOTH, Commander, Austin, Texas.  
Col. E. M. PHELPS, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Austin, Texas.  
Brig. General H. E. SHELLY, Commanding 1st Brigade, Austin, Texas.  
Brig. General J. D. FIELDS, Commanding 2d Brigade, Austin, Texas.  
Brig. General JOE D. HARRISON, Commanding 3d Brigade, Willow City, Texas.

### **Arkansas Division.**

Major General JNO. J. HORNOR, Commander, Helena, Ark.  
Col. JOS. C. BARLOW, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Helena, Ark.  
Brig. General RUFUS J. POLK, Commanding 1st Brigade, Little Rock, Ark.  
Brig. General W. F. SLEMONS, Commanding 2d Brigade, Monticello, Ark.  
Brig. General W. S. HANNA, Commanding 3d Brigade, Morrilton, Ark.  
Brig. General JOS. A. REEVES, Commanding 4th Brigade, Camden, Ark.

### **Indian Territory Division.**

Major General R. B. COLEMAN, Commander, McAlester, Indian Territory.  
Col. LOUIS C. TENNENT, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, McAlester, Indian Territory.  
Brig. General JOHN L. GALT, Commanding Chickasaw Brigade, Ardmore, Indian Territory.  
Brig. General D. M. HAILEY, Commanding Choctaw Brigade, Krebs, Indian Territory.  
Brig. General JOHN BIRD, Commanding Cherokee Brigade, Muldrow, Indian Territory.

### **Oklahoma Division.**

Major General J. O. CASLER, Commander, Oklahoma City, Okla.  
Col. TAYLOR McRAE, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Oklahoma City, Okla.  
Brig. General C. R. BUCKNER, Commanding 1st Brigade, Guthrie, Okla.  
Brig. General J. P. SAUNDERS, Commanding 2d Brigade, Shawnee, Okla.

GEO. MOORMAN,

*Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.*

[OFFICIAL.]

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
**Seventh Annual Meeting and Reunion,**  
OF THE  
**United Confederate Veterans,**  
HELD AT  
**NASHVILLE, TENN.,**  
**Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, June 22nd, 23rd and 24th, 1897.**

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**FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.**

**TUESDAY, JUNE 22, 1897.**

The Seventh Annual Reunion of the United Confederate Veterans assembled at the Tabernacle in Nashville, Tenn., on Tuesday, the 22nd day of June, 1897, at 12 M., with one thousand and thirty-one camps represented.

The meeting had been called for 10 A. M., but General Gordon had been wired in error 12 M., and the events which occurred while awaiting his arrival are best described by the press reports.

The Banner says:

"The rain this morning was an unpleasant feature of the Confederate Reunion, but the inclemency of the weather did not weaken the spirits of the old Confederates, nor did it prevent their gathering at the Tabernacle in great numbers, by hundreds and by thousands. As soon as the doors of Tabernacle were opened at 9 o'clock the crowds began to pour into the spacious auditorium, and the ushers were kept busy seating the delegations in the sections laid off for the various State Divisions. The gallery was the first to fill up, and by 11 o'clock every seat on both floors was filled, and many visitors unable to secure seats stood in the aisles. Seats on the platform were occupied by the sponsors, maids of honor, officers of the Association, speakers of the day and distinguished Confederate generals and their staff officers. Governor Taylor was accompanied by his staff in full regalia.

"The picture presented was one of beauty and chivalry. But a grander sight was that on the floors, where were gathered the rank and file of the Confederacy, the men who fought in the ditches, the men who made the names of the generals and colonels famous in history."

The American says:

#### "AT THE TABERNACLE.

#### *A Great Gathering Witnesses the Opening of the Seventh Annual Reunion.*

"Prior to the opening of the Convention, the crowd began to collect early, but took some time to be seated. The Auditorium was reserved for delegates, but the galleries were opened to the public. The upper tiers of seats were packed some time before the capacity of the building was put to the test, which was not until after 11 o'clock.

"Amid outpourings of enthusiasm and bursts of heroic music the new Confederacy did homage to the old.

"Seven thousand people joined with one accord in the tribute, and seven thousand Southern hearts thrilled at the reminiscences resurrected by the memorable occasion.

"The cheers of the old men who gave the South a name were commingled in the acclaim with those of the young by whom her glories must be perpetuated, and the women who were present lent their efforts to swell the enthusiasm.

"The Tabernacle in which the scene was laid never held a more harmonious gathering. Many States were represented there, but it was apparent only from the placards that served as guide posts for the various divisions. All were in sympathy. They were heroes and sons and daughters of heroes glorying in the old South, and the enthusiasm was as inspiring as it was irresistible.

"The Commander-in-Chief of the veteran army was the hero of the occasion. When he appeared it was a signal for the cheering that marked the exercises of the morning to begin and from that time until the close it was unrestrained.

"The speakers, with the deeds of Southern men and women for their topics, required no wonderful oratorical ability to move their hearers, but the ovation that each received was more than enough to convince him of his powers. The chords were only waiting to be struck, and when touched vibrated. The music was the old 'rebel yell.'

"The familiar tunes played by the band were given such a reception as the finest symphonies could not elicit. "Dixie" was a continual source of re-echoing enthusiasm, and 'The Girl I Left Behind Me' was scarcely heard above the wild applause.

"Among those who honored the occasion were the sponsors and the maids of honor of the various States. Elevated seats were reserved for them in the rear of the speakers' stand. They served as a fit background for such a galaxy of heroic men as sat upon the dais. Southern women, who played such an important part in the achievements of the Confederate States, were well represented by these young ladies. Each one, besides her own attractions and accomplishments, had the record of a courageous father to endear her to the crowd, and as each appeared she received the merited salute of cheers.

"The Tabernacle was profusely decorated for the occasion, and in the colors that appealed to every Southern heart. The bright colors and flags were everywhere suspended from the walls and wreathed about the railing of the gallery. These fabrics were time and again stirred by the cheering.

"About 10 o'clock Judge John H. Reagan, the orator of the occasion, arrived, accompanied by Colonel A. S. Colyar, who was to introduce him. While the two were entering the old veterans evidenced considerable enthusiasm at seeing the Southern statesman.

"At 10:15 Gov. Taylor, accompanied by some ladies and a few members of his staff arrived, and received an ovation. The ladies with him were Miss Rosa Freeman and Mrs. John H. Reagan, of Austin, Texas. Both occupied seats upon the dais. Upon the stage were seated, among others, Judge John H. Reagan, Mrs. Reagan, Dr. John William Jones, of Virginia; Gov. Robert L. Taylor, of Tennessee; Gen. Joe Wheeler, Gen. J. F. Shipp, Gen. Stephen D. Lee and staff as follows: Col. R. P. Lake, Col. G. N. Helm, Col. H. C. Myers and Gen. E. T. Sykes; Gen. W. H. Jackson, Bishop O. P. Fitzgerald, Hon. A. S. Colyar, Judge W. L. Calhoun, of Atlanta; Judge John C. Ferriss, of Nashville, L. L. Robertson, of Birmingham; John M. Simpson, Dr. S. H. Stout, of Dallas; Gen. Clement A. Evans, Gen. R. G. Shaver, Gen. Marcus J. Wright, Dr. Menees, Gen. W. D. Chipley, Gen. George A. Steuart, of Maryland; and Gen. Philips, of Florida.

"A number of Governor Taylor's staff were present upon the stage in uniform as follows: Gen. Charles Sykes, Col. R. S. Fletcher, Col. A. L. Childress, Col. Jesse H. Thomas, Col. Harvey Hannah and Col. J. L. Brandon."

Lieutenant Generals S. B. Buckner, of Kentucky, and A. P. Stewart, of Tennessee. General Buckner was accompanied by Mrs. Buckner.

Robert E. Lee, Jr., a grandson of Robert E. Lee, also occupied a prominent seat on the platform. He is the guest of Hon. Joseph E. Washington, of Robertson County, but is here attending the reunion. A son of General Hood was also in attendance. Both of these young men were shown marked attention by the veterans.

General Micajah Wood, commanding the Virginia veterans, was also on the stage.

**DIXIE WAKES 'EM UP.**

The first real outbreak was created when the First Regiment Band began playing "Dixie."

The dear old tune raised the people from their seats and their hats from their heads. Cheer after cheer shook the building. It lasted as long as the music did, rising and falling like the waves of a mighty ocean. Other tunes were played, but few elicited such enthusiasm.

The second volcanic eruption, as it were, occurred when General Joe Wheeler arrived and was escorted to the platform. With him were his four daughters, Misses Lucy, Annie, Julia and Carrie, accompanied by Mrs. Micajah Clark, of Clarksville. General Wheeler bowed his thanks as he took his seat, while the band played "The Bonnie Blue Flag."

The convention was delayed considerably by the absence of the commander-in-chief, General Gordon.

About 11:30 o'clock, however, word was received that he was in town, but it was some minutes before he arrived. In the meantime the crowd called vociferously for "Our Bob," who occupied a conspicuous place upon the platform. Others joined in the call, and Governor Taylor at last responded by announcing that General Gordon had sent word that he was on the way. He asked the crowd to be patient.

Hardly had Governor Taylor taken his seat before there was an incipient cheer, which grew into an ovation, before a tall, erect man had reached the platform.

It was General Gordon. Handkerchiefs, banners and hats were waved. Women clapped their hands and men shouted themselves hoarse. The Tabernacle had never witnessed such an ovation. It shook the walls and made the profuse decorations upon the walls flutter to and fro.

General Gordon first shook hands with General George Mooreman, his Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, and then with Governor Taylor. Other hands were extended and warmly grasped by the commander of the new Confederacy.

Turning toward the audience, General Gordon smote the table several times with a gavel, and commanded order. When the commands were obeyed, he said:

"Some of you, my comrades, will bear me out in the assertion that I was not always behind time. I should have been here on time this morning, but I am here according to orders, and that is the rule for a soldier—to follow. And now it becomes us, whom God spared through the battles, and whose lives He has preserved for another annual reunion, to recognize Him in all our proceedings, and ask that this great assemblage unite in praising Him with the old Doxology, 'Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow.' The band will lead."

After several ineffectual attempts, the musicians were unable to do so: Amidst great laughter and cheering General Gordon turned to the band and said: "Play 'Old Hundred,'" but they evidently had not learned the tune and had to give it up.

Calls were then made from all over the Tabernacle for Governor Taylor. The chief executive of Tennessee stepped before the audience, all rising, and in a low tone began the refrain:

"Praise God from Whom all blessings flow;  
Praise Him all creatures here below;  
Praise Him above, ye Heavenly hosts;  
Praise Father, Son and Holy Ghost."

His voice grew louder and louder and others joined him, until the immense audience was one mammoth choir.

#### CHAPLAIN J. WILLIAM JONES' PRAYER.

Dr. J. William Jones was next introduced by General Gordon and invoked upon the assemblage a blessing, as follows.

"O God! our help in ages past, our hopes for years to come, God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, God of the centuries, God of Washington, Jefferson, Adams, Jefferson Davis, Sidney Johnston, Robert Edward Lee, and Stonewall Jackson—our God—we bring Thee, as we gather in our annual reunion, the homage of humble, grateful hearts.

"We thank Thee that all through the centuries, when men have been needed for great occasions, Thou hast raised them up.

"We thank Thee especially for the great men Thou hast given to America, and for the great men Thou hast given to our Southland, and especially that in the days of 1861-65 Thou didst give us such noble leaders, and the true patriots of the rank and file, who followed these leaders to an immortality of fame.

"We thank Thee that while so many of these fell amid the leaden and iron hail of battle, or died from diseases contracted in the camps, and so many are every year stepping out of ranks, that so many still remain, and that so many have gathered in this great reunion.

"We bring Thee the doxology of praise for Thy continued goodness and loving kindness.

"God bless our Confederate veterans, their widows and orphans.

"God bless this Reunion, direct its deliberations, and grant that it may redound to the promotion of the cause of constitutional freedom. Give, we beseech Thee, journeying grace to these veterans, and bless their loved ones at home.

"God bless every section of our common country—that we may have fruitful seasons, plenteous harvests, and returning business prosperity; that our rulers may be God-fearing men, our lawmakers law-abiding men, and our people a God-serving people. Hear us, and answer us, and bless us, O God, we humbly ask in the name, and for the sake of Christ, our dear Redeemer. Amen!"

General Gordon then said: "The chair has great pleasure in introducing the distinguished Governor of this Volunteer State, Hon. Robert L. Taylor."

As the representative of Tennessee arose, the cheering, which had become normal, arose to a mighty pitch, and continued for some minutes. When order had been restored, Governor Taylor said:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Why need I say welcome to the men of the South? Every heart in Tennessee throbs a welcome to you, and every loyal home smiles a welcome. I think if I could draw back the veil which separates immortality from this vale of tears, you would see a vision of your old comrades who have answered to the roll call of eternity, crowding the air, and you would hear them shout, welcome, thrice welcome!"

"I love to live in the land of Dixie, under the soft Southern skies, where summer pours out her flood of sunshine and showers. I love to live on Southern soil, where cotton fields wave their white banners of peace, and where the wheat fields wave back their banners of gold from the hills and valleys which were once drenched with the blood of heroes. I love to live where the mocking birds flutter and sing in the shadowy coves, and bright waters ripple in eternal melody by the graves where our heroes are buried. I love to breathe the Southern air that comes filtered through jungles of roses, whispering the story of Southern deeds of bravery. I love to drink from Southern springs and Southern babbling brooks, which once cooled the lips of Lee and Jackson and Forrest and Gordon, and the worn and weary columns of brave men who wore the gray. I love to live among Southern men and women, where every heart is as warm as the Southern sunshine, and every home is a temple of love and liberty. I love to listen to the sweet old Southern melodies, which touch the soul and melt the heart and awaken to life ten thousand precious memories of the happy long ago, when the old-time darkies used to laugh and sing, and when the old-time black mammy soothed the children to slumber with her lullabies. But, oh, the music that thrills me most is the melody that died away on the lips of many a Confederate soldier as he sank into that sleep that knows no waking:

"I am glad I am in Dixie.  
Look away, look away,  
In Dixie's land I'll take my stand  
And live and die for Dixie,  
Look away, look away, look away down South in Dixie."

"I doubt if the world will ever see another civilization as brilliant as that which perished in the South a third of a century ago. Its white columned mansions under cool, spreading groves, its orange trees waving their sprays of snowy blossoms, and its cotton fields stretching away to the horizon, alive with toiling slaves, who sang as they toiled from early morn until the close of day; its pomp and pride and revelry, its splendid manhood and the dazzling beauty of its women, placed it in history as the high tide of earthly glory.

But the hurricane of civil war scattered it and swept it away. Billions of wealth dissolved and vanished in smoke and flame. The South lost all save honor. But the Confederate soldier, the purest and proudest type of the Anglo-Saxon race, stood erect amid its charred and blackened ruins. The earth was red beneath him, the sky was black above him, his sword was broken, his country was crushed, but without a throne he was no less a ruler, his palace had perished, he was no less a king. Slavery was dead, but magnificent in the gloom of defeat, he was still a master. Has he not mastered adversity? Has he not rebuilt the ruined South?

"Look yonder at those flashing domes and glittering spires; look at the works of art and all the fabrics and pictured tapestries of beauty. Look what Southern brains and Southern hands have wrought. See the victories of peace we have won, all represented within the white columns of our great industrial Exposition, and you will receive an inspiration of the old South, and you will catch glimpses of her future glory.

"I trust in God that the struggles of the future will be struggles of peace and not of war. The hand of secession will never be lifted up again. The danger to the Republic now lies in the mailed hand of centralized power, and the South will yet be the bulwark of American liberty. If you were to ask me why, I answer, it is the only section left which is purely American; I answer that anarchy cannot live on Southern soil; I answer that the South has started on a new line of march, and while we love the past for its precious memories, our faces are turned towards the morning.

Time has furled the battle flags, and smelted the hostile gun. Time has torn down the forts and leveled the trenches and rifle pits on the bloody field of glory, where courage and high-born chivalry on prancing chargers once rode to the front with shimmering epaulets and bright swords gleaming, where thousands of charging bayonets at uniform angles reflected thousands of suns, where the shrill fife screamed, and the kettle-drum timed the heavy tramp, tramp of the shining battalions, as the infantry deployed into battle line and disappeared in the seething waves of smoke and flame—where double-shotted batteries unlimbered on the bristling edge and hurled fiery vomit into the faces of the reeling columns—where ten thousand drawn sabres flashed, and ten thousand cavalry hovered for a moment on the flank and then rushed to the dreadful revelry.

"The curtain dropped long ago upon these mournful scenes of carnage, and time has beautified and comforted and healed until there is nothing left of war but graves and garlands, and monuments, and veterans and precious memories.

"Blow, bugler, blow, but thy shrillest notes can never again call the matchless armies of Grant and Lee to the carnival of death.

"Let the silver trumpets sound the jubilee of peace. Let the veterans shout who wore the blue. Let them kiss the silken folds of the gorgeous ensign of the republic and fling it to the breeze and sing the National hymn.

"Let the veterans bow who wore the gray, and with uncovered head salute the National flag. It is the flag of the inseparable Union. Let them clasp hands with the brave men who wore the blue, and rejoice with them, for time hath adorned the ruined South and robed her fields in richer harvests and gilded her skies with brighter stars of hope.

"But who will scorn or frown to see the veterans of the South's shattered armies, scattered now like solitary oaks in the midst of a fallen forest, hoary with age and covered with scars, sometimes put on the old worn and faded gray and unfurl for a little while that other banner, the riddled and blood-stained stars and bars, to look upon it and weep over it, and press it to their bosoms, for it is hallowed with recollections, tender as the soldier's last farewell.

"They followed it amid the earthquake throes of Shiloh, where Albert Sydney Johnston died; they followed it amid the floods of living fire at Chancellorsville, where Stonewall Jackson fell; they saw it flutter in the gloom of the Wilderness, where the angry divisions and corps rushed upon each other and clinched and fell and rolled together in the bloody mire. They rallied around it at Gettysburg, where it waved above the bayonets, mixed and crossed on those dread heights of destiny; they saw its faded color flaunt defiance for the last time at Appomattox, and then go down forever in a flood of tears.

"Then who will upbraid them if they sometimes bring it to light, sanctified and glorified as it is by the blood and tears of the past, and wave it again in the air, and sing once more their old war songs?

"When these heads are white with glory,  
 When the shadows from the West  
 Lengthen as you tell your story,  
 In the vet'r'an's ward of rest,  
 May no ingrate's word of sneering  
 Reach one heart of all the brave,  
 But may honor, praise and cheering,  
 Guard old valor to the grave."

The cheering was deafening at each pause, and Governor Taylor was frequently interrupted by the loud cheering as his eloquent tributes to Southern heroes and warm words of welcome poured forth. When he sang "Dixie," in a low, melodious voice, the great Tabernacle fairly trembled with the thunders of applause.

At the end of Governor Taylor's speech the band struck up "Dixie," and the shouts continued until it ceased to play.

General Gordon said the Chair regretted to announce that the Mayor, who was booked to make an address, was unable to do so, but he took pleasure in stating that the Mayor had delegated in his stead a man who was big enough in heart and head to make half a dozen mayors. This man was Bishop O. P. Fitzgerald, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Mayor McCarthy then came forward, and in a few words introduced Bishop Fitzgerald, "not a soldier or a commander of a lost

cause, but a leader in a conquering cause." Bishop Fitzgerald prefaced his remarks by saying that in war times up North, when a man hired a substitute to fight for him, if the substitute deserted the principal was shot. "Now," Bishop Fitzgerald said, "if I don't make a good speech you must shoot Mayor McCarthy." (Laughter.)

Bishop Fitzgerald's speech was received with great applause. He spoke as follows :

#### **Bishop Fitzgerald's Welcome.**

"Confederate Veterans, Our Honored Guests—The pleasing duty of welcoming you to the city of Nashville has been in part anticipated by the spontaneous feeling of her people. You were welcomed before you started from your homes. At the mere announcement that you were coming her gates swung open, and the door of every house stood ajar. Now that you are here, take possession of the city. You had already had possession of our hearts. We surrender unconditionally. Though your ranks are thinning, you are still an army of conquerors, as you were at the start. Victory was your habit then, and victory is your habit now. From Bull Run to Appomattox the record of your valor and victories is not surpassed in the history of the world. The genius of your leaders and your courage as soldiers have made all this Southern land classic ground. It is, therefore, becoming that this classic city of Nashville, the educational queen of the South, should clasp you to her heart to-day. She greets you with pride and joy—pride in memory of your deeds, and solemn joy mingled with thoughts of your dead comrades, whose absence makes your ranks grow thinner every year. Nashville greets you as the remnant of the Confederate army which fought battles and won victories that extorted the admiration of the world, and made the wearers of the old gray jacket heroes whose names will be a patent of nobility to their children to the latest generation.

"Your victories are not all in the past. Your most victorious era is just fairly dawning. You have no enemies now that are worthy of notice. When Grant said, "Let us have peace," every true soldier who fought on his side responded to his words. The sword was sheathed. Only the class who fought at long range in the sixties, pelting you with verbal missiles or the contents of partisan ink-pots; and those who were ready, for a money consideration, to reconstruct a section they did nothing toward conquering—fighting the rebels by substitutes, or serving, if at all, in the commissary department—those who did not fight with Grant were very valorous in the days of reconstruction and as invincible in their way as an army of caterpillars or cotton worms. Some of these are still living, for they know how to take care of themselves; but the sentiment of a reunited nation has swept past them, and when our Gordon a few weeks ago placed a flower upon Grant's grave, it meant more than the graceful expression of a generous impulse. It meant that we are, indeed, a

reunited people. It meant that in case of a foreign war the power that meets us in battle will find us ready and will get such a surprise as was given to the men who, having attacked one of the Siamese twins, found a double pair of fists raining blows on him so fast that he saw things in a new light, if he saw them at all.

"The fact that the Confederate Veterans in uniform were the guard of honor to President McKinley on his recent visit to the Tennessee Centennial meant something. It meant that the war is over, and that everything that is worth having in our American institutions is safe in the keeping of the men who wore the gray. It means that if any unpleasantness should occur between this country and any other the old rebel yell may be heard again while the stars and stripes are set floating in the gulf breeze above Moro Castle. President McKinley had a warm reception here on that occasion. One Major McKinley had a still warmer reception down this way while the shooting was going on. We won't shoot at each other any more, but we will unitedly give a double dose of bullets to any power that gets in our way—in the ratio of 16 to 1, less or more.

"You are still a conquering army. The gates of the temple of history are opening to you and you will have your proper places. In this generation the story of your deeds will be written by a friendly hand. The text-books from which history shall be taught your children will do justice on both sides. Justice will be done to the cause for which you fought and to the men who proved the sincerity of their convictions by dying for them. In some future time a broad, philosophic mind in some part of our country will, with the advantage of historic perspective, see the issues and actors of that eventful epoch in their proper proportions. The fame of the Confederate soldier is safe. He has won his place, and he will keep it. His cause may be called the lost cause, but nothing that was best and noblest was lost. Honor was not lost. High ideals of manhood were not lost. The manifestation to the world of one such man as Robert E. Lee is no small compensation for the cost of that struggle. The rights of minorities in all this nation will be safer in all the years to come because Southern statesmen expounded them in the forum, and Southern men died for them on the battlefield.

"One more reunion and one more welcome, you gray-haired Confederates—a welcome up yonder where the armies of heaven upon white horses follow Him who is King of Kings and Lord of Lords. There you may be welcomed by your old commanders and greeted with a welcome where Father Ryan, the poet-priest, and other thousands of army chaplains who, though differing on minor points of belief, were true to God and to the Southern cause, will join their voices in swelling the notes of the song that celebrates their final victory in that only land that is fairer and dearer than this, our land of Dixie."

Bishop Fitzgerald was frequently interrupted by loud and continued applause.

At the conclusion of Bishop Fitzgerald's beautiful address of welcome Judge John G. Ferriss, of the Davidson County Court, was introduced by General Gordon. Judge Ferriss spoke as follows :

**Judge Ferriss' Remarks.**

"Fellow-comrades, ladies and gentlemen : In behalf of every man, woman and child in Davidson county, I welcome you to our homes and city. It truly does my old heart good to look you in the face and tell you that I am proud of this honor. When we laid down our arms at Appomattox Court-house and surrendered to General Grant, we did it as soldiers and gentlemen. We never sacrificed our manhood then, nor never will ; we returned to our desolate homes without a murmur and began life anew. We believed in the terms of surrender given us by General Grant and felt cheerful. We all expected to see our leaders killed or imprisoned by the enemy, but it was not so; the old government that was defended by our ancestors showed us a wonderful magnanimity, and today, after thirty-four years of peace, we stand together as one great nation, the blue and gray working side by side for the good of our great country, and all of us as a man are in sympathy with our little neighbor, Cuba, "the Gem of the Ocean." Soldiers, I love you all ; my heart goes out for you ; you have made good citizens since the war as you did before. You are a fearless set of men and know well how to appreciate the blessings bestowed to-day by this land of the free and home of the brave. God bless you, and I have never heard of one of you going around looking for someone to apologize to for the part you took in the war—and if the old hero, Abraham Lincoln, had lived longer, we would have had no reconstruction. He, as well as General Grant, was glad that the war was over, and neither one showed any bitterness towards us. They treated our old hero, General Lee, as a great warrior, who had fought his last fight and then laid down his arms—no humiliation nor degradation did they attempt to heap upon him; no, no. Peace once more in this land and a united country is all that General Grant wanted, and we have all kept faithfully our promise. I want to say to the Sons of Veterans, in a short while the place that knows us to-day will know us no more. We are swiftly passing away; but when we are all gone and there is no one to speak for us, we will have a history for you to refer to and tell all the world, that your fathers made that history amid shot and shell and cold and hunger, and as their sons, you and your children will always defend truth and righteousness. But I admonish you, as our children and grandchildren, to love and honor our memories and be true patriots to our government, and always be ready to defend this government, that has been so bountiful and generous to your fathers. Loyalty to the flag and this government is all that will be expected—for this is a free country—every man a king and every woman a queen. I would like to speak of our departed heroes, but I am too full for utterance.

"God bless you all, and I do hope that we will all meet in a better land, where no sorrows nor wars will ever come, and perpetual peace will reign forever. Good bye." (Applause.)

#### Colonel J. B. O'Bryan's Address.

General Gordon, at the conclusion of Judge Ferriss' speech, introduced Colonel J. B. O'Bryan, Chairman of the Reunion Committee. He said he took especial pleasure in introducing the comrade who had contributed so much to make this great gathering such a success.

Colonel O'Bryan made some announcements as to badges, registration and headquarters. He said a concert would be given at the Tabernacle to-morrow night in honor of the Confederates, and on Thursday afternoon at the Auditorium, in the Centennial grounds, there would be a Confederate jubilee, and then spoke as follows:

*"General Gordon, Fellow Comrades, Ladies and Gentlemen: As the representative of the committee having in charge the arrangements for this Seventh Annual Reunion, U. C. V., it is my pleasant duty to speak a few words to you at this stage of the proceedings.*

"While the formal invitation given at Richmond was to the U. C. V. Association, our people extended it so as to include all Confederate soldiers in good standing, whether or not members of the U. C. V.

"All that has been done in the preparations by our committee and by the citizens generally, was a labor of love. Soldiers of the Confederate Army and Navy, "Tar-heels" and "Goober Grabbers," from the Palmetto State, from the Lone Star State, F. F. V.'s and all, we welcome you with all the warmth of love that is in our hearts. Use freely what we offer, and if you do not see what you want, *ask for it.*

"Where there are any shortcomings, we ask you to close your eyes and take the will for the deed. There are before me several thousand soldiers of the army, and very few of the navy.

"In speaking of the achievements of our soldiers, we are too apt to allude to the army and overlook the navy, which should not be so, for our navy was the biggest little navy ever known in the history of the world.

"Look at Mobile Bay, when the ram Tennessee, almost single-handed, brought such destruction to the navy of sixteen vessels commanded by Admiral Farragut in person, and only surrendered when so disabled that her port holes could not be opened, and she could not be steered.

"The ram Arkansas, which ran the gauntlet of the enemy's navy down the Yazoo to Vicksburg.

"The battle of Hampton Roads, which is familiar to all of you, where our Merrimac, an old hull covered over with rolled plate iron, whipped out the whole Federal fleet, Monitor and all, sinking several vessels.

"A battle so notable that it has been produced on canvas and viewed by thousands all over the world and will go down in history as one of the most remarkable naval events of the world.

"Who can read the record of Admiral Raphael Semmes and the Alabama and other vessels and not be struck with their wonderful achievements.

"This little navy spread consternation not only among the commercial shipping of the United States all over the face of the globe and almost drove it from the seas, but it also kept the United States navy in constant terror, not knowing when or where one of our daring vessels would turn up and produce consternation. All glory to the Confederate navy.

"We are not ashamed for its record to go down to history for the ages to come. Some may criticise our love for the Confederate flag and our hearty welcome to the Confederate soldier, but we would be recreant to our record as the Volunteer State were we to do otherwise. The man who criticises does not know the pulsation of the Southern heart.

"Being convinced of our duty, believing with all the lights before us that we were right, willingly sacrificed lives and property upon the altar of our beloved South. For our course in the great conflict we have no excuses to offer nor apologies to make—we only did our duty.

"Should our government declare war with a foreign country (which I hope will never be done) and the President call upon us for our quota of volunteers we would, as we have heretofore always done, offer more men than would be accepted.

"Tennessee, though for three years of the war her territory was nearly all in the enemy's lines, furnished 115,000 men, being one-sixth of the whole Confederate army and second in rank as to numbers furnished by any one State—our mother, North Carolina, being first, with 125,000 men.

"And now it comes as my pleasant duty to turn over this Re-union to our commander, General John B. Gordon." (Applause.)

At the conclusion of Colonel O'Bryan's speech General Gordon responded to the addresses of welcome. He said :

#### **General Gordon's Response.**

Governor, Mr. Mayor, etc—For the second time in its brief life our glorious brotherhood convenes in annual reunion on the soil of Tennessee. And what State of those which formed the Confederate Union is more worthy of this repeated tribute from these Confederate survivors? What State in the whole American Union can boast a prouder record in war or peace? From no portion of this country has there come in the past or will there come in the future a readier response to duty's call or a nobler zeal for the public welfare than from this nursery of patriotic men and women.

Although with the war of 1812-15 Tennessee was the third youngest State in the American Union, yet she came to the front and furnished to the American army its leader in the person of its immortal son Andrew Jackson, that "lone star of the people," whose very name was the synonym of victory in war and peace; and whose iron will, restless energies and towering genius formed at New Orleans a mightier bulwark of defense than the breastworks of cotton bales, before which the British banners went down in defeat.

Later on, it was an ex-Governor of Tennessee, the eccentric, the inimitable, the indomitable Sam Houston—that Miltiades of the Southwest—who met at San Jacinto and hurled back the invading armies of Mexico and gave to Texas her republican freedom.

It was Tennessee's illustrious son, James K. Polk, under whose brilliant and triumphant administration was waged the Americo-Mexican war, California acquired and that Eldorado of the Pacific placed within American borders.

And what shall be said of Tennessee's record in our civil war—that Titanic struggle of the sixties? Divided in sentiment, in purpose and convictions throughout the mountain regions of her eastern section, in the exuberance and prodigality of her patriotism, her valiant sons rushed into the ranks of both armies, and from the superabundance of her talent she gave leaders, civil and military, to both sides. On the Union side she gave to the civil councils of the nation a Vice-President, Andrew Johnson. She also gave to that side perhaps the foremost Union agitator of the South in the person of the eccentric, the redoubtable, the combative and combustible Parson Brownlow. On the Confederate side she furnished to the Southern Army some of its most dauntless divisions and brilliant leaders. Among these latter was her Frank Cheatham, whose fiery "forward, boys, and give 'em —," sent his yelling ranks, with resistless fury against the foe; her quaint and unrivaled Bedford Forrest, that wizard of war, that wildest knight that ever straddled horse or leveled lance; her bishop soldier, Leonidas Polk, worthy to bear the name and be forever associated in history with that great Grecian Leonidas, who won an immortality of fame in defense of Greek freedom and the Greek Confederacy.

Sir, I might add to this proud array a long catalogue of her noble dead and brilliant living heroes; but it is perhaps enough for me to say that no words of mine can fitly describe the past glories of this great Volunteer State, of whose boundless hospitality we are now the happy recipients.

Her blue grass fields and cedar hills and mountain sides no longer resound with the tread and clash of contending armies. Even the faint echoes of that heroic struggle which drenched her soil in blood have died away, and are lost in the music of her moving industries and the swelling anthem of peace and of national fraternity.

And now my fellow-countrymen of Tennessee and of Nashville, it only remains for me, as the selected representative of this body of Confederate braves, to express their heartfelt appreciation of this most magnificent welcome. In their behalf I bring gladly the homage of our hearts' tribute and lay them on the altar of Tennessee's patriotism.

While General Gordon was speaking the fall of a pin might almost have been heard in the big Tabernacle except at intervals when his burning words of eloquence elicited enthusiastic applause.

At the conclusion of General Gordon's speech Colonel John P. Hickman moved that a committee on resolutions and also one on credentials be appointed, and the names of the members, one from each division, be handed to the Adjutant General at the conclusion of the orations, which was unanimously carried.

Mrs. John Overton announced a reception to be held at the Capitol at 8 P. M.

General Gordon then introduced Colonel A. S. Colyar as one of Tennessee's most distinguished sons, who would introduce the orator of the occasion, Judge John H. Reagan, of Texas.

#### Colonel A. S. Colyar's Remarks.

*Ladies and Gentlemen*—The General Committee has conferred on me the pleasing duty of introducing to you Nashville's distinguished guest, the orator of this great occasion. I have at my command no fitting words to speak what I feel. The honors that cluster about our guest are shared by our beloved State, for this is the land of his nativity, and with me there is a little sentiment in this meeting on this platform. He and I were born in the same beautiful valley under the shadows of the same great mountains of East Tennessee and within a few days of the same time. For more than fifty years he has been a great orator, while I have been a silent observer of men and their deeds. Our guest has the longest and most varied public record of any man now living on the American continent.

He was a soldier, and also held civil office in the Sam Houston Texas Republic. He served his State after it was admitted into the Union in the Lower House of Congress. He was a faithful and untiring worker in the Cabinet of the President of the Confederate States. He then served his State in the United States Senate, but resigned his place in this august body to accept a work of drudgery at home, with a greatly reduced salary, that he might possibly lift burdens from the common people.

Young man, do you want to know what has kept this man in position for almost seventy years? The answer is, his heart has always been with the common people, and he has stood by them in every struggle, putting behind him every temptation. The sheep know their shepherd—the people know their friends.

What touches me is the fidelity of this man to the people through every changing scene.

Will you bear with me while I break the monotony of the introductory speech?

Old soldiers, you men who had four years of training in the school that makes a common brotherhood of men, I want you to join me in a reverent and sincere invocation to Him who has our destiny in His hands.

Great King, be merciful to us; deal kindly with this great republic. Save it from the power of the octopus and the greed of the cormorant. And through the long years to come put men in high places who will ever put temptation behind them and stand by the people in all their trials, as thy servant, John H. Reagan, has done, we ask in the name of our Master. Amen.

**Judge John H. Reagan.**

Colonel Colyar's speech was greeted with enthusiastic cheering, which developed into a storm of applause as Judge Reagan advanced. When order had been restored, Judge Reagan spoke as follows:

*Compatriots, Ladies and Gentlemen*—This great assemblage and this interesting occasion calls up many memories of great events. It brings into review the earnest and able discussions which preceded the year 1861, on the great questions which led up to the war between the States; the separation of the members of the Thirty-sixth Congress; the action of the Southern States in passing the ordinances of secession; the organization of the government of the Confederate States of America; the commencement of hostilities at Charleston harbor, the call for volunteers by President Lincoln; the enthusiasm with which men on both sides volunteered to enter the great struggle; the separation of husbands and fathers from wives and children, of sons from fathers and mothers, of brothers from sisters, and of lovers from their sweethearts, with eyes bedewed with tears and hearts throbbing with patriotism, to enter the camps of instruction, make the long marches and engage in the fierce conflicts of battle. It brings into review the assembling of mighty armies, their toilsome marches, the sickness and suffering in camps, the thousands of skirmishes and battles, participated in by hundreds of thousands of brave men, the sufferings of the wounded, and the great number who fell on each side as martyrs to their patriotic devotion to the causes they believed to be right and just, in the greatest war of modern times; a war in which hundreds of thousands of brave men lost their lives, and which left to the future a vast army of mourning widows and children and sorrowing relatives and friends, and which caused the sacrifice of billions of dollars worth of property. And it calls up our remembrance of the great labor and sacrifices of our noble women in caring for the children and aged at home, and in preparing and sending to the armies clothes and food for their loved ones, and in ministering to the sick and wounded in the hospitals.

Upon the foregoing facts the inquiry arises: Why all this strife and suffering and death between a people of the same country, the same race, and in a general way of the same political and religious opinions?

### AFRICAN SLAVERY AN INHERITANCE.

My answer is that it was an inheritance from the governments of Europe and from our ancestors, which raised a question involving too much of the social and industrial structure of society, and too much of property values, to admit of adjustment in the ordinary methods of negotiation and compromise. And its decision was therefore submitted to the arbitrament of war.

I say it was an inheritance because the authorities, including the crowned heads of Great Britain, France and Spain, and the Dutch merchants, planted African slavery in all the American colonies. And in their times they and the priesthood justified this on the grounds that it was a transfer of the Africans from a condition of barbarism and cannibalism to a country where they would be instructed in the arts of civilized life, and in the knowledge of the Christian religion. The institution of African slavery thus found its way into all of the thirteen American colonies, and it existed in all of them at the date of the Declaration of American Independence, in 1776. And African slavery existed in all but one of these colonies at the time of the formation of the Constitution of the United States, in 1789. There were at that time those who objected to it as violating the principles of human liberty. But notwithstanding such objections, the wise and great men who formed the Constitution, recognizing the existing industrial and social conditions of society which had grown out of the existence of African slavery, incorporated in it the following provision:

### CONSTITUTION RECOGNIZES SLAVERY.

Article 1, section 2, paragraph 3, is as follows: "Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included in this Union according to their respective numbers, which may be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons." Thus recognizing slavery and the partial representation of slavery in Congress.

Article 4, section 2, paragraph 3, provides that "No person held to service of labor in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such services or labor may be due." Thus providing for the protection of the rights of the owners of slaves by requiring their return to their masters when escaping from one state into another.

Article 1, section 9, paragraph 1, provides as follows: "The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing may think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by Congress prior to the year 1808; but a tax or duty may be imposed on

such importation not to exceed \$10 for each person." Thus, not only by the foregoing provisions recognizing African slavery, but making provision for the continuance of the slave trade for twenty years after the adoption of the Constitution.

#### OLD AND THE NEW TESTAMENT.

Those who defended the institution of slavery quoted the Old Testament scriptures, and the device of Christ, our Savior, as given in the New Testament, and the example of the nations of the past in justification of its existence.

#### AGITATION OF THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

From early times there were those who questioned the rightfulness of slavery, possibly without sufficient consideration of the character of the different races of people. This feeling grew first with the philanthropic and religious classes, until at last it was seized upon by political demagogues as an individual method of political agitation and declamation by office-seekers. It grew, until mobs, Legislatures and courts repudiated the Constitutional provisions, the acts of Congress and the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, which protected slavery in the states where it existed, and required the rendition of slaves when they escaped into other states. The agitation of this question gathered in strength and violence until it resulted in civil war in Kansas, followed by the raid of John Brown and his followers, who invaded the state of Virginia for the purpose of inciting the negroes to a war of races. And because he was lawfully arrested and convicted and hung by the authorities of the state of Virginia for levying war on the state, in an effort to bring about a horrid war between the negroes and whites, many of the Northern churches were draped in mourning and many of the Northern people applauded his efforts and eulogized this felon as a hero and a martyr. This was followed by the nomination and election of a purely sectional and anti-slavery ticket for President and Vice-President of the United States, and during the Congress which immediately preceded the secession of the Southern states, thirty odd measures of compromise were introduced in one of the other branch of Congress, in the hope of securing the adoption of a policy by which the union of the States and the rights of the States and the people could be preserved and war prevented. Each of these propositions of compromise was introduced either by a Southern man or a Northern Democrat, and every one of them was received with hooting and derision by the Republican members, as the Congressional Globe of that period will show. And the Southern members were told that they had to submit to the will of the majority, plainly showing that our people could no longer rely for the protection of the rights of the States or of the people on the enforcement of the provisions of the Constitution and the laws of the United States. Could any people have submitted to all this who were worthy of liberty and good government?

**VINDICATE THE TRUTH.**

You must understand that I do not make this recital for the purpose of renewing the prejudices and passions of the past, but only for the purpose of showing to our children and to the world that the ex-Confederates were not responsible for the existence of African slavery in this country, and were not responsible for the existence of the great war which resulted from the agitation of that question, and that they were neither traitors nor rebels."

Comrades, by the laws of nature I can, at most, be with you but a few years longer, and I feel it to be my duty to you and to posterity to make these statements of the facts of history, which vindicate us against the charge of being either rebels or traitors, and which show that we were not the authors of "a causeless war, brought about by ambitious leaders"; but that our brave men fought and suffered and died, and our holy men of God prayed, and our noble women suffered patiently and patriotically all the privations and horrors of a great war, cruelly forced upon us, for the purpose of upholding the constitution and laws of the United States, and for the preservation of the rights of the several States to regulate their own domestic policies, and for the protection of the people against spoliation and robbery by a dominant majority, some of whose members, because the Holy Bible sanctioned slavery, declared that they wanted an "anti-slavery Bible and an anti-slavery God," and who, because the constitution of the United States recognized and protected slavery, declared that it was a "league with hell and a covenant with death."

Whatever may have been said in the past in the defense of the institution of slavery, and whatever may now be thought of the means by which it was abolished in this country, the spirit of the present age is against it, and it has passed away, and I suppose no one wishes its restoration, if that were practicable. Certainly I would not restore it if I had the power. I think it better for the black race that they are free, and I am sure it is better for the white race that there are no slaves.

Some great Macaulay of the future will tell these grand truths to posterity better and more forcibly than I can in this brief address, and will by reference to history, to the sacred scriptures, and to the constitution of the United States, as made by our revolutionary fathers, vindicate the patriotism and the heroic virtues and struggles of our people.

**WHY THE WAR WAS NOT AVOIDED BY A COMPROMISE.**

In later times those not familiar with the facts to which I am referring have asked the question: "Why was this great question not compromised?" stating that it would not have cost a fifth of the money to pay for and liberate the slaves that the war cost, and that in that way the tens of thousands of valuable lives of good men might have been saved, and all the attendant suffering prevented.

The first answer to that question is, that the slaves in the United States at the beginning of the war were estimated to be of the value of three thousand million dollars, and if they were to be liberated, common honesty required that it should have been at the expense of the nation which was responsible for its existence. The Republicans and the anti-slavery people were then a majority of the whole people, and had full possession of the Federal government, or were ready and authorized to take full possession of it. And they demanded that the whole loss to arise from the freeing of the slaves should fall on their owners and on the Southern states. They never proposed, and would not have consented, for the Federal government and the Northern people to pay any part of the cost of freeing the slaves. Their patriotism was not of the kind which would cause them to assume a part of the burden of correcting what they claimed to be a great national wrong, which we inherited from other and older nations, and which was incorporated in our social and industrial systems, and sanctioned by our constitutions, state and Federal, in the organization of the governments. The agitators were willing and anxious to be patriotic and just at the expense of other people.

The second answer to it is, that the industrial and social systems of the Southern states were so interwoven with the interests of slavery that the people then believed the freedom of the slaves, without compensation, meant the bankruptcy of the people and states where it existed, to be followed, probably, by a war of races. I am speaking of what they then believed. As an evidence that our own people, in the earlier years of the republic, recognized the necessity of acquiescing in the social and industrial conditions which had grown out of African slavery, history tells us that General George Washington, who was an extensive slave-holder, was made Commander-in-Chief of our Revolutionary armies. He was the president of the convention which formed the Constitution of the United States, and was elected as the first President of the United States, and was re-elected to that position. Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, Mr. Monroe, General Jackson, Mr. Polk and General Taylor were each elected President of the United States, and all of them were the owners of slaves. They, like the framers of the Constitution, recognized that this country had inherited a condition of things in this respect in which it became necessary to acquiesce. I do not assume to know whether if a proposition to pay for the slaves had been made, it would have been accepted.

Such a sacrifice as that, which was demanded of the Southern people, has not in the world's history been submitted to by any people without an appeal to the last dread arbitrament of war. And ours were a chivalric, intelligent, proud and liberty-loving people, and if they had submitted to this sacrifice without a struggle they would have proven themselves unworthy to be free men, and unworthy of the proud title of being Americans. And I say now, with deliberation and sincerity, in view of all the calamities of that war, if the same condition of things could again occur, I would rather accept such

calamities than belong to a race of cowards and surrender the most sacred rights of self-government to the clamor of a majority overriding the Constitution and demanding terms so revolting to our sense of justice.

#### THE HAMPTON ROADS CONFERENCE.

In this connection I desire to say that it has been frequently asserted of late years that at the conference between President Lincoln and Secretary Seward of the Federal side, and Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, of the Confederate side, at Hampton Roads, on the 3d of January, 1865, that President Lincoln offered the Confederates \$400,000,000 for the slaves if they would abandon the war and return to the Union. This story has assumed various forms to suit the rhetoric of the speakers and writers who have given it currency. I wish to assert most solemnly that no such offer in any form was made. All the papers relating to the Hampton Roads conference are given in "McPherson's History of the Rebellion," as he calls it. They show that the joint resolution for amending the Constitution of the United States was passed by Congress, submitting to the states the question of abolishing slavery in the United States, two or three days before the date of that conference. The report of the commissioners on the part of the Confederacy, which was published at the time, shows that no such offer was made or referred to in that conference. The statement of President Davis and that of President Lincoln and of Secretary Seward show that no such offer was made or talked of at that conference. This false statement has been often made. It is disproven by every man who was there, and by every paper which has been written by or for the men who were there. Neither President Lincoln nor any other man on the Federal side would have dared to make such an offer at that time. It was stated at the time, and I believe the statement to be true, that the Congress hurried the joint resolution above named through so as to forestall the possibility of any such proposition. The object of this untruthful statement was no doubt to cast odium on the Confederate President and authorities by trying to show that they would accept no terms of peace and were responsible for the continuance of the war. President Davis appointed Vice-President Stephens to go to Washington in 1864, ostensibly to secure a renewal of the cartel for the exchange of prisoners, but the real purpose of his mission was to see President Lincoln for the purpose of ascertaining on what conditions the war could be terminated. But he was not permitted by the Federal authorities to pass through their military lines. Then he appointed the commissioners to the Hampton Roads conference for the same purpose. And afterwards, in 1865, he authorized Gen. R. E. Lee to try to negotiate through General Grant for the same purpose. I mention these facts to show that it is a mistake to suppose that President Davis neglected any means in his power to end the war on honorable terms, and mention them because of the many misrepresentations which have been made on this subject. He could not have

made public all he did in this respect at the time without discouraging our army and the people. And if at any time he had proposed or consented to unconditionally surrender he would have been in danger of violence at the hands of our own people. Neither he nor they proposed or intended to surrender unconditionally unless overpowered.

#### RECONSTRUCTION AND RESTORATION.

After the overthrow of the Confederate government and the surrender of the Confederate armies, the work of the restoration of Federal authority in the Southern States was commenced, while the excitement and passions and prejudices of the war were in full blaze, and were intensified by the assassination of President Lincoln, with which it was unjustly assumed the Confederate authorities had some connection, but which was regarded by them as most unfortunate for the people who had adhered to the fortunes of the Confederacy.

Under the state of feeling which then existed on both sides, it was hardly to be expected that a wise and temperate policy of reconstruction would be adopted, while many of the churches of the Northern States were resolving, and some of their ministers of the religion of Christ were preaching a crusade of hate, proscription and revenge against the Southern people.

The plan adopted for the pacification of the Southern people was to deprive them of all political rights, put them under military rule, and suspend the right of the writ of habeas corpus, so that there could be no relief or redress for any wrong done to a citizen, however unlawful or outrageous. Our citizens were subject to arrest by the military authority without an affidavit or formal charge, or legal warrant, and to detention without knowing what the charges against them were, and to trial by a drumhead court-martial without the intervention of a jury.

A large part of the Southern States had been devastated by war; the people had exhausted their resources in the endeavor to maintain their cause, and tens of thousands of their bravest and best men had either fallen in battle or died in the service. Beaten in battle, denied political rights and the protection of law, governed by an unfriendly military authority, and by the negroes, carpetbaggers and scalawags (I mention them in the order of their respectability), plundered and robbed by employes of the Treasury Department, and constantly menaced by loyal leagues composed of the elements above named, their condition seemed to be as hopeless as can well be imagined.

If, under the Providence of God, the life of President Lincoln could have been spared, so that reconstruction and the restoration of the Union could have been brought about under his supervision, and that of the officers and soldiers who fought the battles of the Union, I believe the country would have been saved from the introduction of abnormal military governments which are so unfriendly to civil rights

and political liberty, and so contrary to the genius of our government; and that the people of the Southern states would have been saved from much of the enormous sacrifices and suffering which they were compelled to endure during the period of reconstruction; the demagogues in politics, the unchristian persecutions by religious bodies and the thieving treasury officials would not have had so wide a field for their operations.

#### STATEMENTS NOT PLEASANT, BUT NECESSARY.

It is unpleasant for me to make the foregoing recitals, and the more so because the purpose for which they are made may be misunderstood or misrepresented. The restoration of peace, good government, the rule of law, and the good will between those who were once enemies, is as gratifying to me as it can be to any other citizen. But the charge has been constantly made since the war that the Confederates were rebels and traitors, and the effort is all the time being made to educate the rising generation into the belief that their fathers and their mothers were rebels and traitors, and, therefore, lawless criminals. Without malice against any of our fellow-citizens, I feel it to be my duty to the memory of our heroic dead, to the surviving associates and those who are to come after us, to make the foregoing statements in vindication of the truths of history, and in justification of the patriotism, the manhood and love of justice of those who defended the lost cause, and offered their all in an effort to preserve their constitutional rights against the aggressions of a hostile majority.

#### CITIZENS OF A COMMON GOVERNMENT.

And now that we are again citizens of the United States, living under the same government, constitution and flag, our late adversaries ought not to desire to degrade us in the eyes of posterity, and if they would be wise and just they should not wish to place our people in history in the position of being unworthy of the rights, liberty and character of citizens of our great and common country.

And while I have accepted, and do accept, in good faith, the legitimate results of the war, and while I am, and will be, as true to my allegiance and duty to our common government as any other citizen can be, I shall insist on my right to tell the truths which show that in that great struggle we were guided and controlled by a sense of duty and by a spirit of patriotism which caused us to stake life, liberty and property in a contest with a greatly superior power rather than basely surrender our rights without a struggle.

#### OFFICES COULD HAVE BEEN HAD.

It is fitting and proper at this point that I should refer to a matter which fitly illustrates the character of the Southern people. There was never a time during all the perils and suffering of reconstruction that men of prominence who had been on the Confederate

side could not have obtained positions of honor and emolument under the Federal government if they would have consented to surrender their convictions and betray their people. A very few did so and thereby earned an everlasting infamy. But nearly all of them stood by their convictions and preserved their honor, and thereby proved themselves worthy of citizenship in the greatest and proudest government on earth.

Having attempted to fulfill an unpleasant duty in what I have so far said, I now turn to the consideration of more pleasant subjects.

From the desolation, absence of civil government and political rights and of law throughout the Southern states less than thirty years ago, we now, in all these states, have good civil government, good laws faithfully enforced, liberty protected, society reorganized, peace and industry re-established with many valuable enterprises put into successful operation, and with a steady and wonderful increase in population, wealth and the comforts of civilized life. This constitutes the greatest and proudest vindication of the capacity of our people for local self-government, and is a grander and nobler achievement by our people than was ever obtained by war. It is the triumph of their capacity for self-government, and shows that our people are worthy the possession of the political power and religious liberty which they now enjoy; and which shows them worthy of political equality with those who were once our enemies. In this great Centennial Exposition of Tennessee we have before us a magnificent exhibition of the results of Southern enterprises and prosperity to gladden the hearts of our people and to gratify the pride of the people of this great State. And to-day the people of the South are as earnest in their attachment to our common government as those of any other part of the Union, and would make as great sacrifices, if need be, in defense of our government as could be made by any other part of the American people. Enjoying peace and liberty to-day, we can refer with pride to the courage and heroism of our soldiers in the late war, and to the gallantry and skill of our officers. And when impartial history comes to be written we do not doubt but that it will be seen that they were never excelled in the qualities of patient endurance and manly courage by any other people.

#### CHARACTER OF CONFEDERATE LEADERS.

The names of Jefferson Davis, R. E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Albert Sydney Johnston and many others of our heroic leaders will go into history, illuminated by a halo of courage and skill and purity of life and patriotism unsurpassed by any other names in history. As indicating the faith of President Davis in God and his devout earnestness, I recall attention to the closing sentence of his inaugural address, after his election under the constitutional government of the Confederacy, made on the 22d day of February,

1862. Raising his hands, at the close of his address, and looking toward the heavens, he said: "And now, O God, I commit my country and her cause into thy holy keeping," thus showing the solemnity with which he assumed anew the duties of President of the Confederacy.

### THE WOMEN OF THE CONFEDERACY.

History notes, with the richest praises, the matrons of Rome. They were no doubt worthy of all that has been said of them. But their honors cluster about them when Rome was a great and victorious nation. This is not said to their discredit, but to contrast with them the noble and devoted women of the Confederacy. The grandeur of their lives and conduct was exhibited in a cause in which the odds were greatly against their country, in which great sacrifices were necessary, and in which success was at all times doubtful. I never felt my inability to do justice to any subject so keenly as I do when attempting to do justice to the character, services and devotion of the women of the Confederacy. They gave to the armies their husbands, fathers, sons and brothers with aching hearts, and bade them good-by with sobs and tears, but they believed the sacrifice was due to their country and her cause. They assumed the care of their homes and of the children and aged. Many of them who had been reared in ease and luxury had to engage in all the drudgery of the farm and shop. Many of them worked in the fields to raise the means of feeding their families. Spinning wheels and looms were multiplied where none had been seen before, to enable them to clothe their families and furnish clothing to the loved ones in the army, to whom with messages of love and encouragement they were, whenever they could, sending something to wear or to eat. And like angels of mercy they visited and attended the hospitals with lint and bandages for the wounded, and medicine for the sick, and such nourishment as they could for both. And their holy prayers at all times went to the throne of God for the success of the Confederate cause. There was a courage and a moral heroism in their lives superior to that which animated our brave men, for the men were stimulated by the presence of their associates, the hope of applause, and by the excitement of battle, while these noble women, in the seclusion and quietude of their homes, were inspired by a moral courage which could come only from God and the love of country. I hope we are to have a Battle Abbey, and if we should the honor of our Southland demands that at the same place there should be a splendid monument erected to commemorate the constancy, the services and the virtues of the noble women of the Confederacy. And since the war some of our grand and noble women: The widow of President Davis, the widow of Stonewall Jackson and the widow of Colonel C. M. Winkler, of Texas, have earned the gratitude of our people by books they have furnished us, containing most valuable contributions to the literature of the war and supplying a feature in it that no man has or could supply.

To illustrate the character and devotion of the women of the Confederacy, I will repeat a statement made to me during the war by Governor Letcher, of Virginia. He had visited his home in the Shenandoah Valley, and on his return to the state capital called at the house of an old friend who had a large family. He found no one but the good old mother at home, and inquired about the balance of the family. She told him that her husband, her husband's father and her ten sons were all in the army. And on his suggestion that she must feel lonesome, having had a large family with her and to be now left alone, her answer was that it was very hard, but that if she had ten more sons they should all go to the army. Can ancient or modern history show a nobler or more unselfish and patriotic devotion to any cause?

#### THE MAGNITUDE OF THE WAR.

There have been, and there still may be, those who affect to speak lightly of the Confederacy; but a cause and a country which it required more than four years of terrible war, and armies of more than two million seven hundred thousand men, and which cost the lives of hundreds of thousands, counting the loss on both sides, the expenditure of billions of dollars, and the sacrifice of other hundreds of billions of dollars worth of property to overcome, can hardly be belittled by any honest or sensible man. We can well afford to wait the verdict which history will render on the men and women of the late Confederacy.

At frequent intervals Judge Reagan was interrupted by loud and prolonged applause, his tribute to the Southern women being especially well received.

At the conclusion of the oration it was moved by Chaplain General J. William Jones (and seconded) that the thanks of this convention be tendered to Hon. John H. Reagan for his able, eloquent and satisfactory address, and that a copy be solicited for publication. The motion prevailed unanimously.

Adjutant-General Moorman advanced to the front of the stage and said he was requested by General Gordon to state that at 11 o'clock tomorrow, or immediately after the reading of the report of the Committee on History, that he would in a few remarks return to his comrades the commission which they had so generously and unanimously bestowed upon him for the past eight years, in compliance with the announcement made by him in his address to his comrades, dated June 10, 1897.

After Judge Reagan had concluded his speech some confusion arose. Some of the delegates wanted to adjourn and others favored appointing the committees on credentials and resolutions. General Gordon used his gavel with some effect and finally brought the house to order. He then read out the following orders:

“Ashby's Tennessee Cavalry Brigade reunion at Foggs School building this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

"All ex-Confederates of Kentucky are ordered to meet each morning at 9 o'clock at their headquarters in Foggs School building.

"GEN. JOHN BOYD, Commanding."

A motion was then made that a committee be appointed to draw up resolutions of thanks to Judge Reagan for his speech. The delegates were unanimously in favor of it.

Major J. A. Enslow, Jr., of Florida, moved that a sergeant-at-arms be appointed for each division, which motion was seconded and carried.

The division from Texas was ordered to meet in the Tabernacle and organize and other States were notified to select their committeemen on credentials and resolutions and their sergeant-at-arms during the afternoon and hand their names to the Adjutant-General so as to be able to proceed with business tomorrow.

The convention then adjourned until tomorrow at 9 a. m.

## SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

### MORNING SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1897.

The great Tabernacle building presented an animated scene this morning long before 9 o'clock, the hour set for the second day's meeting of the Confederate convention.

By 8 o'clock the delegates and their old comrades began to gather and until General Gordon's arrival the time was spent in the interchange of war, reminiscences, warm greetings by old comrades who had not before seen each other until this reunion, and a sort of miniature Confederate love-feast was the order.

When the hour of 9 o'clock arrived nearly every seat on the lower floor was occupied and a portion of the gallery was filled, and as General Gordon, the General Commanding, appeared he was greeted with tremendous and continued applause.

The confusion caused by the steady stream of arrivals was so great that it was nearly 9:30 o'clock when General Gordon succeeded in rapping the convention to order and asked that the business of the session be opened with the long-metre doxology.

The meeting was then opened by the members and the entire audience standing, and singing as with one voice, "Praise God from Whom All Blessings flow."

General Gordon led and the voices of thousands of old battle-scarred veterans joined with him in singing that old familiar tune.

### PRAYER BY REV. DR. D. C. KELLEY.

At the conclusion of the singing Rev. Dr. D. C. Kelley who had served throughout the entire war with Forrest as Major, Lieutenant, Colonel and Colonel of Forrest's old Regiment, led in a prayer, the words of which went straight to the hearts of all present. In burning and eloquent words he prayed that God's blessings might

rest upon the convention, upon the old Confederates, upon their families and loved ones; he prayed for the President of the United States, for the glory of the nation, and thanked God that he had given to the nation such men as the Confederate soldiers. He prayed for Queen Victoria and thanked God for her wise and prosperous reign over the mother country. Dr. Kelley concluded by asking all present to join him in the Lord's prayer and the lips of thousands again moved in audible supplication to him who watches over all alike.

#### General Wade Hampton.

General Gordon said he had a letter to read from one of the Southern army's most distinguished leaders who was prevented from being present by illness. The letter he said was from General Wade Hampton.

At the mention of this loved name, wild cheers rose from the throat of every Confederate in the vast assemblage.

General Gordon then read as follows :

CHARLOTTESVILLE, May 15, 1897.

*To General John B. Gordon :*

*My Dear General*—A severe and protracted attack of illness from which I am slowly recovering makes it impossible for me to meet my comrades at Nashville. This is a great disappointment to me, for I may not have the pleasure of meeting them again, but my best wishes are always with them. As my health will not permit me to discharge the duties of the position to which my comrades elected me at the reunion in Texas I must resign the commission given to me, but whenever an opportunity offers for me to meet my old friends I shall do so as a private—a position made honorable by the Confederate soldiers. With my kind regards to you and all of our veterans, I am, very truly yours,

WADE HAMPTON.

Great applause followed the reading of this letter.

#### General W. L. Cabell.

General Gordon then said : The Chair has the great pleasure of reading a telegram from General Cabell. I know, my comrades, without asking the question, that every heart here will echo the sentiment that I am about to utter, that we all feel the deepest sympathy and regret at the sickness and absence of our comrades and offer our wishes and hopes and prayers for the preservation of these and of all of our brave brothers absent from us today, and I shall feel authorized in sending your greeting and the pledge of your brave hearts to those of our comrades who are absent.

General Gordon then read the following telegram :

DALLAS, Tex., June 22, 1897.

*General Geo. Moorman, Adjutant-General United Confederate Headquarters, Nashville, Tenn.:*

Sickness prevents me from being with you today, but my heart is with you. God bless our noble order and bless my old comrades and their families.

W. L. CABELL.

The reading of this telegram evoked a spontaneous outburst of applause and many an old soldier's eye glistened with a tear.

General Gordon announced that the convention was now ready to proceed with regular business.

Comrade J. L. Jones, of Columbia, Tenn., moved that in order to preserve order and facilitate business, that the lower floor of the hall be cleared of all except the delegates.

An amendment was offered that the platform be also cleared of all except delegates and ladies.

Comrade Jones accepted this amendment.

Comrade Trezevant from Louisiana made a plea for system and order and whatever would facilitate business, that the delegates had come here to transact business, and should do the business for which the convention was convened.

An amendment to Comrade Jones' motion was offered by a comrade from Alabama and seconded, that all ex-Confederates be excepted from that order and that they be allowed to retain their seats on the platform.

It was moved that that amendment be laid on the table.

Several delegates arose to debate the question, and the Chair ruled that it was not debatable.

Question ! Question ! was then called, and a motion made to vote by States.

The motion of call by States was withdrawn and a division called for.

Comrade Jones, of Tennessee, said he desired it to be distinctly understood and made the motion so as to bring it to the attention of all those present, that none but delegates be allowed vote, as more than one-half of those in the audience were not delegates.

General Wm. H. Jackson, of Tennessee, stated that he rose to a point of order, which was that neither is the motion of Comrade Jones nor any business properly before this body until the report of the Committee on Credentials is received; that the Convention was not yet organized, and that it is utterly impracticable to carry out the provisions of the motion, as to who are and who are not delegates as that fact is not yet known to any one.

**The Chair:** The point of order raised by General Jackson is sustained, as a single objection offered until after the report of the Committee on Credentials is received and acted upon, is sufficient to set any motion aside.

The comrade can renew his motion after the Committee on Credentials report if he so desired.

#### COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

*The Chair*—The names of the Committee on Credentials have been handed in from the different divisions and will now be announced. Reading Clerk E. C. Manning then read :

Alabama.....	Daniel Coleman
Arkansas.....	Jas. P. Coffin
District of Columbia.....	H. B. Littlepage
Florida.....	W. H. Hutchinson
Georgia.....	L. P. Thomas
Indian Territory.....	W. J. Watts
Kentucky.....	Leeland Hathaway
Louisiana.....	Albert Estopinal
Mississippi.....	S. B. Watts
Maryland.....	E. S. Judge
Missouri.....	Robert McCulloch
North Carolina.....	A. B. Williams
New Mexico.....	J. J. Leeson
Oklahoma.....	J. F. Hall
South Carolina.....	L. M. Davis
Tennessee.....	J. A. Trousdale
Texas.....	Dr. John D. Field
Virginia.....	John J. Williams
West Virginia.....	Isaac Kuykendall.

#### AN INSPIRING INCIDENT.

During the reading of the names of the Committee on Credentials the North Carolina division entered the Tabernacle, singing a verse of the old "North State," Ncrth Carolina's song, as follows :

Carolina, Carolina, heaven's blessings defend her  
While we live we will cherish, protect and defend her ;  
Though the scorner may scorn at and writhings defame her,  
Our hearts swell with gladness whenever we name her.

Hurrah ! Hurrah ! the Old North State forever,  
Hurrah ! Hurrah ! the good old North State !

And marched around the rear end of the building with banners fluttering, the bands playing and the great audience wildly cheering.

All thought of business was thrown to the winds for the moment and the entire audience rose to cheer the battle-worn heroes from the "Old North State."

General Gordon caught the infection, and said in a voice that could be heard even above the confusing sounds that prevailed;

"North Carolina has a right to interrupt the proceedings of any body of men. North Carolina not only made a record in the Confederate army second to no State, but she hoisted, long before Jefferson wrote, the banner of American independence. Three cheers for North Carolina." The cheers were given heartily and then General Gordon said, "Now let North Carolina be still."

After order had been restored Colonel Bennett H. Young, delegate from George B. Eastin Camp, No. 803, of Louisville, Ky., was recognized, and said that he did not hear the name of Kentucky read in the Committee on Credentials.

*The Chair*—Let Kentucky be placed on the Committee of Credentials, as there never was a Kentuckian unworthy to serve on any committee.

The Chair announced that the Committee on Credentials would meet at once in the gallery on the right of the Speaker's stand.

#### COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The Chair then directed Reading Clerk Manning to announce the names of the members of the Committee on Resolutions, which were as follows :

Alabama.....	Col. John W. A. Sanford
Arkansas.....	Col. J. N. Smithee
District of Columbia.....	Gen. Marcus J. Wright
Florida.....	Major J. A. Eenslow, Jr
Georgia .....	W. W. Williford
Indian Territory.....	Gen. John L. Galt
Kentucky.....	Gen. E. A. Perry
Louisiana.....	Gen. Leon Jastremski
Mississippi.....	Col. D. A. Campbell
Maryland.....	Col. H. Ashton Ramsey
Missouri.....	Hon. M. E. Benton
North Carolina.....	Col. W. H. S. Burgwyn
New Mexico.....	J. J. Leeson
Oklahoma.....	Gen. John O. Casler
South Carolina.....	W. G. Hinson
Tennessee.....	Tomlinson Fort
Texas.....	John N. Simpson
Virginia.....	Capt. D. C. Richardson
West Virginia.....	Capt. Isaac Kuykendall

The Chair announced that the Committee on Resolutions would meet in a room to the rear of the platform.

#### SERGEANTS-AT-ARMS.

The names of the following sergeants-at-arms were handed in from the different divisions, and General Gordon directed Reading Clerk Manning to announce them as follows :

Alabama.....	Capt. John F. Burns
Arkansas.....	P. T. Devaney
District of Columbia.....	A. G. Holland
Florida.....	W. H. Hutchinson
Georgia.....	Frank Myers
Indian Territory.....	G. G. Buchanan
Kentucky.....	Alex Duke
Louisiana.....	Thos. Higgins
Mississippi.....	E. W. Brown
Maryland.....	D. A. Fenton
Missouri.....	Robt. Cunningham
North Carolina.....	C. B. Sykes
Oklahoma.....	Capt. B. F. Phillips
South Carolina.....	John Ahrens
Tennessee.....	T. E. Jamison
Texas.....	H. B. Johnson
Virginia.....	Judge John C. Ewell
West Virginia.....	J. A. Hearst

Great confusion here prevailed.

The Chair then called upon the sergeant-at-arms to clear the aisles and to keep order, as it was essential to the success of the meeting, and said: My comrades, you have come here to renew the ties and friendships of the sixties and to transact such business as the exigencies of our glorious brotherhood requires, and I call upon all of you, my comrades, to preserve the strictest order and to pay attention to all the proceedings, and to assist the sergeant-at-arms in their efforts, so as to facilitate the business, so that the proceedings of the reunion may be conducted with that decorum and dignity to which the glorious records of its illustrious members entitle it.

A number of resolutions were here offered, when the Chair ruled that all resolutions were to be sent to Colonel John W. A. Sanford, chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, and not read until reported by the committee.

A verbal resolution was here offered that a cablegram be sent to Queen Victoria of congratulations upon the celebration of her jubilee.

The Chair—Under the ruling the comrade must write out his resolution, and it will be referred as are all others to the Committee on Resolutions, unless unanimous consent be given.

A Delegate—I object, let it take the regular course.

Great disorder and confusion was occurring in different parts of the house, and it seemed impossible for the sergeants-at-arms to keep order. The Chair—The Chair instructs the chief sergeant-at-arms and his assistants to preserve order, even if they have to take men out of this hall to preserve it. I take it no brave man will refuse to obey the order of those who are selected to represent this organization. Now let these sergeant-at-arms proceed and see that order is preserved.

A resolution was here handed to the Committee on Resolutions, from South Carolina.

The Chair: My comrades, you are now to listen to the reading of the report of the most important committee of our Association—the Committee on History—which will be read to you by one who needs no introduction from me, the chairman of it, our distinguished friend and comrade, S. D. Lee.

General Lee was greeted with loud cheering, and after order was restored read the splendid report of the committee, as follows:

#### COMMITTEE ON HISTORY REPORTS.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 22, 1897.

*Major-General George Moorman, Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, United Confederate Veterans:*

My Dear Sir—Your committee, known as the Historical Committee, and on Southern school history, appointed in New Orleans August 18, 1892, consisted of seven members. Upon the death of General E. Kirby Smith and Prof. Elorzo Hill, Prof. Garrett, of Nashville, Tenn., and General Clement A. Evans, of Atlanta, Ga., were appointed to fill the vacancies. This committee, under orders No. 147, of date, August 1, 1895, was increased by eleven members, so that every state and territory, or separate division, would be represented in the committee.

Exhaustive reports were made at Birmingham, Houston and Richmond, explaining in detail the necessity for the appointment of a committee on history. This necessity existed from the fact that owing to the unfortunate political conditions of the Southern states incident to the collapse of the Confederacy in 1865, there could be no organization of surviving Confederates earlier than 1889 without exciting suspicion and distrust on the part of the people of the North. The histories of the United States written for the first fifteen or twenty years after the close of the war were very partisan and unfriendly to the people of the South, generally misrepresenting their motives and aims in going into the war between the states, branding the people of the South as "traitors" and "rebels." These histories were of such a character as to make them unfit for general use in the public and private schools of the South, or of any part of the nation.

In this condition of affairs, the United Confederate Veterans felt it their duty to take immediate steps to see that impartial histories should be provided for use in the schools of the South, and inviting Southern authors to write these histories rather for the purpose of avoiding the partiality of Northern writers than to have Southern histories written for the South, and Northern men to write histories for the North. The three reports already made have been somewhat exhaustive, and covered the period from the landing of the first colonists in Virginia to the present time, and showing that the people of

the South have been highly patriotic and had been a most important factor in making the history of the United States, in increasing its area, in fighting its battles, and in controlling and governing the country. It was painfully evident to the committee that the writing of history had been left mainly to Northern historians, showing sectional bias in favor of the North, and none of them presenting the true motives of the South.

From the earliest settlements in this country for nearly two hundred and fifty years there have been a gradual divergence and development of two civilizations, and causing continual friction, and finally culminating in the greatest war of modern times. Common interest held the colonies and states together, but the ties of union gradually diverged as one section grew and overbalanced in numbers and wealth, and the constitutional rights and guarantees of the weaker section embodied in the written Constitution, which was adopted after a successful union and revolution, were trampled under foot and finally brushed away by a successful war. The reports already made brought out the several epochs in the history of this country, showing to what extent the South had contributed to the building up, governing and development of the United States of America.

Although they had recommended several histories for use in the schools of the South, they have never advised that the writing of a history should be entrusted to one man, but invited everybody to do the work, so that many minds would be invoked, instead of one; that the work should assume various shapes, not only in the form of standard and school histories, but also state histories, magazine articles, historical essays, local histories, etc. They felt that no one man could explore this wide field, and that no one work could cover the ground. With this introduction, and a full endorsement of what has been said and done in the previous reports, your committee now deem it proper to make a new departure in this report by confining it to a consideration of the principles which should govern writing the history of the war between the states. They feel that the time has come when every citizen of this country, whether living in the North or South, now loves his country with an undying patriotism; that the great war between the states is a thing of the past, and that there is honor and glory enough for every section of the country, to let the facts of history, which are undisputed, speak for themselves, and without being presented to the American youth with prejudice or partisanship; that the one object now should be to point our youth to their liberty-loving fathers, who staked their lives and everything upon the construction of the constitution of their country.

The question of state sovereignty is no longer dangerous to the perpetuity of the Union. New constitutions in Southern states have made it part of their fundamental law that there shall be no secession from the Union. There is, therefore, no longer any excuse for those who would sow certain favored "views" in the minds of the children of the country upon the specious plea that it is best for the coming generations to believe them. Why should it now be concealed that

secession as a practical measure was first advocated in New England? that, as was said by a distinguished Senator from Massachusetts in 1889, "The Union was never in greater peril than in 1814, when New England threatened secession unless the administration and the ruling party yielded to her demands?" that the Constitution of the United States, in its original form, was an ambiguous instrument, giving rise from the beginning to two conflicting constructions, either of which might be reasonably adopted? that that of Jefferson and Madison, which prevailed at the South, led logically, as shown by Calhoun, to the right of secession? that the Southern people, in 1861, grew apprehensive of the security of their property and their domestic peace, and undertook to exercise what they took to be their constitutional rights as well as the privilege of every free people to form a new government which suited them better? that the Northern people, believing the other construction of the constitution to be the true one, resisted the undertaking as unlawful and revolutionary? that both sides fought for their respective causes with conscientious devotion and splendid heroism? that the fortunes of war went against the South, and the constitutional theory of the victors has now been established beyond question by the new amendments, and by the subsequent decisions of the Supreme Court, as well as the practice of the government, both of the Union and of the states? The truth is never dangerous to anything that is fit to live. If these propositions are true, they should be taught; if not, their error should be exposed. They do not call upon any section of the country to describe the citizens of the other by opprobrious epithets, or deny to the other patriotism, purity of purpose, or good name. Surely the time has come at last when the history of our great war can be taught throughout the country without holding either army up to shame, but with justice and charity towards all, imputing to both sides worthy motives, and dwelling with equal praise upon noble, self-sacrificing conduct, inspired by love of country, whether exhibited for the nation or for the state. Something will be found to condone, and something to condemn on both sides, but very much more to honor and emulate. We rejoice to believe that our children will be able, without losing their faith in their fathers, to find very much to honor and admire in the history of the Union soldier, and that our children will have no pleasure or satisfaction in reading treatises, in which the conduct of the soldiers of Sherman and Sheridan will not be condoned. We shall be sorry for the American youth who is brought up in the belief that the large proportion of the Anglo-Saxon population of this country at any time consisted of "traitors" and "rebels, or that patriotism, intelligence or morality was ever bounded by State lines. Your committee has no fear that the ultimate verdict of history, when the "wise years decide," will be just to the Southern people. Its attention is directed simply to the temporary clouding of truth by the prejudices and passions of the writer and reader, and the public misfortune of teaching now what coming generations will consider

deplorable error. It is against these prejudices and passions as exhibited in historical teaching that its labors have been directed. The time is not distant, and will be most welcome, when there shall be no need of such labors, when a true national history shall take the place of histories written to please, when writers shall find neither pleasure nor advantage in condemnation of any section of the country, or bidding us restrain the admiration due to noble and beautiful characters for controversial reasons. There shall not be one history for Massachusetts and another for South Carolina, but Americans everywhere shall read the same book—not with the blushes of shame or indignation, but kindling with noble enthusiasm for the patriotism and virtue of our dead heroes, no matter what State was honored in their birth, or what blood-stained flag floated where they fell.

Now that thirty-two years have passed away since the close of the war and a new generation has taken the place of one, familiar from actual contact with the great events of that period, now that we are compelled to teach the history of those times to our children, the necessity presses upon us to provide such teaching as will be a faithful presentation of those events. We believe that a presentation as truthful and accurate as possible will be the one ~~best~~ calculated to reproduce in American youth the sentiments of patriotic devotion and heroic sacrifice which have made the brightest page in our history, and which form the only real safeguards of our liberty and independence. The record of noble deeds is the richest heritage the past has to give us, and the most fruitful page which we can lay before our children. There is no other part of the history of our nation so rich in actions which evoke even the admiration and honor of mankind, and so apt to form the highest ideals of patriotism, as the four eventful years from Manassas to Appomattox.

We recognize that the destiny of the South is now inseparably bound up with that of this great republic, and that it is to the interest of the whole nation, and of its citizens everywhere, that coming generations of Southern men should give to the Union the same love and devotion which their fathers so freely gave, first to the United States and then to the ill-starred Confederacy, that Southern men should not hereafter feel themselves in any way estranged from their country, or ashamed of any part of its history—step-children, as it were, in the national home.

Your committee has already called your attention to a condition confronting us, in that the histories used in the common schools of the nation were, to a very great extent, calculated to produce such an estrangement on the part of the Southern youth. They were being instructed that their fathers were traitors and rebels, insurrectionists who plotted against the national life, and therefore unworthy of their love and respect.

The effect of such teaching as this is less apt to inspire Southern youth with shame for their ancestors, since they are familiar with the noble and stainless characters of the former leaders of their people—

characters which other nations have rightly considered honorable and glorious; than on the other hand to arouse revolt against such false and unjust proscription, and to perpetuate a feeling of separation from the rest of the country, and chill the glowing fires of national patriotism.

The effort to secure the truthful teaching of history is founded in no desire to perpetuate bitterness, but rather to teach American youth that the contending armies of the North and South, each believing themselves in the right, each fought not only for the moral right, but for the existing law as they understood it, and that, therefore, every self-denying deed, every patriotic death, is alike to be treasured and beloved.

We can but pity the narrowness or blindness of those who see in the movement which culminated in secession nothing but a conspiracy against government, a revolt against lawful authority. Such a view degrades the man who holds it more than the conscientious and brave men who believed in 1861 that paramount allegiance was due to the state rather than to the United States.

To say that the war was fought for the abolition of slavery is a slander upon the soldiers of both armies, as well as upon the great men who shaped the course of events at Washington and at Richmond. The great question bequeathed to us, unsolved by the founders of the republic, whether this was a nation or a league of sovereign states, had to be solved some day, and the fatal duty fell to our generation. We utterly deny that the American people, alone among civilized nations, were incompetent to abolish slavery without war.

Your committee recognizes that no sectional history is wanted in the schools of this country, and they desire to have no history taught in the schools of the South but what ought to be taught in the schools of the nation everywhere. They would be more than willing to have the facts taught without comment, if such a course were possible. But they protest against the presumption of those historians who teach their own views as God's truth on all doubtful questions, and especially where such teaching is of a nature calculated to alienate the affections of the Southern people from the nation of which they are loyal citizens. The historian must, indeed, endeavor to write the truth as he sees it. Nothing is to be gained by a colorless compromise of opinions about matters as to which the facts may be ascertained. The teacher must also teach what he believes to be true. For that very reason it is not expected that Southern teachers will instruct the children that their fathers were traitors and rebels, and it would be a curse to the nation if they did. The Southern people desire to retain from the wreck in which their constitutional views, their domestic institutions, the mass of their property, and the lives of their best and bravest were lost, the knowledge that their conduct was honorable throughout, and that their submission at last to overwhelming numbers and resources in no way blackened their motives or established the wrong of the cause for which they fought.

It is not to be expected that those who fought on the Southern side will admit that they were wrong simply because they were beaten, or that the highest and noblest purposes of their lives are worthy of the execration of mankind. The nation cannot afford to have the people of the South lose their self-respect, or the future citizens of that large and most promising section of the country brought up without that pride in their ancestors which leads to noble and patriotic action. Those who endeavor to undermine the faith of the Southern youth in their ancestors, and to perpetuate teaching in this country which indicts a noble people, an integral part of the nation, for treason and rebellion, are the real enemies of the Republic—the plotters against its glory, and the perpetuation of its liberties. How short-sighted are those who think it contributes to the glory of the Union soldier, to make odious the brave men they overcame; remembering the victories of both, each army is made more glorious by every deed or valor, every act of pure and consecrated heroism exhibited by the other. The soldier of the Union having the prestige of success, can afford to be generous in this matter. They have, of all others, most to lose by invoking upon the Southern soldier the condemnation of history.

Your committee is of the opinion that it is desirable and advisable that in future no more school histories or historical works of any sort, receive their official commendation. They have suggested a list of books for library purposes, useful as materials for writing history with a correct understanding of the motives and feelings of the Southern people before, during and immediately after the civil war, and of the events themselves as they were understood to be by that people. To this list, it may be well to add others from time to time.

But your committee cannot undertake to endorse historical works as true, or recommend them as containing the real history of the greatest events in our country's past, and will not presume to do so. Apart from the danger of error, to embark on such a course, would be to make discrimination between deserving works. Your committee cannot undertake to read all new histories, and prepare an index of works they consider good or bad, a matter which only experts would be fit to pass upon, even supposing such a list desirable; and they recognize the injustice of preferring one without examining all. For a temporary purpose, in view of the great unfairness of the current school histories, when your committee was first organized, certain school books were recommended to counteract a great evil. We are happy to note a marked improvement in the spirit of fairness displayed by school histories, and do not think it will be necessary hereafter for your committee to specify school books as especially deserving. Unless otherwise instructed, your committee expects to refrain in future from such recommendations.

A great misconception has become current of the aim and purpose of the committee in supposing that it desires only historical

works written from the Southern standpoint. Such works are useful only as materials for the future historian, and useful, because they exhibit the animus with which they were written. Works in vindication of the course of the South before and during the civil war, will be invaluable in showing the causes which led to the war, and the motives of those who engaged in it, but controversial literature is not history, and is out of place in historical instruction.

The desire of your committee is to secure such histories as can be read or taught in every part of the Union, with justice toward all—histories that will put an end to prejudice and sectional feeling, not perpetuate them; and histories designed as Southern histories solely, will cease, so soon as broad, catholic and true historic spirit prevails in current histories for schools and libraries—until that time Southern teachers will not instruct Southern youth in a way to destroy Southern self-respect and manhood.

A suggestion has recently been made by the Department of Wisconsin of the Grand Army of the Republic, which is embodied in their resolutions as follows:

“Whereas, The war between the North and South ended nearly a third of a century ago—ended to the honor and glory of the best government ever vouchsafed to mankind; and,

“Whereas, There has not yet been prepared for use in the public schools of the United States chapters on that great war for a school history that do exact justice to states, armies, battles, and leaders, and are satisfactory to both North and South; and,

“Whereas, Such chapters in a school history are most desirable, and would be of incalculable benefit to the country in proper instruction of the youth; therefore, be it

“Resolved, That it is the belief of the Department of Wisconsin, Grand Army of the Republic, that the surest, quickest, easiest and best way to secure such chapters for a national school history is to select for the work a commission of distinguished educators from the ranks of the contending armies in the contest from 1861 to 1865.

“Resolved, That our representatives to the national encampment, which meets at Buffalo next August, be requested to present this matter to that honorable body.”

Your committee feels that it cannot too highly praise the broad and liberal American spirit which pervades these resolutions. While it might be premature for your honorable body to pass upon this proposition, nevertheless your committee does not deem it inappropriate to present at this time a few suggestions with reference to such a plan.

Your committee regards history as a form of literature, treating of past events, akin to science, in that it endeavors to express with accuracy and system the results of knowledge, but also akin to poetry, in that it endeavors to reproduce the former thoughts and motives of

men, and to represent the noble and great in a way which appeals to the imagination as well as instructs the judgment. The publication of the facts, without note or comment, robs history of its greatest service in stimulating the patriotic emotions of the student, and encouraging his to the emulation of great deeds.

History is not a mere product, and can no more be written by commissions or committees than can scientific or dramatic compositions. Such a body would be apt to produce a colorless, compromised work, which would represent the real convictions of no person whatever, and lack the life-giving spirit which gives to history its literary quality and makes it an inviting and elevating study.

The only reliance, after all, is upon the character of the writer himself. If he is broad-minded, sympathetic, unprejudiced, fearless, painstaking and devoted to the ascertainment of truth, according to his gifts, he will write history. If he writes his book simply to sell, he will, of course, make his views conform to those of the greatest number of prospective purchasers. The would-be historian who sets out to make a history which will conform to the views or win the commendation of a committee, however patriotic or eminent, is morally unfit to write history, or anything else which undertakes to be true. The proper field for such a writer is romance, and he will do well, if his so-called history escapes an excess of the imaginative quality. The motive of a man who makes the result of his historical study conform to the views of others than himself is most likely a commercial one, for such work can hope for neither permanence nor fame. The only views with which a historian is concerned are those which are the conscientious result of his investigations, free from the color of preconceived opinions.

Your committee, therefore, concludes a history gotten up by a committee of educators representing the North and South respectively would be a bleached compromise; they think it best to rely on that true historic talent which is now developing itself both at the North and South, to rise gradually above the prejudices of section, and to take on that spirit of fairness and truth which will form the essence of true Americanism, a spirit which will tend to consider the good of coming generations of youth, in perpetuating American self-respect and manhood, and that Anglo-Saxon spirit which would make them retain a true love of liberty, regardless of consequences.

The fact that people at the North and South are not entirely satisfied with the histories now used in the public schools is evidence that the truth of history is asserting itself in hewing closer to the facts than pronounced prejudice would permit. It is expecting too much in the generation which took part in the greatest struggle of modern times, to be removed entirely from the passions of the period, but we are gradually approaching that result in the tone of histories written by Northern and Southern men. The time is near when the painstaking, broad-minded, Catholic historian can write a history free from prejudice and passion and permeated with the true spirit of liberty-loving Americans.

Your committee thinks the plan now being pursued in inviting many writers into the field of history is better than that of selecting one or more writers who might err, and yet receive the endorsement of our association, and tend to perpetuate partisanship, prejudice and narrow bounds in a matter requiring the highest order of integrity and broadmindedness. We believe a last verdict will be rendered, which, at the impartial tribunal of history will declare in the words of our Commanding General: "No more exalted motive—no more consecrated purpose, or holier conviction ever inspired a people than actuated both sections on both sides of that contest; that American selfrespect has been vindicated, American manhood made strong, the American Union made permanent, and American freedom made safer," by reason of that conflict.

While your committee adheres to the opinion previously expressed, and reiterated in this report, that this association does not desire to appoint any one person to represent this organization, as the sole exponent of its sentiments and opinions; but, on the contrary, wish to invite the individual efforts of many writers, believing that the field of history should be explored by many minds, yet your committee recognizes the importance of securing the services of some competent comrade to collect historical records, and many of the fast-fleeting incidents of the war, to arrange the same for the use of future historians, and to give to them such publication as may be proper. We, therefore, recommend that your committee be empowered to appoint a historical editor whose duty it shall be to collect reliable historical data and edit the same for publication, subject to the approval of your committee.

In this connection your committee reasserts with pleasure its commendation of the *Confederate Veteran*, published in Nashville by Comrade S. A. Cunningham, which is cordially accepted by all fair-minded men as a faithful exponent of facts pertaining to the great war.

Since the organization of this committee in 1892, three of its members have "crossed over the river, and are resting in the shade of the trees" with Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Joseph E. Johnston, Braxton Bragg, Hood, Frank Cheatham, Bedford Forrest, and are now with the greater numbers of those who were our comrades in 1861 and 1865.

The first to go was the pure, heroic and spotless soldier, Edmund Kirby Smith, of Tennessee, the best of the full generals of the Confederate Army.

The next to follow was Professor Alonzo Hill, of Alabama, a typical private soldier, and belonging to that band of heroes who filled the ranks of the most heroic army of modern times, and whose valor placed the wreaths and stars on the collars of the general officers, and whose only reward was a conscientious discharge of patriotic duty well done.

The next, and since our last reunion at Richmond, is Major W. P. Campbell, of Arkansas, the amiable, resolute, loyal soldier, whose advice and counsel we had learned to rely on. We tender to his stricken household our sympathy, as a committee, and the sympathy of all our comrades now assembled at this great reunion.

Respectfully submitted,

STEPHEN D. LEE, Chairman;  
W. R. GARRETT,  
CLEMENT A. EVANS,  
GRAHAM DAVIS,  
WINFIELD PETERS,  
H. A. NEWMAN,  
JOHN O. CASLER,  
BASIL W. DUKE,  
F. S. FERGUSON.

General Lee was frequently applauded during the reading of the report, and was greeted at its conclusion with loud cheers.

General W. H. Jackson arose and said: I know that I am but voicing the sentiments of all my comrades when I express the appreciation we all have for that admirable report, which evidences so much thought and care in its preparation, as given to us through its honored chairman, General Stephen D. Lee, and I now move, with a second, that it be received and the recommendations be adopted by this body, and spread upon the minutes.

*The Chair*—It is moved and seconded that this able Report of the Committee on History be received and spread upon the minutes of your Association, as the sentiments of this Association which was unanimously carried.

#### GENERAL GORDON'S DECLINATION.

General Gordon feeling that the old Veterans had showered sufficient honors upon him and supposing they desired to honor others in the Association, issued the following:

ATLANTA, GA., June 10th, 1897.

*To My Confederate Comrades:*

It was my proud privilege to announce officially a few days since that a thousand Camps have been incorporated into the "United Confederate Veterans," a glorious brotherhood organized for non-partisan and noble ends. All these Camps will be represented, I trust, in our annual Reunion at Nashville. This remarkable growth of our organization must be to you a source of sincere pride and pleasure. It will be welcome news to brave and magnanimous men in every section of our country, who comprehend its philanthropic and patriotic aims. To me it is a source of profound gratification

that our brotherhood has reached its present vast proportions during the years in which you have so steadfastly and with such unparalleled unanimity honored me with the position of Commander-in-Chief. This growth is the more remarkable because it has occurred in an organization which has no partisan purpose to stimulate its efforts, and no cohesion of sectional passion or selfish aims to bind it together. While eliminating from its life all narrow prejudices that tend to dwarf its manhood, and while inspired by a sentiment most helpful to the harmony of the sections and the well-being of the Republic, this representative body of ex-Confederate soldiers is resolved to guard through the potent agency of impartial history, the self-respect of our people and to conserve the manhood of Southern youth by transmitting, not the passions, but the hallowed memories of a marvellously heroic struggle.

Such a success could never have been attained except by the earnest co-operation of the able Commanders of Departments and Divisions, and of their co-workers in the Camps. But these distinguished officers and the noble men commanded by them, will unite with me in according to General George Moorman, my chief of staff, the largest share of honor in the achievement of this great result. It is but simple justice to this superb staff officer to say that in all these years of upbuilding, of anxiety, and of labor, often amidst difficulties and discouragements of the gravest character, he has given his time, his thought, his energies and his talents, ungrudgingly and without a dollar of compensation to the arduous task imposed upon him by the duties of his office; and no amount of work for the welfare of the organization has been too onerous or exacting for him to cheerfully and efficiently perform.

In announcing this gratifying success I wish to make my most grateful acknowledgements to my comrades of every rank, in every State. While it has been one of the chief pleasures, as well as highest honors, of my life, to serve in the station to which your partiality has so repeatedly called me, and while I shall ever cherish the numberless evidences of your confidence, yet I must ask you to prepare for the selection at Nashville of some one else as your Commander. You are my witnesses that I have repeatedly in the past sought to surrender this high and responsible position; and I have yielded my purpose only at your earnest solicitations. It must be apparent to you now that whether the exigencies supposed to exist in the past were real or fancied, there certainly no longer exists any sufficient reason for asking my continuance in that high office. Fortunately for the well-being of our Association, there is no difficulty in selecting from the many illustrious ex-soldiers of the Southern army a commander, whose ability and devotion will ensure the continued growth and harmony of the United Confederate Veterans.

J. B. GORDON,  
Commander-in-Chief United Confederate Veterans.

General Gordon then proceeded to carry the foregoing into effect, and as per the announcement yesterday, that he would return the commission with which he had been honored by the Veterans unanimously for eight years, after the reading of the report on History, he called Lieutenant General S. D. Lee to the chair.

### NEVER-TO-BE FORGOTTEN SCENE.

General Gordon then arose to speak. The tenor of his words was quickly caught by his hearers. He was about to offer his resignation as Commander of the United Confederate Veterans.

He had spoken only a few words before it was apparent that he would not be allowed to take the step.

He began. "Comrades permit me in this hour, and with brief words to give notice that I shall return to you the commission with which you have honored me all these years—"

The rest of his remarks were lost in the reception of his words.

With one accord the entire gathering rose to its feet and exclaimed. "No, no, no. Never, never, never."

Such a scene has seldom, if ever been witnessed in any country or in any age.

This continued for some time. Men shouted, no, no, never, never, until they were hoarse, and waived their banners and hats and handkerchiefs, others shed tears at the idea of such an action. No man ever received such an indorsement for position as did Gen. Gordon for the leadership of the Confederate organization. While the dissenting voices were still loudly pronouncing against such a course of action, the band struck up "Dixie," and quietude and order entirely departed from the convention hall. The scene-baffled description so high did enthusiasm run.

After order had been somewhat restored Gen. Gordon attempted to continue. "At least, my comrades, you will permit me to say, that with your consent it would have been a privilege to me to take my place by the side of those untitled heroes who bore the battle's brunt in the bloody work of war. It is no condescension for even a crowned head to stand beside a Southern private soldier, and it is my happiest recollection that I enlisted as one."

The cries of no, no, never, never, continued without intermission, at last Gen. Gordon's voice again arose above the din appealingly. My comrades, I ask that you will restore order and do me the justice to hear what I have to say. Cries of no, never, again arose all over the tabernacle, mingled with we will hear you, but will not listen to your resignation, and to his urgent appeals order was finally restored. He then continued his address as follows:

**General Gordon's Farewell.**

*"Mr. President and Comrades*—Permit me with few words to return the commission with which you have honored me for eight years, and by unanimous vote. Within the next few hours you will elect my successor. When this duty is performed by you I shall gladly take my place by those untitled heroes who so grandly bore the battle's brunt in the stern work of war. Such a step voluntarily taken ought not to be considered a strange condescension by any man. To me it is a privilege. It was as a private that I enlisted as a soldier on the first indication of approaching war. It is true that the partiality of my comrades, which has followed me from that hour to this, did not permit me to serve in that honorable and self-sacrificing position. But, Mr. President, through all the vicissitudes of war, amidst its lights and its shadows, its glories and its gloom, I never lost sight for one hour of my obligations to the private soldiers. From first to last, in all those years of alternate victory and defeat, of hope and despair, my heart was ever paying its spontaneous tributes to the matchless fortitude of that intrepid band, who, shoeless, half clad and hungry, marched on foot, suffered on picket and bravely defied the battle's carnage from the beginning to the end of that struggle without one murmur of discontent. Sir, if I had the power I would erect to the private soldier the most splendid memorial that gratitude could suggest, genius could plan or money build, but I am too poor for that. Or if I possessed the needed gift of speech I would leave upon record a tribute worthy of them, and such as my own convictions and emotions prompt; but my words are too feeble for that. There is one thing, however, which I can do. I can lay at their feet the commissions which they won for me in war and the honors with which they have crowned my life in peace. I can promptly, as I shall proudly, take my place in their now thin and rapidly dissolving ranks.

"Mr. President, in these closing hours of my long service as Commanding General I must ask the convention's indulgence for a brief review of that official relation and possibly for some suggestions as to the future.

"On the 10th day of June, 1889, eight years ago, while serving as Governor of my native State, I received from New Orleans the wholly unexpected announcement of my election as commander-in-chief of the newly organized United Confederate Veterans. This new communion of ex-soldiers began its somewhat unpromising career with the modest number of but ten organizations, united for peaceful and noble ends. To-day it presents the proud array of more than a thousand camps answering the roll call and reflecting merited honors upon the different commanders, and especially upon our able Adjutant General. In the next few hours I shall turn over to my successor this army of more than a thousand organizations rapidly advancing toward the second thousand.

"I said, Mr. President, that I would turn over an army. It is an army of ex-soldiers, of ex-Confederate soldiers, of ex-fighting Confederate soldiers, at whose prowess and endurance enlightened Christendom stood in breathless amazement. It is an army still. Mr. President, but an army for the bloody work of war no longer. Its banners no longer bear the flaming insignia of battle. Its weapons no longer flash defiance to the foe nor deal death to opposing ranks. Its weapons are now the pen without malice, the tongue without aspersion, and history without misrepresentation. Its aims are peaceful, philanthropic and broadly patriotic. Its sentiment is lofty, generous and just. Its mission is to relieve the suffering of the living, cherish the memory of the dead, and to shield from reproach the fair name of all. This now mighty organization, while insisting upon complete historical justice to the South, will scorn to do less than complete justice to the North. Proud of the South's chivalry in defending the rights of the States, they honor the heroism of the North in defending the perpetuity of the Union. Having committed the South's cause to the arbitrament of battle, they loyally and manfully stand by that tribunal's verdict. Fighting and suffering for their homes and rights as men have rarely fought and suffered in the world's history; exhibiting on a hundred fields and in a thousand emergencies a heroism never excelled; yielding from utter exhaustion and only when their prostrate section was bleeding at every pore; failing after the most desperate defensive struggle in human annals to establish their cherished Confederacy, these high-souled sons of the South offer this record of devotion as the noblest pledge of their fealty to freedom and of their readiness to defend the republic of the fathers.

"My comrades of the United Confederate Veterans, if this brief summary fairly represents your sentiments and your aims, then my cup of joy is full indeed. I cannot doubt, I do not doubt, that I have caught and correctly voiced the impulses and hopes of this most representative body of Southern manhood. In the first address issued by me as your commander I sought to embody your sentiments as I did my own. Let me read a few sentences from that address. After reciting the objects of the United Confederate Veterans as declared by your constitution, I said.

"No misjudgments can defeat your peaceful purposes for the future. Your aspirations have been lifted by the mere force and urgency of surrounding conditions to a plane far above the paltry considerations of partisan triumphs. The honor of the American republic; the just powers of the Federal Government; the equal rights of the States; the integrity of the constitutional union; the sanctions of law and the enforcement of order, have no class of defenders more true and devoted than the ex-soldiers of the South and their worthy descendants. But you realize the great truth that a people without the memories of heroic suffering and sacrifices are a people without history.

"To cherish such memories and recall such a past, whether crowned with success or consecrated in defeat, is to idealize principle and strengthen character, intensify love of country and convert defeat and disaster into pillars of support for future manhood and noble womanhood. Whether the Southern people under their changed conditions may ever hope to witness another civilization which shall equal that which began with their George Washington and ended with their Lee, it is certainly true that devotion to their glorious past is not only the surest guaranty of future progress—the holiest bond of unity, but is also the strongest claim they can present to the confidence and respect of the other sections of the union."

"Speaking then of your organization, I said:

"It is political in no sense except so far as the word "political" is a synonym of the word "patriotic." It is a brotherhood over which the genius of philanthropy and patriotism, of truth and justice will preside. Of philanthropy because it will succor the disabled, help the needy, strengthen the weak and cheer the disconsolate; of patriotism, because it will cherish the past glories of the dead Confederacy, and transmute them into inspirations for future services to the living republic; of truth, because it will seek to gather and preserve unimpeachable facts as witnesses for history; of justice, because it will cultivate national as well as Southern fraternity, and will condemn narrow-mindedness and prejudice and passion, and cultivate that broader, higher, nobler sentiment which would write on the grave of every soldier who fell on either side:

"Here lies an American hero, a martyr to the right as his conscience conceived it."

"My comrades, how can I doubt your sympathy and approval, when upon this analysis of your creed you have supported me for so great a period and with such unparalleled unanimity? Guided by my own convictions of duty to you and to our whole country, I have not hesitated to proclaim on all proper occasions in public and private, on the political hustings and the floor of the Senate, at the North and the South and among the English-speaking people beyond the Atlantic—everywhere, I repeat, I have proclaimed that the knight-hood won by the Confederate soldier in war would never be lost or tarnished in peace by narrow bigotry or any lack of a noble magnanimity.

"Mr. President, as long as the South's flag could be held aloft in the smoke and storm of battle, no man followed it I think more loyally or lovingly than myself, and the judge of all hearts is my witness that I would freely have given for its triumph the last drop of blood in these veins. No man is more loyal now to the hallowed memories than are embalmed with it, but when that flag went down at Appomattox, when the fate of war made it certain that this country was to remain one, with one flag and one destiny, I turned my thoughts and labors to the upbuilding of that one country which was bequeathed to all the sections of the fathers. From the morning at

Appomattox to this hour in Nashville it has been my highest political ambition to be an humble instrument in the restoration of fraternity and unity to the once divided and embittered sections, upon a basis consistent with the honor and manhood of all.

"I trust, my comrades, that you will regard these personal allusions as at least pardonable, although they may not be essential to a clear understanding of my stewardship. You will also permit me to recall in this connection the indisputable fact that for thirty years Southern leaders have stood in the forefront of the country's peace-makers. It was Ben Hill, of Georgia, who, in that masterful defense of his people on the floor of Congress, called the nation to witness that the 'South's sons were in their father's house and there to stay.' It was my long cherished friend, Mississippi's illustrious son, the matchless Lamar, who uttered in that same hall the inspired words, 'my countrymen know each other and you will love each other.' These noble words from a Southern leader caught the nation's ear and thrilled the nation's heart. It was Henry W. Grady who, in the very precinct of Plymouth Rock and in sight of Bunker Hill, proclaimed that evangel of peace that rang in every home throughout the land. And, Mr. President and comrades, the proudest hour in my own public life was that in which I was able to pledge to the disturbed communities of the North, the loyal hearts and strong arms of the South for the enforcement of law and order. It was in that dreadful hour when your sister city of the West was threatened with riot, torch and blood; when mob violence ruled in her streets; when laws were trampled and civil authority defied; when flames were spreading amidst her dwellings; when panic and dismay filled Chicago's homes, and when no man could predict the next scene in the drama—it was in that hour and on the floor of the Senate that I was able to pledge Southern sympathy and aid and to declare that no men in this union were more loyal to law and to public liberty as conserved by law; none more ready to defend the authority of the general government, its honor, its flag and its freedom, than the heroic remnants of those immortal armies which followed Lee and Jackson, the Johnstons, Beauregard, Bragg and Hood, or Jeb Stuart and Bedford Forrest, till the Confederacy fell before the resistless storm.

"My comrades, the echoes came and came quickly from all over the land; and no sweeter solace could come to my spirit than that which was brought by the responses from North and South alike.

"In conclusion, my comrades, let me hope that the wise conservatism, the spirit of magnanimity which is always the brightest gem in the crown of courage, will mark your career in the future as they have in the past. On another memorable occasion when speaking as a Southern representative, I said, in substance, let us all hope that the day is not far distant when every section will recognize the monumental truth that both sides fought under written constitutions guaranteeing the same monuments of liberty; that every drop of blood shed was the price freely paid by the soldier for his inherited beliefs and cherished convictions; that every uniform worn by the

brave—whether its color was blue or gray—every sheet of flame from the ranks and rifles of both; every cannon shot that shook Chickamauga's hills and thundered around the heights of Gettysburg; every patriotic prayer or sigh wasted heavenward from the North or South; every throb of anguish in patriotic woman's heart; every burning tear on woman's cheek; every tender ministration by her loving hands at the dying soldier's side—all, all were contributions for the upbuilding of American manhood; for the future defense of American freedom."

General Gordon must have been a proud man throughout his speech. At every pause he received such salvos of applause as shook the great building and at the end he was given such an ovation as has seldom been accorded any man.

Whenever he broached the subject of his retirement, thousands of voices shouted "no, no," and "never, never, never."

The moment General Gordon ceased to speak General Lee, the presiding officer, rapped sharply for order, when Dr. J. B. Cowan of Tullahoma, Tenn., and General Joseph Wheeler of Alabama, both arose simultaneously to nominate General Gordon, while Dr. Cowan, who was on the platform was moving forward to the speaker's stand to make the nominating speech, saying: Mr. President, I desire to place the name of General Gordon in nomination.

General Joe Wheeler arose from his place with the Alabama delegation and moved that the rules be suspended and the U. C. V.'s superb commander be re-elected by acclamation. He stated that this was specially requested by the District of Columbia Camp, comprising 250 Veterans, and including soldiers from every Southern State, and expressed the wishes and sentiments of the entire South.

By this time Dr. Cowan had reached the speakers stand and moved that the rules be suspended, and that Gen. Joseph Wheeler be invited to the stand and requested to nominate Gen. Gordon for re-election.

The motion unanimously prevailed amidst the wildest enthusiasm, and Gen. Wheeler came to the platform. It was plainly a pleasant duty this old hero was about to perform. His step was light and springy and his eyes sparkled with enthusiasm. With little assistance he sprang over the press tables onto the platform.

General Gordon said, "Joe is my superior, but I am a taller, bigger man than he is."

General Wheeler bowed and enjoyed this pleasantly and with Dr. Cowan still standing by his side said:

#### **General Wheeler Speaks.**

"*Fellow Soldiers*—There could be no prouder moment in my life than this. I am proud to join with you and do my part toward the renomination of Gen. John B. Gordon as our Commander-in-Chief. There could not be a happier day in any of our lives than

this when we meet together to thank our superb commander for what he has done for the Confederate soldier and for the South. He took the command of us eight years ago when there were only ten camps in the organization, and under his able administration we have grown until now there are more than a thousand camps.

In time to come the Confederate soldier will be recognized the world over as the purest type of chivalry; his deeds in war and his accomplishments in peace will be a matter of history of which American posterity will justly feel proud.

Records in time will tell of the heroism of Confederate soldiers, which is the most superb in all history.

It is to perpetuate the history of these soldiers that this Association was formed.

It is a proud hour of the Camp of the District of Columbia, which I represent, to have the privilege through me of nominating General Gordon.

I now move that General Gordon be renominated by acclamation.

General Wheeler was frequently interrupted by applause and the cheering at the end was tremendous.

#### **UNANIMOUSLY RE-ELECTED.**

Amidst the wildest enthusiasm, General Lee said he understood that the rules had been suspended to nominate General Gordon by acclamation, that this had been done, and that General Gordon was in fact already elected, and he therefore had nothing else to do but to declare General Gordon unanimously re-elected Commander-in-Chief, that there was only one Gordon. Another great outburst greeted this announcement. General Gordon then said: My comrades there is nothing left me as a soldier, but to bow to your will, and God being my helper I shall serve you to the best of my ability.

Col. J. G. Gilmore, of New Orleans, was recognized, and asked if he would be allowed to say a few words on behalf of the Daughters of the Confederacy. General Gordon said it was out of order, but that he felt like breaking the rules in this instance, as he did not think we could do enough for the noble women of the South, but that the report of the Confederate Memorial Committee was next in order.

"Yes, break it; break it," shouted a thousand voices, and Mr. Gilmore was allowed to proceed.

He said that in behalf of the ladies he wished to say that they had been doing their part in making Confederate history. They had not written it with a pen, but were inscribing it upon the tablets of the memories of the rising generations. Mr. Gilmore said he hoped the efforts of the Confederate girls and women would receive some recognition from the association before it adjourned.

General Chipley, President The Confederate Memorial Association, stood waiting to present his report.

Col. Hickman moved that it be referred to the Committee on Resolutions, and reported on this evening.

General Ferguson, of Alabama, made the point of order, that the body was not properly organized. General Gordon ruled the point was well taken.

General Gordon then announced that the Committee on Credentials would report, which report was then read by Col. J. Colton Lynes, of Atlanta Camp No. 159, Secretary of the Committee, as follows:

NASHVILLE, June 23, 1897.

The committee on credentials respectfully report that they have examined the credentials submitted to them, and they find that delegates have been accredited from 1031 Camps as follows, to-wit: Total Camps, 1031. Total delegates, 2061.

The committee therefore respectfully recommend that the names heretofore furnished to the Adjutant General be declared delegates to this Convention, with power to fill any vacancies in their numbers on account of absence, or otherwise from other members of their respective Camps here present, or to cast the vote of their respective Camps.

[Signed.]      L. M. DAVIS, South Carolina.  
JNO. J. WILLIAMS, Virginia.  
W. H. HUTCHINSON, Florida.  
A. B. WILLIAMS, North Carolina.  
THEO. NOEL, Illinois.  
ALBERT ESTOPINAL, Louisiana.  
W. J. WATTS, Indian Territory.  
ROBERT McCULLOCH, Missouri.  
J. J. LEESON, Socorro, New Mexico.  
T. F. LINDE, Illinois; 8 Camps.  
J. F. HALL, Oklahoma.  
H. B. LITTLEPAGE, District of Columbia.  
JAMES P. COFFIN, Arkansas.  
S. B. WATTS, Mississippi.  
I. KUYKENDALL, West Virginia.  
E. S. JUDGE, Maryland.  
J. A. TROUSDALE, Tennessee.  
LEELAND HATHAWAY, Kentucky.

L. P. THOMAS, Chairman.

J. COLTON LYNES, Secretary.

Col. John P. Hickman of Tennessee, moved that the report of the Committee on Credentials be adopted and the committee discharged, which was unanimously carried.

The District of Columbia Camp, No. 171, of Washington, D. C., requested that the name of Sam E. Lewis be substituted on Historical Committee in place of W. Q. Lowd, which the Chair directed to be done.

The Chair announced that the Committee on Resolutions would meet in the gallery on the left of the stand upstairs.

General Gordon called General Wm. H. Jackson of Tennessee, to the chair.

The Chair announced that the reading of the report of the President of the Confederate Memorial Association was next in order. Gen. W. D. Chipley of Florida, the President, was recognized and read as follows:

NASHVILLE, TENN., June 22, 1897.

*To the United Confederate Veterans, in Seventh Annual Reunion Assembled:*

Comrades—It becomes my duty as President of the Board to submit the first annual report of the Board of Trustees of the Confederate Memorial Association. In pursuance of the authority delegated by your body at the Richmond Reunion, a charter was obtained and the Confederate Memorial Association was organized at Lookout Mountain, Tenn., September 2, of last year. At that meeting I was elected President and Gen. Clement A. Evans, Vice President, and the Fourth National Bank of Nashville, Treasurer. An Executive Committee was appointed, as provided by the charter, consisting of Gen. W. H. Jackson of Tennessee, Chairman; Gen. L. S. Ross of Texas, Gen. Robert White of West Virginia, Gen. Jos. B. Briggs of Kentucky; the President of the Board of Trustees being ex-officio a member of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee met and organized at Nashville, Tenn., on October 10, 1896, and elected John C. Underwood, of Kentucky, Superintendent and Secretary of the Association. Superintendent Underwood entered upon his duties with enthusiasm and energy, but was confronted with many difficulties directly connected with the affairs of the Association and his new work was seriously handicapped by the all-absorbing political situation.

Superintendent Underwood has succeeded in placing in the hands of the Fourth National Bank as Treasurer of the Association from old subscriptions the sum of \$9,410.57. He has secured new contributions of \$10,500, and has organized plans approved by the Executive Committee from which success is confidently expected.

The former administration of the affairs of the Association variously estimated the subscriptions at from \$15,000 to \$16,000, but an effort to cash the subscriptions and place the money in bank developed several duplications of the reported contributions, amounting to about \$1,000. Contributions amounting to about \$4,000 are withheld, and I would recommend that your body adopt a resolution, requesting that all moneys held for the Confederate Memorial Association be paid on drafts of the Superintendent and Secretary, countersigned by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, the same being made payable to the Fourth National Bank of Nashville, Tenn., the bonded Treasurer of the Association.

The thanks of your body are due the Tennessee Centennial Association for the liberal and unconditional contribution of one-third of the net proceeds of revenue to be derived from admissions on June 22, 23, 24, and to Superintendent Underwood for having provided a display of fireworks on the nights of the same days for the benefit of the C. M. A. All of these several occasions, the Exposition in the day and the fireworks at night, should be generally and liberally patronized by the Veterans and their friends in the interest of the cause.

I desire to assure my comrades that much and very valuable preliminary work has been accomplished, and while it would not be beneficial to the work now in hand or interesting to your body to enter upon the details, I feel warranted in repeating the assurance that your next Reunion will witness the consummation of the work entrusted to the Board of Trustees of your Memorial Association; and I desire to say further that this assurance is made after a full and frank conference with other members of the Executive Committee and Superintendent Underwood who have had direct charge of the work and who endorse my assurance.

The expenses of the work conducted under the present organization, like that of our predecessors, have been borne by Comrade C. B. Rouss, whose liberality has rendered it unnecessary for the Board to use any contributions, a policy that will continue to govern the Executive Committee.

It is the avowed purpose and agreement of Mr. Rouss not to take the amount advanced for expenses from the \$100,000 which he has agreed to turn over to the Association, whenever the Association has raised a similar amount.

To set at rest many reports in relation to the location of the fire-proof Memorial Building which it is designed to erect, I will state that the Board of Trustees have this matter entirely in their charge, as provided in the charter, comrade Rouss assuring the Board that it will be left entirely to their judgment and decision. It is the understanding of the Board that until the full amount has been provided that no decision will be made, and up to this time no discussion relative to the location has been had by the Board. It is well known to every Veteran and to every sympathizer that valuable relics, literature and illustrations of the Southern Cause are scattered throughout the South. Many of these are in insecure buildings, and while it is true that many of them are under the charge of the women of the South, who by their devotion to their care, but continue to illustrate and emphasize their patriotism during the war, yet, when the generation now passing away shall have been removed by the inevitable operation of time, it is but a reasonable apprehension that many of these things which we should preserve in the interest of true history will be ultimately lost. The importance, therefore, of preserving in a fire proof building with proper endowment the things which will tend to perpetuate the history of the Southern Cause must necessarily impress every Veteran and every sympathizer.

I would respectfully suggest that the United Confederate Veterans in their Seventh Annual Reunion call upon every Camp of thirty members and less, to pledge not less than \$5; all Camps of more than thirty and less than fifty members \$10; all Camps with more than fifty and less than one hundred members \$15; and all Camps of more than one hundred members \$25. With this assistance from the Camps and the realization of the plans now in operation, your next Reunion will witness the consummation of the important work entrusted to your Board of Trustees, and we believe that at your next Reunion you will be called upon to fix a time for the laying of the corner stone of a Memorial Building, in which will be gathered and preserved the archives of our Southern Cause, an established center to which patriotic thought will turn long after our personal reunions have ceased.

The Board of Trustees under the present incorporation were:

\*W. D. Chipley, President, Pensacola, Fla.

C. A. Evans, Vice President, Atlanta, Ga.

W. H. Jackson, Chairman Executive Committee, Nashville, Tenn.

J. B. Briggs, Russellville, Ky.

\*J. A. Chaloron, New Orleans, La.

\*Robt. White, Wheeling, W. Va.

\*D. M. Hailey, Krebs, I. T.

John M. Hickey, Washington City, D. C.

\*A. G. Dickinson, Hotel Marlborough, New York City, N. Y.

Wm. P. Campbell, Little Rock, Ark.

\*A. E. Asbury, Higginsville, Mo.

\*L. S. Ross, Waco, Texas.

John B. Carey, Richmond, Va.

Geo. D. Johnston, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

\*J. R. McIntosh, Meridian, Miss.

J. A. Casler, Oklahoma, Okla.

\*B. M. Teague, Aiken, S. C.

\*Thos. S. Kenan, Raleigh, N. C.

John Gill, Baltimore, Md.

Terms of those whose names are marked with star expire in 1900, others expire in 1898.

The death of Col. Wm. P. Campbell, of Arkansas, is announced, and the resignations of Col. A. E. Asbury, of Missouri, Col. J. R. McIntosh, of Mississippi, and Gen. John Gill, of Maryland, have been received. Under the charter the Divisions of the respective States are required to fill these vacancies within one year at their next Reunion or Convention.

Respectfully submitted by order of the Board,

W. D. CHIPLEY, President

*The Chair*—(Gen. Jackson in the Chair). My comrades, the report of the Board of Trustees is now before you, and it has been moved and seconded that the report be received and its recommendations be adopted.

General J. A. Chaloron, of Louisiana, said: On the part of Louisiana, which State I represent, on the Board and before that report is adopted, I want it to be known that I voted against the report, which protest I had put on the minutes. I merely want that understood.

Before the adoption of the report there was considerable discussion of it. Col. J. B. Richardson, of New Orleans, said that the association was an illegal one and that the charter, according to legal authority, was not according to the law of the State of Mississippi in which it was granted. He protested against the adoption of the report. He said Louisiana had endorsed Mr. Chaloron's action. He said that Mr. Rouss requires the Confederates to give \$100,000 before he gives a cent. This was not a business proposition. He insisted that the report should be defeated.

A delegate from Alabama thought that the plans of the Board were practicable and considered them favorably.

General W. H. Jackson took the floor and said that the charter had been drawn up under the inspection of criterions of law and it was all right. He expressed the opinion that if any obstructions were placed in the way the Battle Abbey never would be built. He said that Mr. Rouss had established a fund from which the expenses of the board were derived. Gen. Jackson remarked that the offer of Mr. Rouss had been termed an advertising scheme, and he expressed a very favorable opinion of all such schemes that promised such a liberal contribution to the perpetuation of Confederate valor. He said that the Board of Trustees had no axe to grind, but was performing a patriotic duty. He made a strong defense of the action of the Board and the work they had done.

General Chaloron, of Louisiana, was then recognized and spoke from the rostrum. He said the organization was an illegal one, for which statement he had the best legal authority to sustain him. That one of his objections and the principal one was that the board was illegally organized, and any action taken by the board was illegal. That the people of Louisiana wanted to know that the money they subscribed was not frittered away. He said that the charter provided for the appointment on the Board of Trustees of a representative of subscribers, but Mr. Rouss who had not subscribed a dollar had a representative on the board, and this he insisted was illegal.

General Micajah Wood, of Virginia, said that as the representative of that State he moved that all petty barriers to the Battle Abbey be swept aside and the work continued with a Rebel yell. (The yell was vociferously given by the convention). Gen. Wood spoke very commendably of the Louisianians and heartily indorsed the report of the board.

General Robert White, of West Virginia, asked the convention if it wanted the Battle Abbey. "If you do," said he, "vote for the adoption of the committee's report. If not, dissolve the committee." He explained that the charter for the Memorial Association had been taken out in Mississippi because that was the home of Jefferson Davis. "Let us sweep all technicalities to the four winds of the earth," he said. He then went into the enumeration of what Mr. Rouss had already done to perpetuate the memory of the soldiers of the South. He spoke at some length upon the subject and said: "God bless the man; he has been our mainstay."

There were loud cries for the question, but before it could be put comrade John J. Williams, of Winchester, Va., arose as the commander of Turner Ashby's Camp and spoke in defense of Mr. Rouss, announcing that his purposes were undeniably good and his word was as good as his bond.

Col. David Zabel, of Louisiana, said that he would stand by Virginia and Charles Broadway Rouss. He hoped there would be no more discord about the memorial building.

Col. R. H. Cunningham, of Kentucky, asked the adoption of the report and upon a motion it was unanimously adopted.

Gen. Jackson, Chief Marshal of the parade, asked that all division commanders send in the addresses to Col. John P. Hickman, so that he might confer with them regarding any details of that event.

Capt. J. B. O'Bryan made an announcement of the concert in the evening, and asked all delegations to select their speakers for the Confederate Jubilee.

The meeting, upon a motion by Col. John P. Hickman, adjourned till 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

## AFTERNOON SESSION.

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### GREAT MASS OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED—ATLANTA SELECTED AS THE NEXT PLACE OF MEETING.

The afternoon session was called to order by Gen. Gordon at 3:15 o'clock, and opened with a prayer by Rev. R. Lin Cave, of Nashville.

Gen. Ferguson, of Alabama, said: Mr. President, I will present to this convention a relic in the form of a gavel made from timber of the celebrated Confederate steamer, "Star of the West." It has been made by Thomas Y. Cain, a private soldier, and it is my pleasure to present this to the convention and ask its use during the proceedings.

General Gordon—Gentlemen of the Convention, this gavel is presented by a private of Camp Hardee of Birmingham, Ala. I know that this Convention will proudly accept it. The historical interest associated with it and the fact that it comes to you from the hands of

one who handled the musket and wore the gray in our war but adds to its interest to you, I am sure. And now I present the question: Will you accept this gavel with the thanks of the Convention? All in favor will say aye. And it will be recorded that the Secretary is to make proper recognition of it.

The Chair suggested that the Committee on Resolutions be permitted to report. A partial report was accordingly made in writing as follows, by its chairman, Col. John W. A. Sanford, of Alabama:

*Mr. President*—The committee appointed to consider resolutions, instructs its chairman to make the following report, as shown and explained by the accompanying resolutions, offered by various members of the Convention and the endorsement of the committee upon each resolution. **JOHN W. A. SANFORD, Chairman.**

The first resolution was as follows:

“Resolved, that the organization known now as the United Confederate Veterans be changed to Confederate Survivors’ Association.”

The committee advise that the change be not made.

This resolution was brought about by the notice of change desired to be made in the Constitution and which had been sent out to all the Camps in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution ninety days before the assembling of the meeting, following is the notice referred to:

To alter article 1 of the Constitution to read, “Confederate Survivors’ Association,” as per following memorial:

Camp 425, U. C. V., of Augusta, Georgia, petitions you to change the name of this organization from United Confederate Veterans to the “Confederate Survivors’ Association,” so that hereafter instead of U. C. V., it will be C. S. A., Camp No. 1, Camp No. 2, and so on.

We are aware of the reasons which originally led to the adoption of the U. C. V.’s. At that time there was no general organization, and as most of the local societies were called Confederate Survivors’ Association, the general organization was termed United Confederate Veterans to prevent confusion.

But the original reasons have now ceased to exist. The local organization have now come into the general organization, and the general organization should henceforth be known as the C. S. A.

The U. C. V., while a useful term to meet a temporary emergency, has no history and no precious memories of the past. It was never imprinted on the Confederate soldier’s belt-plate, nor blazed upon his button. If our dead comrades were to come to life they would fail to recognize our present insignia. They would say: What does the U. C. V. mean? We know it not.

But change the name to the C. S. A. and the living and the dead alike can greet it with a fond, affectionate salutation. It stands for Confederate Survivors’ Association. The word Association means a band of friends; the word Confederate speaks gloriously for itself; the word Survivor points reverently to the good God who shielded our heads in the day of battle and has mercifully prolonged our lives to the present hour.

C. S. A. stands also for the Confederate States of America, and happy would this people be if the wise restraints of the Confederate Constitution were of force now throughout the length and breadth of the land.

C. S. A. stands, too, for another name that shines like the planet Mars in imperishable glory. At the sound of those three letters there flashes upon the dazzled imagination of the world the dashing cavalry, the steady cannoneers, the dauntless infantry of the Confederate States Army.

Brothers in Arms! we are not long here. For the time still left us, when we meet to renew the recollections of the days of our youth and glory, let us meet under the beloved, the illustrious name of the C. S. A.

Comrade Salem Dutcher of Georgia, who belonged to the Augusta camp, which had offered the memorial and the author of it, was recognized. He said that the men of the camp wanted to die, as they had fought in the C. S. A. The convention heartily applauded. He went on to say that it was the desire to perpetuate the historic initials. His words were well received.

Comrade P. J. Trezevant of Louisiana, seconded a motion to accept the committee's report. He said that there was danger in a change of name. The organization, he said, was not one of survivors of the Confederacy but of the veterans of the war. The change would entail much expense which the association was not in a position to stand. He spoke for Camp No. 1, from which the telegram had been sent notifying General Gordon of his first selection as Commander-in-Chief.

A delegate from Texas endorsed his words.

Judge John M. Taylor of Tennessee, spoke in favor of laying the recommendations of the committee on the table. He said: "Let us preserve our recollections of the Confederate States of America and Confederate soldiers' association. Let us not forget our fallen braves."

His speech was strong and he made a decided hit by holding up an old buckle, a relic of the war.

Dr. Stout of Dallas, Texas, was against any change of name. He thought that the name was of little moment, provided the organization remained intact, and he thought it would create confusion.

"Let it remain as it is," said he, "we want simplicity."

#### FAVOR A CHANGE.

Captain Carnesworth of Alabama, said it made no difference what the name was; the letters "C. S. A." were engraved on the hearts of the Confederate soldiers of the South and he favored the change. Captain Carnesworth's speech was a powerful one and was loudly applauded.

General Evans of Georgia, was recognized. He said he would briefly give his reasons for desiring to return to the old C. S. A. In the first place, it brought memories that could never be forgotten by any Southerner; they wore the old letters that were engraven in indelible letters on every Southern heart. General Evans spoke eloquently and at considerable length, and his effort won frequent and tumultuous applause.

The chaplain, Dr. Jones, moved to amend the resolution by specifying that the change of name should not take effect for twelve months, but General Gordon ruled this out of order. Dr. Jones then said he would support the original motion.

General Chalaron of Louisiana, opposed the change. He said if any one State had a right to speak in this matter Louisiana was that State. It was Louisiana that had started the organization of the United Confederate Veterans. The organization was cradled in Louisiana and New Orleans. General Chalaron made a strong appeal that there should be no change in the name.

Captain Garrett of Nashville, opposed any change in a brief but telling speech. He said the name of the United Confederate Veterans had been made famous all over the world. What better name could be wanted? Should the old soldiers be robbed of the name "Veteran" now when his head was gray and the organization had so flourished under the title? There were loud cries of "no, no," when this question was asked.

Col. S. D. Bailey favored the suggested change in a brief but strong talk, as did also Col. J. Colton Lynes of Georgia. Colonel Dortch of Maryland, also favored the adoption of the letters C. S. A.

#### NO CHANGE OF NAME.

At this juncture Gen. Stephen D. Lee called for the previous question. The call was sustained and on motion of Capt. John P. Hickman the roll was called by States and the report of the committee sustained by a vote of 1,010 to 738.

Gen. Clement A. Evans said that, on behalf of Georgia, he had made a strong fight for the change but he was a soldier and, therefore gracefully submitted to the verdict of the majority of his comrades. The organization was now the best lettered body he had ever heard of. It was U. C. V., C. S. A., and U. S. A.

This latter sally was greeted with loud laughter and applause.

#### JEFFERSON DAVIS' BIRTHDAY.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported the following for adoption:

"Resolved, That the 3d day of August, 1898, and each recurring anniversary of that day shall be celebrated by this association with appropriate ceremonies, so that the birthday of Jefferson Davis may be kept in perpetual remembrance by the people."

This resolution was adopted by a rising vote.

**MUSTER ROLLS.**

The following resolution was reported for adoption and on motion was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the Adjutant General of the U. C. V's. be requested to furnish the Adjutant General with a list of the muster rolls they may have and the date of each for the War Department."

This resolution was unanimously adopted,

**PRAISE FOR GEN. MOORMAN.**

The next resolution was the following, which was offered by Comrade Wm. E. Mickle, of Mobile, Ala., recommended for adoption and which was unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

"Inasmuch as Gen. George Moorman, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, has always refused any pecuniary compensation for the great work that he has performed for the cause of the U. C. V's.

"It is hereby ordered by the Convention of the U. C. V's., assembled in Nashville, that there be presented to him a suitable testimonial in the form of a small silk flag, on which is properly engrossed the sentiments of this body, expressive of its high appreciation of the noble work done by him, of the wonderful tact displayed under trying circumstances, and of the cheerful, hearty nature of his intercourse with every member of the order, by which self-sacrificing labor he has made this organization what it is.

"It is further ordered that all expenses connected with getting up this testimonial be paid out of the funds of the U. C. V's.

The foregoing resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote amidst loud cheers and cries for Moorman, Moorman.

Gen. Gordon in presenting him said: "Gentlemen of the Convention, while Gen. Moorman is still a young looking man, I want you to know that he is the Daddy of all these Camps."

Gen. Moorman—I thank you my comrades from the very bottom of my heart. I do not intend to make a speech as we are nearing adjournment. All I have to say is that this has been a matter of inspiration to me, and any one placed in my position, representing the gallant men who fought from 1861 to 1865, and who was placed upon the staff of the noblest American living to-day, could not have done otherwise. I thank you my comrades.

**WILSON CREEK REUNION.**

The following resolution was submitted with recommendation that no action be taken upon it:

"Whereas, the people of Springfield, Mo., are making extensive arrangements to celebrate the thirty-sixth anniversary of the battle of Wilson's Creek by calling together on August 9th to 14th next, inclusive, in a National Reunion of the Blue and the Gray, all soldiers

who were engaged on both sides of that memorable and bloody conflict, and inviting to participate with them all soldiers and citizens of our country who feel a friendly interest in the sentiment and purposes of said reunion; therefore be it

*"Resolved* by this National Encampment of United Confederate Veterans assembled, that we heartily indorse said reunion enterprise, and command it to our people everywhere, believing that such friendly social intercourse by the people who were once hostile to each other can but result in general good to all."

#### WAR HISTORY.

The following resolution was returned by the committee, with the recommendation that it be referred to the Committee on History:

*"Whereas, grave errors have been incorporated into our histories and into our school books by Northern sectional authors and publishers, tending to the perversion of our historical literature, and to the misleading of coming generations touching the causes, conduct and results of the late war between the States; and,*

*"Whereas, certain Grand Army posts composed of surviving soldiers of the Northern armies, have recently taken action encouraging the continuance of the perversion of our history and attaching odium to the people of the South; therefore be it resolved:*

*"1. That we owe it to our comrades, living and dead; we owe it to the present, and we owe it to our children and to our children's children, that we enter our solemn protest against this injustice, and to use efforts becoming the manhood and womanhood of the South to resist this lasting injustice to our great section.*

*"2. That a copy of this preamble and resolutions be forwarded to the National Camp of the United Confederate Veterans in session at Nashville, urging that action be taken looking to the preparation of text books for our schools that will be free from these objectionable features, and to the preparation of an impartial history of the great civil war that will embrace a faithful narrative of events, and that will place a fair construction upon the motives and actions of the brave men and women of the South in that great struggle.*

*"3. Realizing that it must depend upon others of this and coming generations to rescue and preserve our history from Northern partisan misrepresentations and injustice, we commend this work as a sacred trust to the sons and daughters of the Confederacy and to the young of our country.*

*"The above is a true copy of preamble and resolutions adopted by Camp Garlington No. 501, U. C.V., headquarters, Laurens, S. C., at their meeting June 19, 1897.*

*"B. W. BALL, Commandant.*

*"B. W. SANFORD, Adjutant."*

*The recommendation of the committee was concurred in.*

**MILITARY TITLES.**

The committee recommended that the following resolution be not acted upon, and this recommendation was concurred in:

*"Resolved*, That no person holding an office in the Confederate Survivors' Association shall hold or bear any title, designating military rank, except the title or rank he was authorized or commissioned to bear or hold as a soldier in the Confederate Army."

**QUEEN VICTORIA.**

The committee also reported that no action be taken in regard to the following resolution:

*"The United Confederate Veterans, in session at Nashville, Tenn., U. S. A., presents the compliments of the old soldiers of the Confederate States to Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, of Great Britain, on her long and illustrious reign and hope for many years continuance of same."*

The committee's recommendation was unanimously adopted.

**HOME FOR OLD SOLDIERS.**

The following communication was referred to the Mississippi Division in accordance with the recommendation of the committee.

*"MERIDIAN, Miss., June 18, 1897.*

*"To the Confederate Veterans' Association :*

*"Winnie Davis Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy most respectfully and earnestly memorialize your association in behalf of a permanent home for the many needy ex-Confederate soldiers, to whom we owe a most sacred duty.*

*"For the purpose of securing such a home, we recommend and urge that steps be immediately taken to put in operation some plan that will ultimately result in the purchase of Beauvoir, the last home of the lamented President Jefferson Davis. This home of the great soldier-statesman should remain a home for his devoted followers as long as one remains in need of such home.*

*"We recognize the fact that a very large majority of your membership consists of men of limited means and in many cases of no means at all. We know it will require a sacrifice to secure the means to purchase this beautiful and historic property, but it will require no such sacrifice as the heroic defenders of the South made when they risked their lives and all worldly possessions for the protection of Southern homes and firesides. Let each encampment and each chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy give a small sum for two years and the money can be raised without imposing a hardship on any one. We believe there are thousands of well-to-do men who never wore the gray but will contribute liberally to so noble a purpose.*

"Let us in this way make our living heroes comfortable, and when they have passed away we can either put the value of the property into enduring monuments or convert it into a great school and home for needy orphans.

"Most Respectfully submitted,

"MRS. A. G. WEEMS,

"President Winnie Davis Chapter, U. D. C.

"MRS. A. J. RUSSELL, Secretary.

#### CORRECT SOUTHERN HISTORY.

The following communication from the Raleigh, N. C., Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy was reported without recommendation:

"RALEIGH, N. C., April 22, 1897.

"At a meeting of the Raleigh Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy, held April 13th, an article was read from the Baltimore Sun showing that the G. A. R. and other similar organizations in the Northern States propose introducing into the schools a partisan history, in which all Southerners who took part in the civil war are to be branded as rebels and insurrectionists, Gen. R. E. Lee being especially named as one to be so regarded, and that Prof. MacMasters has been employed to write such a history, and that he is now engaged in writing it; therefore, be it

"Resolved, first, that the Raleigh Chapter No. 96, of the Daughters of the Confederacy ask the L. O'B. Branch Can.p of Confederate Veterans to take this matter into serious consideration; to present it to the other camps in North Carolina, and to cause it to be presented to the United Order of Confederate Veterans at their meeting to be held in Nashville, Tenn., in June next, so that action may be taken to meet this proposition of the G. A. R. either by endorsing the best history already written, or by appointing a historian who shall prepare a school history giving a truthful account of the causes and motives which led to secession, and of the characters and actions of the men who engaged in the vain but glorious effort to free this country from Federal oppression.

"Second, that this chapter pledge itself after raising \$50 for the President Davis Monument Fund, to devote all other funds that it may raise to the expenses of preparing this history.

(Signed)

"KATE MACKIMMON,

"K. A. OLDS,

"ANNIE LANE DEVEREUX,

"Committee."

As action in regard to the matter referred to in the resolution had been already taken, the resolution was tabled.

## JEFFERSON DAVIS MEMOIRS.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by a rising vote:

"Resolved, as the sense of this meeting, that the memoir which Mrs. Davis has written of her distinguished husband, Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States, is a valuable contribution to the history of the stirring times in which he lived.

"Resolved, that, therefore, and for the further object herein referred to, this meeting commends the memoir most cordially to all Confederate Veteran camps as being worthy of a place in their archives, to be read by their children and children's children as a faithful portraiture of the great statesman and soldier and of the cause and people he served and suffered for.

"Resolved, that being, perhaps, the readiest way, as well as that most acceptable and gratifying to Mrs. Davis for disposing of the quite considerable number of memoirs remaining to her, at no little cost, and thereby placing that venerable lady and Miss Winnie Davis, 'Daughter of the Confederacy,' in easier circumstances, we suggest, and as far as we may, urge that each veteran camp buy at least one copy of the memoir at as early a day as practicable.

"Resolved, that should this method for selling the memoir be found, at our next meeting, to have been inadequate, all Confederates who may so desire will club together and, if possible, purchase the remaining memoirs *en bloc* for free distribution among the camps, which feel themselves unable to buy.

"Resolved, that in the latter contingency Gen. Stephen D. Lee be requested to open books of subscription at the meeting and afterwards, for the purpose in view, to take entire charge of the matter and to push it as best he may to its accomplishment.

"Resolved, that it would be well for the various camps to correspond, through their Secretary, with Comrade Wm. H. Finney, Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans, Richmond, Va., for particulars in regard to price, which vary from \$5 to \$10 per set of two volumes, according to the binding.

## "STEPHEN D. LEE."

General Gordon urged that every camp buy at least one of these. He referred in a touching manner to the present financial condition of Mrs. Davis and Miss Winnie, the "Daughter of the Confederacy." General Gordon's remarks were greeted with loud cheering.

Gen. Stephen D. Lee also made a brief talk along the same line, and exhibited at the close the pair of field glasses Jefferson Davis used at the battle of Buena Vista. "He fought for these United States," said General Lee solemnly, and many an old soldier's eye grew dim as the recollections brought back by that pair of glasses came to his memory.

At this juncture the reports of the heads of departments of the Commanding Generals staff were handed to the reading clerk to be read, and the Chairman directed that as the time was short and so

much important business before the Convention, that if an opportunity did not occur to read them that they be filed and printed as part of the records of the Convention, which was done, and are as follows:

## SURGEON GENERAL'S REPORT.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS, }  
SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, }  
NEW ORLEANS, LA., June 17, 1897. }

*Major General Geo. Moorman, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff U. C. V's., New Orleans, La.:*

GENERAL—I have the honor to submit that as outlined in my report at the Sixth Annual Reunion, I expected on this occasion to offer a very full statement connected with my department. The great Lafayette Square fire of the 15th of April just passed, involved my own residence and so scattered and destroyed the data I had collected for that purpose, that I have been compelled to turn from that determination, and to report upon another subject, which though largely personal, possesses in my judgment a wide and general interest.

In pursuance of this object, I beg to invite attention to the following, which I borrow from:

"The military operations of General Beauregard, in the war between the States, 1861 to 1865, etc., by Alfred Roman," in volume 1, pages 372 and 373:

"On the 20th and 22d of May, General Villepigue informed General Beauregard that the enemy had sent to Fort Pillow two hundred prisoners, most of whom were sick with small pox, and who had been received without his authority, by the second officer in command. Believing, as did also General Villepigue, that this would result in communicating that terrible disease to the garrison, and thereby destroy its effectiveness, General Beauregard at once telegraphed 'return them forthwith.' But Commodore Davis, of the United States Navy, peremptorily refused to take them back. They were cared for by General Villepigue, and placed with great difficulty, in separate quarters, under the intelligent and devoted supervision of Doctor C. H. Tebault, of Louisiana, then a surgeon in the Confederate Army. He wrote an interesting paper on the subject, detailing all the circumstances; but this document, to our regret, is not in our possession."

My distinct recollection of the facts connected with the above quotation, is that General Beauregard, had sent to General Halleck, via Corinth, two hundred and two Federal prisoners, and that by way of Fort Pillow, through Commodore Davis, the same number of Confederate prisoners had been returned in exchange by General Halleck.

On reaching Port Pillow, under flag of truce, these exchanged Confederate prisoners were reported to be at that moment suffering from small pox. When Brigadier General J. B. Villepigue, who had been temporarily absent, returned to his headquarters and was informed of this report regarding the state of health of these exchanged Confederates, the writer of this present report was sent for in his then capacity of Acting Medical Director of the Fort, and directed to visit these prisoners thus exchanged and report to General Villepigue, their actual condition, and General Villepigue remarked, to the writer, that if they were found to be suffering from the loathsome and most contagious disease in question, he proposed to immediately return them to General Halleck. The author of this report accordingly made the visit to, and thoroughly examined these exchanged Confederate prisoners, and reported at once that General Villepigue's information with respect to the malady referred to, was absolutely correct.

These exchanged Confederate prisoners stated to the writer that they had been captured at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, where Confederate Generals McIntosh and McCollough were killed; that they numbered when taken prisoners something over eight hundred; that they all died at Alton, Illinois, but this remnant, from small pox; that they had come direct from Alton, to be thus exchanged, and they concluded by imploring me to intercede in their behalf with General Villepigue, that they be not returned to what they believed would prove certain death to them, for they had learned in some manner General Villepigue's intention in the premises. The author did effectually intercede with General Villepigue, and the writer, accompanied by Commodore Montgomery, of the Cotton Boatram Fleet and General Jeff Thompson, selected Hatchie Island, between Fort Pillow and Fort Randolph, where they were placed for proper attention and treatment, and the writer volunteered to assume charge of them, and was accordingly appointed by General Villepigue in charge of them. The exchanged Federal prisoners first above alluded to were sound in body and limb, and the Confederates exchanged for these, were in all stages of that fell disease, small pox, when received at Fort Pillow, and placed under the writers care, with the exception of about six or seven not yet attacked. I make this above statement as a matter of history without comment. I proceed now to the kernel and objective point of my present report. Having no vaccine matter at my disposal and none within possible reach, the writer's best thoughts were taxed for some means to protect those not yet attacked and to safeguard the garrison as well as himself. Being familiar with the great Jenner's writings in this relation, the writer recalled the fact that the true Jennerian virus was that derived from the cow while yielding milk, and after the cow had been inoculated with the grease taken from the horse, and the writer had in his then limited observation, noticed without a failure, that it was seemingly impossible to successfully vaccinate a child exclusively fed upon good, pure cow's milk alone.

It happened that there was a cow on this island furnishing milk, and the writer conceived the idea of admixing the small pox lymph of the attacked prisoners with the warm milk of the cow in question, and with the thus modified small pox lymph, to protect those not yet suffering from the malady, and protect himself as well.

The experiment proved a valuable one, for the dreaded malady was instantly arrested. The few who had escaped the small pox responded promptly to the modified inoculation running the same regular course observed in vaccination, and presenting all the phases of that well known operation. When Fort Pillow was evacuated these exchanged Confederates were transported under my charge on the Paul Jones, of Commodore Montgomery's fleet to Memphis, and were finally delivered by me to General Price at Tupelo, Mississippi. The small pox did not extend to the garrison at Fort Pillow, and was effectually arrested with these exchanged prisoners, through the protective power of this modified small pox virus.

Some months preceding the termination of the war and while on duty at the Hospital Post of Macon, Georgia, and assigned to the Ocmulgee Hospital, Surgeon Stanford E. Chaillé in charge, another opportunity for testing the value of modified inoculation presented. At this post, in association with my hospital duties, it became my duty to protect against the contagion of small pox every soldier returning from this post to his command in the field, if not already sufficiently protected. The vaccine virus had become so dangerous that mothers refused to have their infants vaccinated. By this refusal the means for propagating good vaccine virus failed to meet the demands and here again modified inoculation was successfully invoked. At Vineville, on the edge of Macon, was located a large smallpox encampment, and modified inoculation was practiced at this locality on the children and adults desiring protection, and from this encampment was procured the smallpox virus for the modified inoculation performed on the unprotected soldiers returning to the field. At this post a soldier was not considered protected against smallpox who had not undergone a re-vaccination after the lapse of two years. Fearing the bad vaccine virus, which caused many amputations as well as deaths by reason of its impurity, these returning soldiers yielded without hesitation to the fresh and pure modified inoculation, which operated a complete success in every way and from every standpoint. In a hurried report of this character the author cannot do more than thus briefly state facts, as a detailed account would make the report too lengthy for the purpose in hand.

Let me refer briefly to Jenner, again, to say that he, in his day, cautioned against the employment of the vaccine virus, spontaneously acquired by the cow. He designated virus thus obtained, spurious vaccine virus. The Jennerian virus was thus obtained: In England, the farriers as well as milkmaids indifferently milked the cows of the dairy farm. Milch cows walking or running through the fields would scratch their udders with briars thus encountered, and the farriers proceeding from the care of horses suffering with the grease, would

engage in milking the cows without first washing their hands, and so communicating the matter of the grease to the scratched udders, would result in inoculating the cows producing, in consequence, the cow pox, thus furnishing in Jenner's view, the only reliable vaccine virus. The only kind he recommended or depended upon for protecting his patients.

Jenner observed that the milch cows suffering from the cow pox, thus acquired, furnished a reduced supply of milk, and he foresaw that when the owners of dairies understood how this cow pox was produced, that steps would be taken to avoid this inoculation from the grease of the horse to the cow, and so naturally avoid a lessening of dairy profits by reason of this disease, thus propagated. And in order to safeguard their profits, it would only be necessary to shield the cow from the grease of the horse by prohibiting farriers from milking cows, and assigning this duty only to women, as obtained in Ireland, where no cow pox prevailed in consequence of this fact.

When dairy owners should thus protect their profits, Jenner foresaw that the genuine, and in his view, the only reliable vaccine virus would cease to exist, and that some other source would have to be provided.

The virus now employed is no longer the true Jennerian virus, but the spurious or weak virus, condemned in his day and practice. The spontaneously acquired disease is the present source from which the vaccine virus now used is obtained—the source specifically condemned by Jenner, as too weak, to be depended on for continued protection against smallpox. Not to extend this report beyond a reasonable readable length, I will conclude at this point by summarizing the advantages offered by modified inoculation:

1st. Simultaneously with the presence of smallpox, we have offered us the means for arresting the disease in its first appearance by effectually limiting it to the first cases presenting.

2d. No doubt could exist with respect to its strength or freshness, for the physician can thus escape the intermediary and estimate in his own knowledge its freshness in exact minutes and hours.

3d. Should a father enter his own home attacked by smallpox, every member of his family could be protected through him, and no questioning would be necessary, in employing the virus for modified inoculation taken from himself, for the protection of his own family.

4th. Modified inoculation protects more rapidly than the best possible vaccine virus and more certainly, for the author, and every practitioner of medicine of ripe experience and who has seen much of smallpox, knows that smallpox has repeatedly overtaken vaccination two weeks after its successful insertion and even later, while in the author's experience, modified inoculation has arrested smallpox already in the popular stage.

5th. Modified inoculation would make it unnecessary to provide for compulsory vaccinations, when no physician employing the humanized, or the bovine virus, can vouch, personally, for its freshness or its purity.

6th. To-day every physician depends for his virus, upon vaccine farms run for the profit of their owners, and he is compelled to rely upon these propagators and their assistants, residing in distant localities, for the reliability, the honesty and the purity of their products, whereas, in modified inoculation, he can provide his own material, and can calculate from his own information, to a minute, with regard to its freshness, and also in the matter of its purity.

7th. Modified inoculation can be made stronger or weaker, to meet any required case or emergency; stronger, for example, in cases prudently needing a second or third protection, if an emergency should suggest repetitions.

8th. One or two modified inoculations would answer for a lifetime, whereas, one-third of the re-vaccinated will make a response, if vaccinated with reliable virus every third year.

9th. A vaccinated patient will actively respond to modified inoculation in a year, and even a smallpox patient after recovery will slightly, or positively, respond to modified inoculation, in the second and even the first year.

10th. To practice modified inoculation, it is simply necessary to obtain the smallpox lymph in the vesicular stage only, and admix the same thoroughly with from three to six drops of fresh warm cow's milk, and proceed to operate precisely as for vaccination. Modified inoculation, thus practiced, is not communicated by contact or contagion.

The author contributed his army experience on this subject, in the first issue after the war, of the New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal, owned and edited by the present Dean of the Medical Department of Tulane University, Professor S. E. Chaillé, M. D. And the writer, from that date to the present, in his private practice, when confronted with smallpox, has unvaryingly, successfully and satisfactorily practiced in every case, modified inoculation, feeling better pleased with the result, from every additional experience had with the valuable remedy. And being the outgrowth of an experience reached in a grave and pressing emergency, where necessity was made the mother of this successful experiment, by a Confederate Surgeon, on Hatchie Island, surrounded by smallpox cases, the writer has deemed it proper and pertinent, before a Confederate Reunion, to embody in his required report, this important fact of his experience, in the interest of humanity, against the most loathsome of possible maladies.

The article referred to in the New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal was forwarded to the Surgeon General of the United States Army a few years after its appearance, and the author holds his acknowledgment of same, and in Gaillard's Medical Journal of New York City, the author has contributed more than one article, setting forth his experience since the war. The subject has not been recently more vigorously pressed because the author did not desire a reputation which might associate him in the remotest manner with the care or treatment of smallpox cases, directly or indirectly.

Very respectfully and fraternally submitted,

C. H. TEBAULT, M. D.,  
Surgeon General U. C. V's.

## QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

HEAD QUARTERS QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.  
Chattanooga, Tenn., June 22nd, 1897.

General Geo. Moorman, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff U. C. V's,  
New Orleans, La.

GENERAL—In pursuance with my official duty as Quartermaster General of the United Confederate Veterans, I submit the following report:

The Seventh Annual Convention and Reunion, now convened in the Capital City of Tennessee, has called for the transportation of large bodies of our comrades and friends. It is a source of congratulation that the transportation has been ample and free from casualties and the rate as low as we can reasonably expect, except from distant points. While the rate of one cent per mile traveled, based upon the short line, is reasonable and satisfactory for short distances, it is burdensome for those living at remote points from the place of meetings. It has been the wish of this department to secure a uniform co-operative rate from all points over six hundred miles south of the Potomac and east of the Rio Grande, thus giving our comrades and friends living at distant points a chance to attend the Reunion at an aggregate rate from no point to the place of meeting greater than twelve dollars for the round trip. I would recommend that a vote of thanks be tendered the various transportation lines in the South, east and west of the Mississippi, for past considerations shown our comrades, their families and friends; and that we petition said transportation lines to establish for our next Annual Convention a Reunion rate of one cent per mile from all points not over six hundred miles distant, based on the short line, and a uniform co-operative rate from more distant points within the territory mentioned not over twelve dollars for the round trip.

The adoption and protection of a society button and badge, for the exclusive use of our association, has long been a source of concern to this department. I was directed at New Orleans to have the old button protected for our exclusive use if it could be done. I found upon investigation it could neither be protected by a copyright nor patent. I then got up the present design, the object and purpose being to hold on to the old design, to which we are all so much attached, and add other harmonious features enough to make it patentable. I submitted said design to the Houston meeting, and was directed to have same patented, if available. I filed application for same October, 1895, and patent was issued July 14th, 1896. Notice has been given through the Adjutant General's office, as required by the constitution, and the question of the official adoption of the same is a subject for the consideration of the present meeting.

Based on authority and instructions received at Houston, I have had made and furnished to the various camps of the new design up to this date 400 buttons.

I would recommend the adoption of the new button, which is now protected by patent, one of which I submit as a part of this report. I also submit a badge on which is embossed the society emblem, which is also protected under the patent granted for the button, thus giving us a uniform camp badge, with name, number and location of each camp. Such a badge will locate and identify our camps and comrades at our annual meetings, and add greatly to the uniform appearance of our parades. I also submit checks and vouchers belonging to this department, and make same a part of this report.

All of which I very respectfully submit,

Very fraternally,

J. F. SHIPP, Quartermaster General,

United Confederate Veterans.

## ADJUTANT GENERALS REPORT.

To General Jno. B. Gordon, Commanding U. C. V.'s, Atlanta, Ga.:

GENERAL—I have the honor to make my annual report as Adjutant General of the U. C. V.'s and as chief of your staff.

I can point with pride and gratification to the large increase in the membership of the U. C. V. Camps since my last report at Richmond, Va., the Association then had only 850 Camps, and now numbers 1028. As far as is known to these headquarters the best of feeling prevails in every quarter, and there has been no friction nor ill feeling to mar the harmony and good fellowship which our fraternal organization inculcates. Especial attention is called to the proposed changes in the Constitution. Notice of which has been given 90 days previous to this meeting in accordance with the Constitution, as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, LA., March 15th, 1897.

To all the Camps of the United Confederate Veterans:

Notice is hereby given that the following changes in the Constitution and By-Laws will be submitted to the delegates for their action at the Seventh Annual Reunion to be held at Nashville on June 22d, 23d and 24th, 1897.

To make whatever alteration is necessary in Section 1, Article 7, in the Constitution "Badge," to substitute the new badge or button, which is patentable for the present one in use which is not patentable.

To alter Article 1 of the Constitution to read, "Confederate Survivors' Association," as per following memorial:

Camp 425, U. C. V., of Augusta, Georgia, petitions you to change the name of this organization from United Confederate Veterans to the "Confederate Survivors' Association," so that hereafter instead of U. C. V., it will be C. S. A., Camp No. 1, Camp No. 2, and so on.

We are aware of the reasons which originally led to the adoption of the U. C. V. At that time there was no general organization, and as most of the local societies were called Confederate Survivors' Associations, the general organization was termed United Confederate Veterans to prevent confusion.

But the original reasons have now ceased to exist. The local organizations have now come into the general organization, and the general organization should henceforth be known as the C. S. A.

The U. C. V., while a useful term to meet a temporary emergency, has no history and no precious memories of the past. It was never imprinted on the Confederate soldier's belt-plate, nor blazed upon his button. If our dead comrades were to come to life they would fail to recognize our present insignia. They would say: What does the U. C. V. mean? We know it not.

But change the name to the C. S. A. and the living and the dead alike can greet it with a fond, affectionate salutation. It stands for Confederate Survivors' Association. The word Association means a band of friends; the word Confederate speaks gloriously for itself; the word Survivor points reverently to the good God who shielded our heads in the day of battle and has mercifully prolonged our lives to the present hour.

C. S. A. stands also for the Confederate States of America, and happy would this people be if the wise restraints of the Confederate Constitution were of force now throughout the length and breadth of the land.

C. S. A. stands, too, for another name that shines like the planet Mars in imperishable glory. At the sound of those three letters there flashes upon the dazzled imagination of the world the dashing cavalry, the steady cannoneers, the dauntless infantry of the Confederate States Army.

Brothers in Arms! we are not long here. For the time still left us, when we meet to renew the recollections of the days of our youth and glory, let us meet under the beloved, the illustrious name of the C. S. A.

To add to the staff officers named in Section 10, Article 6 of the Constitution, one Chief of Artillery and one Chief of Ordnance, each with rank of Brigadier General.

To add to Section 1, Article 4 of the Constitution Regiments and Battalions to be officered with commensurate rank.

To add to Article 4 of the Constitution a Department of the North to include all the Camps not embraced in the former Confederate States, and to put a General Officer in command who will care for the graves of our Comrades buried upon Northern soil.

To add a clause to the Constitution giving members holding proxies the right to vote when held by a member of any Camp in the Division to which he belongs. This is necessary, on account of the long distance which frequently separates the Veterans from the Reunion, and their old age, infirmities, and often straightened circumstances entitle them to this character of representation from their more fortunate Comrades.

To change in Section 1, Article 5, "and one additional one for a fraction of ten members" to read "twenty."

To change where the Constitution fixes the rank of Staff Officers that it be changed to read "with rank not less than" for the reason that frequently officers are appointed or elected whose rank was higher in the Confederate Army, and there seems to be no good reason why their rank should be arbitrarily lowered.

To strike out Section 1, Article 11, of the Constitution. "Provided that notice and a copy of proposed changes shall have been sent to each Camp, at least three months in advance of the annual meeting."

To strike out in Article 7 of the By-Laws. "But any section herein may be suspended for the time being, at any annual meeting by a unanimous vote of the delegates present.

No amendments shall be considered unless by unanimous consent, if a notice and copy of it shall not have been furnished to each Camp in the Federation at least thirty (30) days before the annual meeting."

To make such changes in the Constitution and By-Laws as will provide at once for the formation of Sons and Daughters of Veterans into separate National Organizations, prescribing plans and forms for immediate organization, and the appointment by the General Commanding of the first President or Commander of each Association, that they may be made auxiliary, and to report to the U. C. V.'s Headquarters, and the members of each organization to pay a per capita tax of five cents per annum into the U. C. V. treasury. This is urgent from the mournful fact that our ranks are thinning daily, and our beloved representatives should step in now and arrange to take charge of Southern history, our relics, mementoes and monuments, and stimulate the erection of other monuments to our heroes, ere "taps" are sounded for the last of their fathers.

By order of

J. B. GORDON, General Commanding.

GEO. MOORMAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

Some of these changes are urgent and the earnest attention of the Convention is called to the prompt consideration of these matters. I especially urge prompt and liberal action in regard to the Camps of Sons and chapters of Daughters of the Confederacy, and Section 3, Article 8 of the Constitution prescribes that the sons and daughters of Veterans are to have representation in this body, the ratio of their representation to be fixed by the delegates in a Convention of this Association.

These important auxiliaries are here waiting for the decision of the Convention as to their status, and I ask that the matter will be considered at once and their status defined.

The following membership fees and per capita tax, balance from last last report, amounts received from commissions, certificates, and sale of books received since my last report made at Richmond, Va., \$3670.11, with total expenditures to date of \$3478.92, leaving balance on hand of \$191.29, itemized statement of which is attached hereto, and which will be published in full in the proceedings of the Convention. I desire to thank the Press of the South for the gratuitous and generous help extended to the Association at all times. Also to thank the Veterans from every section of the South for their uniform courtesy and for the consideration shown to me.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. MOORMAN,

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

#### DAVIS MONUMENT FUND.

The report of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association was read, showing that there is now \$17,937.16 in the fund, the Treasurer's report also showing that this amount was in bank to its credit. It was moved and seconded that the report be received, which was adopted.

On motion of Major General Robt. White, of West Virginia, Lieutenant Generals Stephen D. Lee, Wade Hampton and W. L. Cabell were declared Department Commanders for the ensuing year by acclamation.

General Lee made an attempt to decline, but his voice was drowned by loud cries of "no, no," "never," and he said there is but one Gordon, the typical soldier and gentleman, and it is meet and proper that the Veterans should make and keep him their Commander, but for myself who have served five or six years, it is a matter of principle with me in my command, and you can get as good a Confederate as I am to serve. General Gordon called General Lee to order. General Lee said, I am a loyal Confederate and always submit when the orders issue from my commanding officer.

General Gordon said, now will you serve; and the gallant soldier had nothing to do but to obey.

#### LAY-OVER PRIVILEGES.

A verbal resolution to the effect that the railroad companies be requested to extend the tickets of all Veterans returning home by Chattanooga for forty-eight hours was adopted. This was asked in order that the old soldiers might have the opportunity of visiting Chickamauga National Park and Mission Ridge.

## NEXT PLACE OF MEETING.

Invitations for the place of holding the next reunion were now in order and nearly all the remaining hours of the session were spent in the presentation of the claims of the cities that were anxious for the reunion. Speeches were limited to fifteen minutes.

Col. Bennett H. Young, of Kentucky, presented Louisville's claims in an eloquent and entertaining speech.

General Clement A. Evans, of Georgia, presented Atlanta's claims and invitation in an eloquent manner after requesting the Secretary to read an invitation from the Mayor and City Council. Gen. Evans made a powerful appeal to the Convention on behalf of Georgia to meet in her capital.

## Col. West Speaks.

Col. A. J. West, of Atlanta, followed in a speech that was as graceful and stirring as could well be imagined. He said:

"Would that I had the grace and gift of Heaven to express to you the grateful emotions of our hearts on this occasion; grateful for this auspicious gathering, grateful for the pleasure and privilege of looking again into the eyes of these brave men, whose rifles rung alike on the historic heights of Gettysburg, and the sanguinary plains of Chickamauga; grateful that while the Confederate soldier lost his cause, 'he found fame that fills the world.' Defeat my comrades, always implies disaster, but it need not imply disgrace.

"Leonidas and his 300 are still reckoned as the sifted wheat of the world's heroes. The few thousand that surrendered at Appomattox and Greensboro are as immortal as the invincible Tenth Legion of Roman History or the victorious Ironsides of Cromwell. Your great chieftain, Jefferson Davis, in exile and prison, was nobler than Caesar with the Senate at his heels. In my imagination I have seen Napoleon putting down the mob in Paris; I have seen him at the head of his army in Italy; I have seen him on the Alps, mingling the eagles of France with the eagles of the crags; I have seen him at Marengo and Austerlitz; I have seen him in the shadow of the Pyramids, when he told his soldiers 'forty centuries would look down upon them.' I have seen him crossing the bridge at Lodi, with the tricolor in his hands. I have seen him building up an empire out of the ruins of Europe by means of his own ingenuity, but with all that, I would rather have the record of these humble Confederate soldiers, battling for the land of the free and the home of the brave, than to have that of Napoleon with his selfish, vaulting ambition.

"The winding Cumberland, whose waters go rushing through your beautiful city, will continue to bear upon its bosom the burdens of commerce; the mountains of Tennessee, bursting with riches, will pour forth their precious metals; the smoke from the chimneys

of your increasing factories will blacken the skies and your valleys will glow in the garniture of a richer harvest. The remnant of lives spared from the battle will be interwoven in the texture of the Union; new stars will cluster upon the flag and the sons of the South will bear it as their fathers bore it, that the bounds of freedom may be wider still; our great race will meet and solve every question, however dark that confronts us; a mighty people, strong and reconciled, will stretch forth their arms to stay those of the oppressor. But no greater spirits will rise than those who found rest under the Southern sod from Sumter's battered walls to the trailing vines and ivy leaves of Hollywood.

"It is beyond the reach of either brush or chisel to redeem to the imagination such men and such scenes as shine forth in their 2200 battles and combats, and not until some new born Homer shall touch the harp can mankind be penetrated by a sense of their heroic deeds, and then alone in the grand majestic minstrelsy of epic song. It is to perpetuate the memory of such men that your Association in its wisdom assembles once a year to do honor to them. You have in your Reunions gone around the geographical circle, beginning at Chattanooga; thence to Jackson, Miss., New Orleans, Houston, Richmond, and now Nashville, the city and State that gave to the world Andrew Jackson.

"We invite you now my comrades, to raise the rallying cry for the "Center" for next year. We invite you to a city, at whose very threshold Hood fought and Walker fell; a city whose women and children were banished, and their homes laid in ashes. A city, whose destruction, caused by the torch in the invader's hand, produced such a light that one standing on the summit of Stone Mountain, at midnight, a distance of sixteen miles, could easily pick up a pin from the ground. A city, in whose trenches the father fell, and the stripping from the playground rushed to fill his place. A city, whose battlefields are raked over, and children gather up bullets, as they would pluck berries. A city, whose household ornaments and utensils were broken and moulded into missiles of war; a city whose very church bells, with their mellow chimes that had summoned her people to the altar, were melted and sounded the grim thunders of artillery; a city where everything was lost, save manhood and womanhood; a city whose people returned after the surrender, found gourd vines running across her once most fashionable thoroughfare. But she comes to you today, my comrades, expressing gratitude that the long fever of slavery and of war and of desolation, and destruction, and distrust has past. She comes to you today as Atlanta, standing proudly erect, with the flush of success upon her cheeks, and the light of hope in her eyes, with the stars and stripes in her right hand, and the emblem of an undivided and indivisible Union, waving a friendly notice to our brethren of the North, the East and the West, that she challenges them to a friendly but earnest rivalry in building up the prosperity of this country.

"Atlanta, standing 1100 feet above the sea level, with granite foundation, with beautiful women and hospitable homes, bids you come. Atlanta, with her thirteen great railroads, furnishing sharp competition from every direction, and giving opportunity for the lowest rates ever yet obtained, invites you to come.

"Atlanta, with her hundred church spires pointing heavenward, indexing the moral sentiment of the people, invites you to come.

"Atlanta, with her 160 miles of paved streets and her 160 miles of electric car lines, extending from the Chattahoochie, whose waters were made red by the blood of your brothers to Decatur, a distance of sixteen miles, invites you to come.

"Atlanta, with her public schools, unexcelled in America, sends greetings to you through the loving hearts of her 15,000 school children, who stand ready to gladden your line of march with roses and choicest flowers, invites you to come.

"Atlanta, with her 120,000 people, invites you to come. In behalf of Atlanta and her municipal government, and all of her people, I wish to say to every Confederate soldier, wherever found, on land or on sea, make your reunion with us next year. Come on and be glad, for there is room enough for all, with hearts all rejoicing, homes all peaceful, doors all open, the welcome shall be yours and yours forever.

Applause was hearty at the close and during this eloquent speech.

Young Thomas Cobb, one of the most eloquent and brilliant young speakers ever heard on a Nashville platform, appealed to the old soldiers to meet in the Georgia capital in behalf of 100,000 sons of Confederate Veterans. This speech was a powerful one and was manifestly effective.

Col. Zabel, of Louisiana, seconded Atlanta in a few remarks showing the appropriateness of meeting there next time, as it was the home of General Gordon.

General Chalaron, of New Orleans, was the next speaker and extended the association a warm invitation to meet in the Crescent City next year. He reminded them of the fact that New Orleans was the cradle of the U. C. V., and said she yearned for them to meet there as a mother yearns for her children.

Dr. Tichenor, of Louisiana, seconded Atlanta, whereupon Gen. Chalaron arose and withdrew New Orleans, saying if there was any division whatever in the Louisiana Camps he did not want to urge the point further. Col. Wood, of Louisiana, made a point of order that comrade Tichenor is not a delegate. The Chair. It is not proper for the Chair to rule upon a local matter.

Col. Bennett H. Young, of Kentucky, spoke eloquently in nominating Louisville, and invited the association to hold its 1898 reunion in the Falls City. His arguments as to why this should be done were of the most eloquent and telling character. He spoke of the 15,000 Confederate soldiers who slept beneath Kentucky soil, of how their

graves had been kept green and their memories cherished. He referred to the number of soldiers from all the Southern States who were sleeping in Kentucky soil, and whose graves were kept green by Kentuckians. He told them of the shafts that pierced the skies and other monuments that had been erected to the memory of these Confederate dead. Col. Young concluded by saying: "Come to Kentucky and we will lead you in pleasant ways and you can lie down in the shade by the *still* waters (loud applause); we will give you 2:40 horses to drive, beeves with backs so broad you can build houses on them, and some of those sheep that were so fat when you first saw them that they looked like elephants, and you were afraid to approach them. If Atlanta can give you that, why go to Atlanta."

#### BALTIMORE WANTED IT.

Col. Andrew Tripp, of Maryland, invited the old soldiers to hold their next reunion at Baltimore. He reminded them that 25,000 Marylanders exiled themselves from home to fight for a principle they believed to be right; of the illustrious leaders she gave the Southern army; of the Maryland women, who met the Confederate prisoners at the trains when they came to prison and swept aside the Yankee bayonets with their bare hands.

He said: "I am afraid for you old Confederates to ride behind 2:40 horses and eat fat beeves. I invite you to come to us and eat the lazy terrapin and the canvass back duck." (Applause).

The speaker paid a glowing tribute to the women of Maryland, and told of the heroic things they had done for Confederate soldiers of every State. He told them of the amount of money that the men of his State had spent in buying implements and seeds for the Confederate soldiers after the war.

Col. Tripp's eloquent appeal evoked loud and prolonged applause. Col. Hart, of South Carolina, seconded Atlanta.

North Carolina seconded Maryland, and upon a vote by States Atlanta was selected as the place for holding the next reunion by the following vote:

Atlanta, 1075; Louisville, 544; Baltimore, 176.

Tennessee cast a solid vote for Louisville.

The Chair announced that a majority is required, and that majority having been given for Atlanta, we will therefore meet in Atlanta next year.

The following resolution, offered by Col. John W. Sanford, of Alabama, was adopted by a rising vote:

*"Resolved,* That the thanks of the United Confederate Veterans be, and the same are hereby tendered to the State of Tennessee, and especially to the City of Nashville, for the great courtesy and boundless hospitality extended to the Confederate Veterans now assembled in this city."

Col. D. A. Fenton, of Maryland, offered resolution about Confederate dead at Columbus, Ohio, and that Col. Wm. H. Knauss be made acknowledgment through the Adjutant General of this Association. Unanimously carried.

Comrade Hart, of South Carolina, made a motion that the second Tuesday after the first Monday in July be selected as time of next meeting.

On motion of Dr. Jones, the time for holding the reunion at Atlanta was placed entirely in the hands of the Executive Committee.

McCulloch, of Missouri. The Veterans of my Department cannot come then, put it off until October.

The Chair made announcement about parade on the morrow.

Alabama moved and seconded that the Railroads be thanked for the courtesy extended to the members of this Convention. Carried.

Comrade Harby, representing California, asks for a Division to be created. She had to fight to get into the South.

The Chair—That will have to be done according to the Constitution.

The Chair will be very glad to see the gallant Veterans of California organized into a Division, but it must be done in accordance with the custom and law.

Colonel Sanford of Alabama—I give notice at the next Reunion to change name from U. C. V. to C. S. A. I now give notice that an effort will be made to change from U. C. V. to C. S. A., and the delegates will be instructed to that effect.

Comrade Williams of Winchester, moved and seconded that the thanks of this body be extended to the newspaper press, especially of the South, for their courtesy in advancing the interest of the Order. Unanimously carried.

#### BATTLE ABBEY.

The following resolution, offered by a Richmond delegate, was tabled:

“Resolved, that the subordinate camps of this United Grand Camp instruct their delegates to our next reunion, to be held at Atlanta, in 1898, to vote for a location for the Battle Abbey.”

A resolution was adopted thanking Miss Amanda Childress, Col. Fred Robertson, Col. Ed Manning, Capt. Wm. E. Mickle and pretty little Miss Bettie Buck for their courtesies at general headquarters.

#### LAST WORDS.

General Gordon said that as the blessing of God had been called down upon the convention when it met it was meet that it should be invoked upon adjournment, and the audience stood while the Chaplain, Gen. Dr. Jones, delivered a short prayer and pronounced a feeling benediction.

On motion the Convention adjourned until their next Reunion at Atlanta, Ga.

E. C. MANNING,  
*Reading Clerk.*

GEO. MOORMAN,  
*Adjutant General.*

MISS A. C. CHILDRESS,  
*Official Stenographer.*

(OFFICIAL)  
GEO. MOORMAN,  
*Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.*

## APPENDIX.

## Patriotism Ruled the Hour.

CLOSING OF STORES DURING THE PARADE HIGHLY APPRECIATED.—TENNESSEE WAS GREAT IN WAR AND IS EQUALLY AS GREAT IN PEACE.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS, }  
NASHVILLE, TENN., June 25, 1897. }

## General Orders No. 183:

1. The almost unparalleled love and devotion which the glorious people of Tennessee bestowed upon the Confederate soldier from 1861 to 1865 has been rivaled, and, if it were possible, excelled by the unstinted love and affection showered upon the survivors of that serried host by her golden-hearted people at her Capital City, thirty-three years after the mighty contest ended.

That the echoes of that love and devotion have been distinctly heard in various ways, both substantial and sentimental, for a third of a century, to at last burst forth in spontaneous and almost boundless affection and hospitality, is a matter of pride and deepest gratulation, and is the best evidence that gratitude and appreciation for the immortal services of these heroic old soldiers fill to overflowing the hearts of the Southern people.

The noble people of this great city and State, who have contributed so generously and graciously to this result, and to the care and comfort of the old Veterans, are entitled to the highest praise and to the gratitude of every visitor during the Reunion; and the General Commanding, fearing that he has not expressed his heartfelt thanks in proportion to the wealth of hospitality so freely and lavishly dispensed during the reception and entertainment of the old battle-scarred Veterans of the "lost cause," whom he has the high honor to command, and which was showered so profusely upon them, as well as himself, desires to express his deepest appreciation and satisfaction for everything which was done for the United Confederate Veterans and himself, by the hospitable people of Nashville and of Tennessee.

2. The General Commanding desires Tennesseans to know that he fully understands the gigantic work they undertook, and that they have performed their part well; they have greeted and cared for the old Confederate soldiers in a manner which has touched the hearts of the old heroes, and left tender and sacred recollections of this visit to their Capital city.

To the everlasting credit of the city of Nashville be it said that no extortion has been practiced upon the old heroes, and that in their presence all desire for gain and mercenary motives were laid aside—patriotism ruled the hour—as the placards read upon the doors of her palaces of trade, on the day of the parade, “Closed in Honor of the United Confederate Veterans.”

Tennessee was great in war, and by the homage she has shown to the remnant of her heroic defenders she has shown herself to be equally as great in peace.

3. The General Commanding desires the loyal women of Nashville to know that they will never be forgotten, for the grace and courtesy and queenly homage shown by them to these brave men, to whose fame and history they have ever been faithful, and devoted and true; their untiring efforts for the comfort and enjoyment of the old heroes during their visit to Nashville is but a reflex of the devotion and patriotism shown by them during the stormy days of the war, and is additional evidence that the high appreciation and love of mankind for the women of the South is not misplaced.

4. The General Commanding also desires to compliment and thank the Sons and Daughters of Veterans who are to be our worthy successors when we are gone, for their indefatigable and successful efforts in assisting to make this reunion such a great success. The devotion they have shown for the deeds of their fathers, who have added so much lustre to the history of the South, has deeply touched his heart.

5. He also desires to express his grateful thanks to that splendid Chairman of the Reunion Committee, Col. J. B. O'Bryan, and to each and every member of the committee for their ability and labor, and to the skillful and untiring efforts of the chairman is due the credit of the success of the reunion.

6. He expresses his warmest thanks to Major General W. H. Jackson, Commander of the Tennessee Division, and Chief Marshal of the parade, for the completeness and systematic manner in which everything under his supervision was conducted.

7. Another feature has not only elicited his highest admiration, but has found an echo in the hearts of every visitor to this beautiful city, and that is the superb management and efficiency of the Commissary Department, managed by our comrade, Dr. W. J. McMurray, which will live forever in the memory of the old survivors, as “The Confederate Hotel.” When it is known that this splendid officer has, within three days’ time, dispensed meals gratuitously, in the aggregate to over 36,000 Veterans, some idea can be formed of the almost limitless hospitality of Nashville and Tennessee, and is indisputable evidence of the undying love and affection in which the Veterans of the South are held by their people at this day.

By order of,

J. B. GORDON,

*General Commanding.*

GEORGE MOORMAN,

*Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.*

[OFFICIAL.]

Following received from that great "American," Col. Wm. H. Knauss, acknowledgment of receipt of amounts sent for decoration and care of the Confederate gaves at Camp Chase.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, May 24, 1897.

*Gen. Geo. Moorman, New Orleans, La.:*

Dear Sir—Yours of May 21st containing check for \$23, addressed to Mr. W. H. Knauss at hand, and will be used as intimated. The accompanying paper by same mail will explain why Mr. Knauss has been negligent of late. He regrets very much his sickness just at the present time, as his whole heart is wrapped up in this cause, but the cause will not suffer. Would that every American had the patriotism that he has. I saw him this morning and he is improving so fast that I think he will be able to come out in a few days.

Yours very truly,

SARAH J. STIMMEL.

#### LETTERS RECEIVED CONTAINING MONEY.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, May 27, 1897.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Name and P. O. Address.</i>	<i>Amount.</i>
May 12	John Boyd, Louisville, Ky., J. C. Breckenridge Camp No. 100.....	\$ 5 00
" 14	Jas. M. Arnold, Newport, Ky.....	1 00
" 14	S. Tompkins for W. A. Sidebottom, Chattanooga, Tenn.....	1 00
" 14	F. S. Hewes, Mississippi, City, Miss., Camp Beauvoir, No. 120.....	2 00
" 15	Dr. Wm. D. Doughty, No. 903 Greene Street, Augusta, Ga.....	5 00
" 11	Col. Joseph V. Bidgood, Richmond, Va.....	50
" 17	Morton M. Cassedy, Louisville, Ky.....	2 00
" 17	M. D. Gardner, New Orleans, Camp No. 2.....	25 00
" 19	E. G. Williams, Wanyesville, Mo., C. H. Howard Camp No. 688.....	2 50
" 15	Capt. J. M. Wright, Gainesville, Texas.....	3 75
" 18	Daniel A. Fenton, No. 221, W. Preston Street, Balti- more, Md.....	5 00
" 17	J. M. Wahl, Grenada, Miss., W. R. Barksdale Camp No. 189.....	2 00
" 17	Commander Camp Guthrie, No. 888, U. C. V., Alpine, Texas.....	2 00
" 21	Sterling Price Camp, No. 31, Dallas, Texas.....	20 00
" 21	Geo. E. Pickett Camp, No. 204, Richmond, Va.....	2 00
" 21	Leonidas J. Merritt Camp, No. 387, Pittsboro, N. C.	1 00
" 24	Wm. George, Vicksburg, Miss., 810 Marshall Street, Camp No. 32.....	2 50
" 26	Henry Hiden, No. 80 Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.....	2 50
" 25	I. H. Harrison, Sulphur Springs, Texas.....	1 25
<b>Total.....</b>		<b>\$86 00</b>

*Gen. Geo. Moorman:*

Sir—Mr. Knauss requests me to send you copy of all receipts to date.

Yours truly,

S. J. S.

The following amounts in addition to above received 1897:

W. N. Pendleton Camp, No. 579, Deport, Texas.....	\$ 2 00
Albert Sidney Johnston Camp, No. 113, Colorado, Texas.....	2 00
Levi B. Smith, Camp No. 402, Talbotton, Ga.....	11 02
A. S. Johnston, Camp No. 144, San Antonio, Texas. ....	2 10

GEO. MOORMAN,  
Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

RICHMOND, VA., April 30, 1898.

*General Geo. Moorman, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, New Orleans, La.:*

General—I beg to acknowledge your check for \$125 for the Jeff Davis Monument Fund, on account of subscription by Palestine Camp No. 44, Palestine, Texas, \$100; Feliciana Camp No. 264, Jackson, La., \$25, which I have placed to the credit of the Association with thanks.

Yours very respectfully,

JNO. T. ELLETT,  
Treasurer.

Following is an itemized statement of receipts and expenditures referred to in Adjutant Generals Report.

GEO. MOORMAN, Adjutant General,

*In account with United Confederate Veterans.*

Following amounts of per capita and membership fees are made up from last report to date of report for the Nashville Reunion, and are for the year ending April 1st, 1897.

Army of Northern Va.....	Camp No. 1	P. C.	\$16 10
Army of Tennessee .....	" 2	"	31 00
General LeRoy Stafford.....	" 3	"	6 90
N. B. Forrest.....	" 4	"	7 20
Fred Ault.....	" 5	"	5 25
Jeff Davis .....	" 6	"	11 00
Ruston .....	" 7	"	8 00
"	" 7	ad.	2 00
Ex-Confederate Ass'n of Chicago..	" 8	"	3 00
Veteran Confederate States Cavalry	" 9	"	5 40
" " "	" 9	ad.	6 00
Ward Confederate Veterans.....	" 10	"	11 00
Raphael Semmes.....	" 11	"	20 10
Turney .....	" 12	"	5 10
W. W. Loring .....	" 13	"	2 40

	Camp No. 14	P. C.	
R. E. Lee .....		13 20	
Washington Artillery .....	15	"	19 30
Henry St. Paul .....	16	"	4 90
Baton Rouge .....	17	"	9 40
Iberville .....	18	"	5 60
Ben Humphreys .....	19	"	2 80
Natchez .....	20	"	7 50
J. J. Whitney .....	22	"	1 30
Kit Mott .....	23	"	6 20
Robert A. Smith .....	24	"	7 20
Walthall .....	25	"	11 00
W. A. Montgomery .....	26	"	4 80
Isham Harrison .....	27	"	3 10
Confederate Historical Ass'n .....	28	"	25 10
Ben McCulloch .....	29	"	19 00
Ben McCulloch .....	30	"	2 50
Sterling Price .....	31	"	31 80
" .....	31	ad.	{ 1 60
Vicksburg .....	32	"	6 00
Joseph E. Johnston .....	34	"	4 70
Frank Cheatham .....	35	"	35 00
Hillsboro .....	36	"	10 00
Jno. Ingram .....	37	"	8 80
Major Victor Maurin .....	38	"	12 50
W. J. Hardee .....	39	"	12 80
Natchitoches .....	40	"	5 10
Mouton .....	41	"	7 30
Stonewall Jackson .....	42	"	3 10
Jno. C. Upton .....	43	"	10 30
Palestine .....	44	"	3 30
Felix K. Zollicoffer .....	46	"	5 50
Woodville .....	49	"	2 10
Jno. B. Gordon .....	50	"	5 00
Montgomery .....	52	"	5 20
Orange County .....	54	"	7 50
Dibrell .....	55	"	4 30
Marion Co. Confd. Vet. Ass'n .....	56	"	2 80
R. E. Lee .....	58	"	10 50
Calcasieu Confederate Veterans .....	62	"	3 00
Sanders .....	64	"	4 20
Jeff Lee .....	68	"	3 50
Albert Sidney Johnston .....	70	"	10 00
" .....	71	"	6 50
Forbes .....	77	"	15 90
Amite City .....	78	"	4 50
Merkel .....	79	"	4 00
Kansas City .....	80	"	5 00
Joe. B. Palmer .....	81	"	7 50
Wm. Frierson .....	83	"	4 80

Bernard E. Bee .....	Camp No. 84	P. C.	8 00
Wm. L. Moody .....	" 87	"	6 80
Camp Cabell .....	" 89	"	4 80
Mildred Lee .....	" 90	"	10 00
Bob Stone .....	" 93	"	5 00
Joe Johnston .....	" 94	"	12 50
John H. Morgan .....	" 95	"	2 50
Wm. Preston .....	" 96	"	2 00
Abe Buford .....	" 97	"	1 50
George W. Johnson .....	" 98	"	3 50
Ben Desha .....	" 99	"	1 00
" .....	" 99	ad. {	1 00
John C. Breckinridge .....	" 100	"	15 00
Ben Hardin Helm .....	" 101	"	1 00
Wiley G. Post .....	" 102	"	7 30
Jno. B. Hood .....	" 103	"	14 10
Magruder .....	" 105	"	17 90
Jno. H. Morgan .....	" 107	"	12 00
Winnie Davis .....	" 108	"	5 50
Isaiah Norwood .....	" 110	"	2 20
W. P. Townsend .....	" 111	"	5 00
" .....	" 111	ad. {	1 00
Albert Sidney Johnston .....	" 113	"	1 60
Shackleford-Fulton .....	" 114	"	8 70
Albert Sidney Johnston .....	" 115	"	2 30
Albert Sidney Johnston .....	" 116	"	5 55
Jeff Davis .....	" 117	"	2 40
Stonewall Jackson .....	" 118	"	3 60
Joseph E. Johnston .....	" 119	"	10 00
Beauvoir .....	" 120	"	5 50
Col. Dud Jones .....	" 121	"	2 60
" .....	" 121	ad. {	.20
Bell Co. Ex. Confd. Ass'n .....	" 122	"	5 00
L. F. Moody .....	" 123	"	2 00
J. B. Robertson .....	" 124	"	4 30
Robt. E. Lee .....	" 126	"	7 00
Young County .....	" 127	"	2 70
Sul Ross .....	" 129	"	10 10
Camp Bee .....	" 130	"	2 50
John M. Stone .....	" 131	"	2 50
" .....	" 131	ad. {	1 70
Milton .....	" 132	"	1 00
Gen. W. W. Starnes .....	" 134	"	4 90
" .....	" 134	ad. {	2 60
Ex-Con'd. As'n. Coryell Co. ....	" 134	"	5 00
F. R. Lubbock .....	" 138	"	60
John W. Caldwell .....	" 139	"	5 50
D. L. Kenan .....	" 140	"	4 70
Bowling Green .....	" 143	"	7 10

## Seventh Annual Meeting and Reunion

Albert Sidney Johnston.....	Camp No. 144	P. C.	8 00
Geo. D. Manion.....	" 145	"	10 00
Ben T. Duval.....	" 146	"	4 50
C. M. Winkler.....	" 147	"	17 80
Lomax .....	" 151	"	4 10
Richland .....	" 152	"	4 30
Stewart .....	" 155	"	1 10
John C. G. Key .....	" 156	"	9 80
Bessemer .....	" 157	"	5 90
R. E. Lee.....	" 158	"	ad. { 2 50
" .....	" 158	"	7 50
Atlanta .....	" 159	"	30 00
Horace Randall.....	" 163	"	1 90
Albert Sidney Johnston.....	" 165	"	3 00
Claiborne.....	" 167	"	2 70
Tom Green.....	" 169	"	5 00
Matt Ashcroft.....	" 170	"	4 10
Washington City Con'fd .....	" 171	"	24 20
Sul Ross.....	" 172	"	4 00
E. Kirby Smith .....	" 175	"	2 00
Yazoo .....	" 176	"	10 90
Capt. David H. Hammons.....	" 177	"	2 10
Winchester Hall .....	" 178	"	3 00
W. H. H. Tison .....	" 179	"	3 00
James Longstreet.....	" 180	"	6 10
R. E. Lee.....	" 181	"	40 40
Henry W. Allen.....	" 182	"	6 20
John Peck .....	" 183	"	2 30
Roger W. Hanson .....	" 186	"	1 50
Humphrey Marshall.....	" 187	"	1 00
Thomas B. Monroe.....	" 188	"	1 00
W. R. Barksdale .....	" 189	"	ad. { 3 00
" .....	" 190	"	1 70
Pat R. Cleburne.....	" 190	"	2 00
Lake Providence.....	" 193	"	2 40
John Donaldson.....	" 195	"	2 40
Braxton Bragg .....	" 196	"	7 00
Dick Dowling.....	" 197	"	15 00
Gen. J. B. Gordon .....	" 200	"	2 00
Roy S. Cluke .....	" 201	"	50
Gratiot .....	" 203	"	2 00
Geo. E. Pickett.....	" 204	"	18 50
William Watts.....	" 205	"	4 00
Joseph L. Neal .....	" 208	"	2 50
Magruder-Ewell.....	" 210	"	5 00
Cabarrus Co. Con'fd. Vet. Ass'n..	" 212	"	6 00
J. Warren Grigsby.....	" 214	"	1 00
Thomas B. Collins.....	" 215	"	1 50
McMillan .....	" 217	"	2 80

*of the United Confederate Veterans.*

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	Camp No.	P. C.	
De Soto .....	220	6 00	
Pat Cleburne .....	222	11 50	
Franklin K. Beck .....	224	8 50	
Wilson County .....	225	6 10	
Amite County .....	226	3 30	
Frank Terry .....	227	4 00	
Arcadia .....	229	6 70	
R. E. Lee .....	231	5 10	
Albert Sidney Johnston .....	232	50	
John B. Hood .....	233	50	
Ector .....	234	2 20	
Sylvester Gwin .....	235	4 10	
John H. Walker .....	237	1 00	
W. A. Percy .....	238	6 20	
Washington .....	239	4 50	
Gen. Turner Ashby .....	240	13 00	
Ned Merriwether .....	241	5 10	
Clinton Terry .....	243	4 00	
Charles M. Shelly .....	246	5 00	
Col. James Walker .....	248	4 00	
Camp Sumpter .....	250	19 80	
E. Kirby Smith .....	251	50	
Patrick R. Cleburne .....	252	1 00	
Thomas H. Hunt .....	253	50	
Cape Fear .....	254	15 00	
Elmore County .....	255	4 50	
Pelham .....	258	6 60	
Jos. E. Johnston .....	259	3 30	
Jo. Wheeler .....	260	4 60	
Feliciana .....	264	4 50	
Joseph E. Johnston .....	267	4 10	
James F. Waddell .....	268	5 00	
Gen. Geo. Moorman .....	270	1 60	
Camp McGregor .....	274	4 70	
Emma Sansom .....	275	5 50	
Catawba .....	278	6 20	
Lake County Confd. Vet. Ass'n .....	279	6 00	
Jasper Hawthorn .....	285	2 00	
John A. Wharton .....	286	5 90	
Tom Wallace .....	289	2 20	
Aiken-Smith .....	293	19 10	
E. A. O'Neal .....	298	13 50	
Andrew Coleman .....	301	3 10	
Jefferson Lamar .....	305	7 30	
Beauregard .....	306	75 90	
Frank Cheatham .....	314	3 30	
Palmetto Guard .....	315	2 50	
Randolph .....	316		
Catesby Ap. R. Jones .....	317	10 06	

	Camp No.	P. C.	
Tom Hindman.....	318	3	50
Col. Chas. F. Fisher.....	319	"	—
Camp Ruffin .....	320	"	10 00
Ike Turner.....	321	"	4 90
W. P. Rogers.....	322	"	2 20
Camp Pickens.....	323	"	5 00
Stockdale .....	324	"	4 30
T. J. Bullock .....	331	"	7 50
Camp Sumter .....	332	"	2 40
Montgomery Gilbreath.....	333	"	4 10
James D. Nance.....	336	"	10 20
Albert Pike.....	340	"	7 00
Crawf. Kimball.....	343	"	5 40
Peter Bramblett.....	344	"	50
Camp Jamison.....	347	"	50
El Reno .....	348	"	25
John James .....	350	"	5 00
John M. Bradley .....	352	"	3 40
Bill Feeney.....	353	"	9 00
Omer R. Weaver.....	354	"	10 00
Egbert J. Jones.....	357	"	11 00
R. Q. Mills.....	360	"	1 30
Camp McIntosh.....	361	"	3 00
Camp Hughes.....	365	"	1 50
Floyd County Vet Ass'n .....	368	"	2 50
" " .....	368	ad.	{ 4 50
Gordon .....	369	"	7 00
Leander McFarland.....	373	"	4 00
J. E. Johnston .....	377	"	2 50
Mecklenburg.....	382	"	14 00
Prairie Grove.....	384	"	6 00
Camp Miller .....	385	"	2 30
" .....	385	ad.	{ 1 10
Jeff Davis.....	386	"	1 90
Leonidas J. Merritt .....	387	"	2 00
Hampton .....	389	"	9 00
John T. Wingfield.....	391	"	7 70
Robinson Springs.....	396	"	3 50
Cap Perot .....	397	"	2 10
Holmes County .....	398	"	2 50
Thos. H. Hobbs .....	400	"	10 00
L. B. Smith .....	402	"	4 20
Terrell County Confd. Vet.....	404	"	2 00
Troup County Confd. Vet .....	405	"	4 40
Lowden Butler.....	409	"	4 40
Thomas M. Wagner.....	410	"	1 50
John Pelham.....	411	"	3 10
J. B. Kershaw.....	413	"	3 50
Secession.....	416	"	2 00

	Camp No.	P. C.	
Ryan .....	417	3	50
Millican .....	419	2	00
Chattooga Veterans.....	422	6	40
Bryan Grimes .....	424	8	50
Lamar .....	425	5	50
Hiram S. Bradford.....	426	8	50
Walter Bragg .....	428	1	60
Tom Coleman.....	429	5	30
N. B. Forrest.....	430	2	30
" "	430	2	10
D. Wyatt Aiken .....	432	4	00
George W. Cox.....	433		50
Frank Cheatham .....	434	1	00
" .....	434	3	90
Confederate Survivors Ass'n.....	435	29	10
" "	435	ad.	70
" "	435		30
Norfleet .....	436	8	00
Dean .....	437	3	00
Col. S. B. Gibbons.....	438	10	00
Carnot Posey.....	441	4	00
" .....	441	70	
Joseph E. Johnston.....	442	1	00
G. W. Wharton.....	443	5	90
William Barksdale.....	445	4	80
Hampshire .....	446	2	00
Eli Hustedler .....	447	2	30
Paragould .....	449	8	60
W. F. Tucker .....	452	4	50
Sterling Price .....	456	1	00
" .....	456	40	
Lloyd Tilghman .....	465	1	00
John Bowie Strange.....	464	6	20
Randolph County.....	465	2	00
John C. Brown .....	468	3	60
Stonewall Jackson .....	469	10	00
H. A. Clinch .....	470	4	00
" .....	470	10	
Chickamauga .....	473	6	70
Jeff Davis .....	475	5	30
Horace King .....	476	6	10
Cobb-Deloney .....	478	2	45
" .....	478	4	10
Winnie Davis .....	479	1	90
Camp Watts .....	480	2	00
Gen. Adam R. Johnson.....	481	2	00
Camp Key .....	483	2	80
" .....	483	1	00
Bibb County .....	484	10	00

		P. C.	
Col. L. C. Campbell.....	Camp No. 488	7	60
Thos. H. Watts.....	" 489	1	15
William W. Wadsworth.....	" 491	6	00
Barbour County.....	" 493	4	10
William Henry Trousdale.....	" 495	15	60
Calhoun.....	" 497	7	40
R. H. Powell.....	" 499	5	00
Garlington.....	" 501	10	00
Caddo Mills.....	" 502	2	00
Rector.....	" 504	1	70
Archibald Gracie.....	" 508	13	00
Polignac.....	" 509	3	00
J. Ed. Murray.....	" 510	5	50
Camp Benning.....	" 511	20	00
Page-Puller.....	" 512	ad. {	2 50
".....	" 212		2 50
Standwaite.....	" 514	5	00
L. O. B. Branch.....	" 515	4	60
" "	" 515	ad. {	2 00
" "	" 515		2 50
W. R. Scurry.....	" 516	3	70
Featherstone.....	" 517	3	00
Ridgeley Brown.....	" 518	4	00
John C. Brown.....	" 520	2	00
The Grand Camp C.V., Dept. of Va.	" 521	7	30
Jasper County.....	" 522	11	50
Confederate Veteran.....	" 523	50	
Jim Pearce.....	" 527	3	80
Hopkins Co., Ex-Conf'd. Relief Ass'n.....	" 528	ad. {	2 20
McIntosh.....	" 528		7 50
Col. E. B. Holloway.....	" 531	3	20
Camp Rion.....	" 533	5	20
Jack Hendricks.....	" 534	2	20
Elbert Bland.....	" 535	1	20
Pat Cleburne.....	" 536	2	20
Daniel S. Donelson.....	" 537	2	20
Mooresville.....	" 539	14	30
Martin H. Cofer.....	" 541	1	80
Drury J. Brown.....	" 543	80	
Gen. T. M. Scott.....	" 544	1	13
Sam Cammack.....	" 545	8	90
Henry Gray.....	" 550	2	00
William Dawson.....	" 551	1	20
Jas. Gordon.....	" 552	4	00
Gen. Jno. S. Marmaduke.....	" 553	8	35
Tom Doughlas.....	" 560	5	00
Tom Moore.....	" 555	9	20
Henry E. McCulloch.....	" 556	2	90
	" 557	3	50

*of the United Confederate Veterans.*

101

J. Ed. Rankin .....	Camp No. 558	P. C.	5 20
Jack McClure.....	" 559	"	2 50
Gen. Jno. W. Whitfield.....	" 560	"	4 94
Ben McCullough.....	" 563	"	2 07
John Pelham .....	" 565	" ad. {	1 00
" .....	" 565	"	00
Joseph E. Johnston.....	" 566	"	5 70
Bridgeport.....	" 568	"	1 60
Bastrop .....	" 569	"	4 90
Geo. E. Pickett.....	" 570	"	7 00
Standwaite .....	" 573	"	2 70
James C. Monroe.....	" 574	"	3 20
Douglas Cooper .....	" 576	"	2 40
R. M. Hinson .....	" 578	" ad. {	2 00
" .....	" 578	"	60
Gen. Frank Gardner.....	" 580	"	5 40
Joe Wheeler.....	" 581	"	1 70
Jake Standifer.....	" 582	"	3 10
S. H. Stout.....	" 583	"	3 80
John R. Baylor.....	" 585	"	2 10
John H. Wooldridge.....	" 586	"	3 40
Capt. I. G. Killough.....	" 593	"	1 50
Lafayette McLaws.....	" 596	"	10 00
Richard Coke.....	" 600	"	2 50
John M. Simonton .....	" 602	"	3 10
Austin County.....	" 606	"	2 10
Vermillion .....	" 607	" ad. {	4 00
" .....	" 607	"	2 00
P. C. Woods.....	" 609	"	9 40
R. S. Gould.....	" 611	"	6 00
Jones County, Texas.....	" 612	"	2 30
John Benson.....	" 613	"	4 90
Marmaduke .....	" 615	"	3 20
John S. Ford.....	" 616	"	2 20
Morgan County.....	" 617	"	3 30
Fort Mason.....	" 618	"	2 00
Scott Anderson .....	" 619	"	2 20
Camp Raguet.....	" 620	"	10 00
San Felipe.....	" 624	"	2 00
Winnie Davis.....	" 625	"	3 50
Joe O. Shelby.....	" 630	"	2 50
Fred Ashford.....	" 632	"	4 00
Haskell County.....	" 633	"	2 80
Alcibiade DeBlanc.....	" 634	"	1 60
Sweet Springs .....	" 635	"	1 50
Thomas G. Lowrey.....	" 636	"	2 20
Gen. Santos Brunavides.....	" 637	"	1 90
John G. Fletcher.....	" 638	"	10 00
Walter P. Lane.....	" 639	"	2 40

102 *Seventh Annual Meeting and Reunion*

		P. C.	
D. C. Walker.....	Camp No. 640		5 90
Camp Marion.....	" 641	"	7 50
Sumter.....	" 642	"	5 80
Bandera .....	" 643	"	8 20
A. S. Johnston.....	" 644	"	2 00
Dock Belk.....	" 645	"	5 80
Lexington .....	" 648	"	8 00
Hardee .....	" 653	"	1 95
Albert Sidney Johnston.....	" 654	"	2 60
Macon Co. Conf'd. Vet. Ass'n.....	" 655	"	3 30
John C. Burke.....	" 656	"	14 00
Stonewall Jackson.....	" 658	"	4 00
John S. Bowen.....	" 659	"	4 50
John B. Clark.....	" 660	"	9 20
Manor .....	" 664	"	3 90
Steedman.....	" 668	"	7 40
Eunice .....	" 671	"	3 70
Robert Ruffner.....	" 676	"	5 00
Denson .....	" 677	"	8 90
Norval Spangler.....	" 678	"	6 00
Shenandoah .....	" 680	"	3 60
Zebulon Vance.....	" 681	"	10 20
W. H. Ratcliffe.....	" 682	"	1 00
" .....	" 682	ad.	{ 1 10
William F. Corbin.....	" 683	"	50
Major John L. Mirick.....	" 684	"	4 20
Marmanduke.....	" 685	"	3 40
Gen. Marsh Walker.....	" 687	"	2 50
C. H. Howard .....	" 688	"	3 20
Monroe County.....	" 689	"	6 00
Freeman .....	" 690	"	4 00
" .....	" 690	ad.	{ 1 80
Pleasant Hill.....	" 691	"	4 80
Joe Wheelr.....	" 692	"	4 70
Col. John A. Rowan.....	" 693	"	2 80
Hart .....	" 697	"	2 60
Kerrville .....	" 699	"	5 80
North .....	" 701	"	2 00
Micah Jenkins.....	" 702	"	3 70
G. R. Christian.....	" 703	"	6 40
Richard Kirkland.....	" 704	"	5 00
Samuel V. Fulkerson.....	" 705	"	5 10
" " .....	" 705	ad.	{ 2 30
Camp Crittenden.....	" 707	"	4 60
J. R. Giles.....	" 708	"	5 50
William E. Jones.....	" 709	"	11 20
John Percival.....	" 711	"	2 80
Crow .....	" 712	"	3 50
J. E. B. Stuart.....	" 716	"	70

J. J. Searcy .....	Camp No. 717	P. C.	8 30
Gen. M. M. Parsons .....	" 718	"	3 30
Joe Johnston .....	" 722	"	2 00
William S. Grymes .....	" 724	"	6 40
W. B. Tate .....	" 725	"	4 70
Brown-Harman .....	" 726	"	15 00
Capt. Silas R. Crispin .....	" 727	"	3 00
Capt. Thomas McCarty .....	" 729	"	9 70
George Doles .....	" 730	"	10 10
St. Louis .....	" 731	"	7 80
Col. David Shanks .....	" 734	"	4 20
Gen. M. M. Parsons .....	" 735	"	6 30
Gen. D. M. Frost .....	" 737	"	6 00
Lee's Summit .....	" 740	"	1 90
Jim Tillman .....	" 741	"	3 00
Kershaw .....	" 743	"	3 60
Charles Rutledge Holmes .....	" 746	"	2 80
Franklin Buchanan .....	" 747	"	10 80
Warthen .....	" 748	"	5 30
John McEnery .....	" 749	"	3 70
Lane-Diggs .....	" 750	"	4 20
Lafayette County .....	" 752	"	12 00
Stephen D. Lee .....	" 753	"	4 00
Emett McDouaid .....	" 754	"	2 50
The Confederate Veterans Association of Savannah, Ga .....	" 756	"	21 80
Stonewall .....	" 758	"	5 80
R. T. Davis .....	" 759	"	5 20
Gen. N. B. Forrest .....	" 762	"	2 50
Mariet'a .....	" 763	"	5 25
Mitchell .....	" 764	"	3 10
McHenry .....	" 765	"	2 00
Hennegan .....	" 766	"	4 20
A. Burnet Rhett .....	" 767	"	6 40
The Confederate Veterans Association of California .....	" 770	"	4 90
Robt. E. Lee .....	" 771	"	2 50
Stonewall Jackson .....	" 772	"	2 10
George H. Steuart .....	" 775	"	3 10
Pat Cleburne .....	" 776	"	2 30
Major Kyle Blevins .....	" 777	"	8 80
Hugh McCollum .....	" 778	"	3 60
Walkup .....	" 781	"	10 00
" .....	" 781	"	1 84
Anderson .....	" 782	"	3 00
" .....	" 782	"	30
Hart .....	" 783	"	3 60
Major John Jenkins .....	" 784	"	1 50
Darlington .....	" 785	"	16 00

L. M. Keitt.....	Camp No. 786	P. C.	1 40
John P. Taylor.....	" 792	"	9 50
Thomas Ruffin.....	" 794	"	4 70
Guilford County.....	" 795	"	6 00
A. K. Blythe.....	" 796	"	3 40
Surrey County.....	" 797	"	4 10
George B. Eastin.....	" 803	M. F.	2 00
" "	" 803	P. C.	27 00
Wm. Richardson.....	" 804	"	5 00
" "	" 804	M. F.	2 00
Col. Lowe.....	" 805	P. C.	2 60
Jackson.....	" 806	"	10 15
Cundiff.....	" 807	"	3 80
Buchel.....	" 808	"	1 70
Healy Claybrook.....	" 812	"	2 90
S. M. Manning.....	" 816	"	5 60
Dick Taylor.....	" 817	"	2 90
South Georgia Conf'd Veteran.....	" 819	"	7 50
P. M. B. Young.....	" 820	"	8 30
" "	" 820	ad. {	70
J. D. Graham.....	" 822	"	3 00
Gen. Paul J. Semmes.....	" 823	"	2 70
T. W. West.....	" 824	"	4 20
Jos. D. Sayera.....	" 825	"	3 10
Jefferson.....	" 826	"	3 00
Johnson Hagood.....	" 827	"	3 25
J. H. Berry.....	" 828	"	2 00
Richmond County.....	" 830	"	7 70
" "	" 830	ad. {	1 10
Up. Hayes.....	" 831	"	2 00
Walter R. Moore.....	" 833	"	2 40
McElhenny.....	" 835	M. F.	3 00
" "	" 835	P. C.	3 40
Flourney.....	" 836	"	1 50
A. P. Hill.....	" 837	"	25 20
Jackson.....	" 838	"	5 00
Rivers Bridge.....	" 839	"	2 00
Harlee.....	" 840	"	4 50
Samuel Corley.....	" 841	"	7 60
" "	" 841	ad. {	50
Wick McCreary.....	" 842	"	2 90
Jeff Davis.....	" 843	"	3 00
Jo. Shelby.....	" 844	"	2 80
John C. Lamb.....	" 845	"	2 60
Pink Welch.....	" 848	"	3 52
Drysdale.....	" 849	"	2 00
Jack McCurtin.....	" 850	"	2 20
Ben McCullough.....	" 851	"	1 80
David S. Creigh.....	" 856	"	5 00

Pendleton .....	Camp No. 857	M. F.	2 00
Mercer .....	" 858	P. C.	1 30
" .....	" 858	" ad {	20
El Dorado .....	" 859	"	2 80
S. B. Maxey .....	" 860	"	1 10
James McIntosh .....	" 862	M. F.	2 00
James McIntosh .....	" 862	P. C.	5 00
" .....	" 862	" ad {	1 70
Sidney Johnston .....	" 863	"	2 00
Stonewall Jackson .....	" 864	"	2 50
Joe Johnston .....	" 865	"	2 00
Henry Roberts .....	" 866	"	5 30
Pat Cleburne .....	" 867	"	6 00
Crawford County .....	" 868	"	2 60
Robert Jones .....	" 869	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 869	P. C.	1 40
Gen. Jos. H. Lewis .....	" 874	M. F.	2 00
" "	" 874	P. C.	3 60
" "	" 874	" ad {	1 00
" "	" 874	"	2 20
Gibbs .....	" 875	"	2 00
Jenkins .....	" 876	"	2 00
Hardy County .....	" 877	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 877	P. C.	3 10
" .....	" 877	" ad {	70
Stonewall Jackson .....	" 878	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 878	P. C.	3 00
" .....	" 879	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 879	P. C.	1 00
" .....	" 879	" ad {	1 00
James Breathed .....	" 881	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 881	P. C.	6 20
Thomas W. Napier .....	" 882	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 882	P. C.	1 00
Jas. G. Gresham .....	" 883	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 883	P. C.	1 50
S. L. Freeman .....	" 884	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 884	P. C.	2 00
Denison .....	" 885	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 885	P. C.	3 20
R. E. Lee .....	" 887	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 887	P. C.	2 10
" .....	" 887	" ad {	90
Guthrie .....	" 888	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 888	P. C.	1 50
" .....	" 888	" ad {	1 50
" .....	" 888	"	2 10
Jefferies .....	" 889	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 889	P. C.	2 70
" .....	" 889	" ad {	80

John Sutherland.....	Camp No. 890	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 890	P. C.	3 20
" .....	" 890	" ad	2 70
Albert Sidney Johnston.....	" 892	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 892	P. C.	4 70
" .....	" 892	" ad	3 80
Lawson-Ball .....	" 894	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 894	P. C.	4 00
" .....	" 894	" ad	3 00
Haskell .....	" 895	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 895	P. C.	5 20
Morrall .....	" 896	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 896	P. C.	2 60
Sam Checote .....	" 897	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 897	P. C.	2 50
" .....	" 897	" ad	3 50
W. A. Johnson .....	" 898	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 898	P. C.	2 40
" .....	" 898	" ad	2 00
Jno. C. Carter .....	" 899	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 899	P. C.	2 20
S. S. Stanton .....	" 900	M. F.	2 00
Crocket Childers .....	" 901	"	2 00
" .....	" 901	P. C.	3 60
Garnett .....	" 902	M. F.	1 60
" .....	" 902	P. C.	2 00
James F. Fagan .....	" 903	M. F.	4 30
Betts, Ball, Stokes .....	" 904	"	2 00
" .....	" 904	P. C.	2 40
Chichester .....	" 905	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 905	P. C.	7 30
Col. R. M. Russell .....	" 906	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 906	P. C.	1 70
Shriver Gray's .....	" 907	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 907	P. C.	2 20
John W. Rowan .....	" 907	"	1 50
" .....	" 907	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 907	P. C.	4 10
Frank T. Nicholls .....	" 907	" ad	2 00
" .....	" 909	M. F.	2 00
Armstrong .....	" 910	P. C.	1 60
" .....	" 910	M. F.	2 00
Meadville .....	" 911	P. C.	4 90
" .....	" 911	M. F.	2 00
Avera .....	" 913	P. C.	4 10
" .....	" 913	M. F.	2 00
Joseph E. Johnston .....	" 915	P. C.	1 50
		M. F.	2 00

Joseph E. Johnston.....	Camp No. 915	P. C.	6 50
Paul Anderson.....	" 916	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 916	P. C.	5 40
Frank Ragsdale .....	" 917	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 917	P. C.	1 40
O. A. Lee .....	" 918	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 918	P. C.	3 50
D. Waller Chenault .....	" 919	M. F.	2 00
Fort Mill .....	" 920	"	2 00
" .....	" 920	P. C.	1 70
C. W. Boyd .....	" 921	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 921	P. C.	1 50
Ledbetter .....	" 922	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 922	P. C.	2 00
J. W. Gillespie.....	" 923	M. F.	2 00
W. H. T. Walker.....	" 925	"	2 00
" .....	" 925	P. C.	6 30
" .....	" 925	"	3 70
" .....	" 925	" ad	20
C. J. Colcock .....	" 928	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 928	P. C.	2 22
Burgess .....	" 929	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 929	P. C.	1 50
Savage Hacket .....	" 930	M. F.	2 00
Henry Havron .....	" 931	"	2 00
R. S. Ownes.....	" 932	"	2 00
" .....	" 932	P. C.	2 30
Bill Green .....	" 933	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 933	P. C.	6 00
" .....	" 933	" ad	20
John M. Lilliard.....	" 934	M. F.	2 00
Gen. James Connor .....	" 939	"	2 00
" .....	" 939	P. C.	2 70
Sam Davis .....	" 940	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 940	P. C.	2 40
S. G. Sheperd .....	" 941	M. F.	2 00
E. C. Leech .....	" 942	"	2 00
" .....	" 942	P. C.	2 10
N. B. Forrest.....	" 943	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 943	P. C.	2 00
" .....	" 943	" ad	80
William C. Hancock .....	" 944	M. F.	2 00
Capt. Elijah W. Horne.....	" 945	"	2 00
McCullough.....	" 946	"	2 00
" .....	" 946	P. C.	3 50
Charles L. Robinson.....	" 947	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 947	P. C.	3 00
Moffett Poage.....	" 949	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" 949	P. C.	2 20

Winnie Davis.....	Camp No.	950	M. F.	2 00
".....	"	950	P. C.	1 70
Col. Jno. T. Jones .....	"	952	M. F.	2 00
".....	"	952	P. C.	5 80
Transylvania County.....	"	953	M. F.	2 00
James R. Love .....	"	954	"	2 00
".....	"	954	P. C.	2 80
Thomas C. Glover .....	"	957	M. F.	2 00
Eufaula.....	"	958	"	2 00
".....	"	958	P. C.	4 60
Dade County.....	"	959	M. F.	2 00
David G. Burnet.....	"	960	"	2 00
".....	"	969	P. C.	2 00
Bertram .....	"	961	M. F.	2 00
Adairsville .....	"	962	"	2 00
".....	"	962	P. C.	2 00
Johnson County.....	"	964	M. F.	2 00
Lloyd Tilgham.....	"	965	"	2 00
".....	"	965	P. C.	2 00
Pratt.....	"	966	M. F.	2 00
Patt Cleburne.....	"	967	"	22 00
M. C. Butler .....	"	968	"	2 00
".....	"	968	P. C.	1 50
Genl. Wm. Phillips .....	"	969	M. F.	2 00
Sam B. Wilson .....	"	970	"	2 00
".....	"	970	P. C.	2 50
William M. Slaughter.....	"	971	M. F.	2 00
Greenfield .....	"	972	"	2 00
Longstreet .....	"	973	"	2 00
Humboldt .....	"	974	"	2 00
Gen. Monroe Parsons.....	"	976	"	2 00
".....	"	976	P. C.	1 10
Ben. T. Embry .....	"	977	M. F.	2 00
Westmoreland.....	"	980	"	2 00
".....	"	980	P. C.	2 70
J. B. Ward.....	"	981	M. F.	2 00
Stewart County.....	"	983	"	2 00
Henry L. Wyatt .....	"	984	"	2 00
Sedalia.....	"	985	M. F.	2 00
".....	"	985	P. C.	3 20
The Mountain Remnant .....	"	986	"	2 00
Jeff Thompson .....	"	987	M. F.	2 00
".....	"	987	P. C.	2 40
Reinhardt .....	"	988	M. F.	2 00
C. S. Winder.....	"	989	"	2 00
Jim Purtle.....	"	990	"	2 00
".....	"	990	P. C.	90
Van H. Manning .....	"	991	M. F.	2 00
McMillan .....	"	994	"	2 00

Warren McDonald.....	Camp No. 997	M. F.	2 00
John A. Jenkins .....	" 998	"	2 00
New Hope.....	" 999	"	2 00
Joseph E. Johnston.....	" 1000	"	2 00
"      ".....	" 1000	P. C.	2 30
J. E. B. Stuart .....	" 1001	M. F.	2 60
Edward Manigault.....	" 1002	"	2 00
"      ".....	" 1002	P. C.	2 60
Henry M. Ashby .....	" 1003	M. F.	2 00
Eagle .....	" 1004	"	2 00
"      ".....	" 1004	P. C.	2 20
A. S. Bouknight .....	" 1005	M. F.	2 00
"      ".....	" 1005	P. C.	2 00
Corpl. Tally Simpson.....	" 1006	M. F.	2 00
"      ".....	" 1006	P. C.	2 00
Adam Johnson .....	" 1008	M. F.	2 00
"      ".....	" 1008	P. C.	3 00
Cloud .....	" 1009	M. F.	2 00
Dawson.....	" 1013	"	2 00
Benton County.....	" 1014	"	2 00
Arnold Elzey.....	" 1015	"	2 00
"      ".....	" 1015	P. C.	2 40
Collierville .....	" 1017	M. F.	2 00
L. N. Savage.....	" 1018	"	2 00
"      ".....	" 1018	P. C.	4 10
Boyd-Hutchinson.....	" 1019	M. F.	2 00
Woody B. Taylor.....	" 1020	"	2 00
"      ".....	" 1020	P. C.	2 50
Wat Bryson.....	" 1021	M. F.	2 00
"      ".....	" 1021	P. C.	2 10
William Terry.....	" 1022	M. F.	2 00
Jno. R. Neal.....	" 1024	"	2 00
Isaac R. Trimble .....	" 1025	"	2 00
"      ".....	" 1025	P. C.	4 10
Pat Cleburne .....	" 1027	M. F.	2 00
Tatnell .....	" 1028	"	2 00

Amount received for 1897..... \$3,473.86

Amount received from Camp No. 851 to commencement  
of 1897..... 56 50

Received from Sale of Books..... 3.00

      "      " Commissions .....

      "      " Certificates..... 47.00

      "      " Certificates..... 5.00

Total amount received..... \$3,585.46

Balance from last report..... 84.65

## EXPENDITURES.

( WITH ITEMIZED AND RECEIPTED BILLS. )

1896.			
July 15	Miss A. C. Childress account services chief clerk and stenographer.....	\$ 10 00	
.. 15	Postage stamps (sundry times) .....	68 30	
.. 17	Miss A. C. Childress account services as chief clerk and stenographer.....	5 00	
.. 17	John P. Hopkins, account printing.....	50 00	
Aug. 12	A. W. Hyatt Co., Ltd. on account printing and stationary.....	50 00	
.. 12	Postage stamps.....	5 00	
.. 15	John P. Hopkins on account printing.....	25 00	
.. 15	Postage stamps .....	5 00	
.. 18	Postage stamps .....	7 00	
.. 29	Miss Mary Childeess, services in full.....	10 00	
.. 30	Postage stamps .....	85 00	
.. 31	Julius Weis, rent offices 2 months.....	30 00	
Sept. 16	Miss A. C. Childress, account services as chief clryk and stenographer.....	20 00	
.. 17	Joe. Ricks, services as porter.....	5 00	
.. 18	Postage stamps.....	5 00	
.. 26	Hyppolite Bastile, services with mimeograph &c.	3 50	
.. 28	Postage stamps.....	75 00	
Oct. 20	Postage stamps.....	80 00	
Nov. 18	Postage stamps.....	60 00	
Dec. 1	Postage stamps.....	7 00	
.. 5	Postage stamps.....	6 00	
.. 17	Postage stamps .....	45 00	
.. 24	Postage stamps .....	3 00	
1897			
Jan. 28	Postage stamps .....	5 00	
.. 30	Postage stamps .....	37 50	
Feb. 9	Postage stamps.....	5 00	
.. 20	Postage stamps.....	25 00	
Mch. 8	Postage stamps .....	25 00	
.. 13	Col. E. H. Lombard, Louisiana Division .....	28 20	
.. 13	Miss A. C. Childress.....	10 00	
.. 17	Expense account Trip to Nashville, arrange for Reunion .....	29 70	
.. 17	Postage stamps .....	14 30	
.. 17	Porter and for office sundries .....	6 00	
.. 17	Postage stamps .....	25 00	
Mch. 17	Miss A. C. Childress, on account services as chief clerk and stenographer .....	10 00	
.. 25	Roberts & Co., lumber for office shelves.....	5 80	

May	25	Postage stamps.....	\$	30 00
..	25	A. W. Hyatt Co., Ltd., on account stationery and printing.....		25 00
..	25	Jno. P. Hopkins, on account printing.....		25 00
..	25	Julius Weis, rent of office for two months.....		30 00
..	26	Col. James G. Holmes, S. C. Division .....		47 66
..	26	Col. Junius Davis, N. C. Division .....		27 86
..	27	Postage stamps.....		5 50
..	27	Jno. P. Hopkins, on account printing .....		50 00
..	29	Julius Weis, rent of office for two months.....		30 00
..	30	A. W. Hyatt Co., Ltd., on account stationery and printing.....		25 00
..	30	Postage stamps.....		40 00
April	1	Postage stamps.....		100 00
..	1	Hippolyte Bastile, for services.....		15 90
..	1	Postage stamps.....		50 00
..	3	Jno. P. Hopkins, on account of printing .....		50 00
..	5	A. W. Hyatt Co., Ltd., on account stationery and printing.....		25 00
..	5	Jno. P. Hopkins, on account printing.....		25 00
..	5	Julius Weis, rent of office for two months.....		30 00
..	8	Jno. P. Hopkins, on account printing .....		25 00
..	8	A. W. Hyatt Co., Ltd., on account stationery and printing.....		25 00
..	9	Miss A. C. Childress, on account of services as chief clerk and stenographer.....		15 00
..	11	Col. H. A. Newman, Mo. Division .....		26 90
..	12	Jno. P. Hopkins, on account printing.....		50 00
..	12	A. W. Hyatt Co., Ltd., on account stationery and printing.....		25 00
..	12	Julius Weis, rent of office for two months.....		30 00
..	12	Postage stamps.....		35 00
..	12	The Strobridge Lithograph Co., on account certificate of membership.....		100 00
..	17	Western Union Telegraph Co., for telegrams..		7 15
..	17	Jno. P. Hopkins, on account stationery.....		50 00
..	19	F. F. Hansell & Co., typewriter supplies.....		5 70
..	19	The Strobridge Lithograph Co., on account certificate of membership.....		100 00
..	23	Miss S. H. Priestley, on account services addressing envelopes, mailing, etc.....		30 00
..	24	Miss A. C. Childress, on account services chief clerk and stenographer.....		10 00
..	24	Jno. P. Hopkins, on account printing.....		25 00
..	29	Postage stamps.....		30 00
..	30	Hippolyte Bastile, on account services with mimeograph, etc.....		12 00
May	3	The Strobridge Lithograph Co., on account certificate of membership.....		100 00

May	4	H. H. Hodgson, typewriter supplies.....	\$	1 25
..	4	Miss A C. Childress, on account services as chief clerk and stenographer.....		50 00
..	4	Postage stamps.....		25 00
..	4	Southern Express Co., freight on wrappers.....		2 40
..	5	The Thompson-Morris Co., invoice, mailing cards, etc.....		2 45
..	6	H. H. Hodgson, for ribbon, typewriter.....		1 00
..	8	Jno. P Hopkins, on account printing.....		25 00
..	10	Southern Express Co., freight on certificates..		3 45
..	12	Postage stamps.....		27 50
..	13	Adjutant N. S. Henry, returning amount over- paid .....		2 50
..	14	Cromwell Line, freight on cellular paper .....		4 32
..	14	Capt. J. R. S Selleck, drayage on cellular paper. ....		1 00
..	14	E. C. Palmer & Co., 1000 sheets tissue paper..		1 25
..	14	Miss S. H. Priestley, on account services ad- dressing envelopes, mailing, etc.....		30 00
..	14	Miss A. C. Childress, on account services as chief clerk and stenographer.....		100 00
..	19	Postage stamps.....		35 00
May	19	Expense account paid for seal press.....		5 00
..	19	West Union Telegraph Company.....		11 75
..	19	The Strobridge Lithograph Co., balance due on 2000 Certificates.....		140 00
..	19	The Thompson, Morris Co., bills for cellular paper.....		49 88
..	20	Southern Express Co., freight on certificates of membership.....		3 25
..	20	Miss A. C. Childress, on account services as chief clerk and stenographer.....		10 00
..	21	E. C. Palmer & Co., for wrapping paper.....		2 90
..	21	Postage stamps .....		30 00
..	24	The N. O. Picayune, for advertising.....		90
..	26	Postage stamps.....		75 00
..	27	Southern Express Co., for shipping certificates		2 40
May	27	The Times Democrat for advertising.....		90
..	28	Hyppolite Bastile, account services with Mimeo- graph, etc .....		10 00
..	29	Jno. P. Hopkins, on account of printing.....		50 00
..	29	Southern Express Co., freight on certificate membership. ....		3 30
..	31	Hyppolite Bastile, on account of services .....		12 00
..	31	Southern Express Co., freight on certificates membership .....		1 40
..	31	P. Passera, making out certificates membership		2 50
..	31	Southern Express Co., freight on certificates membership .....		2 40

June	1	A. W. Hyatt Co., Ltd.....	\$ 50 00
..	1	Postage Stamps.....	42 50
..	1	Southern Express Co., freight on certificates..	2 60
..	1	Southern Express Co., freight on certificates membership ..	3 70
..	4	Postage stamps.....	11 50
..	5	Jno. P. Hopkins, on account printing.....	50 00
..	5	Postage stamps .....	15 00
..	7	F. F. Hansell & Bro, bill mineograph and typewriter supplies.....	9 70
..	7	N. O. Stencil Works, for rubber stamps.....	2 05
..	7	Postage stamps.....	57 50
..	8	Miss S. H. Priestley, on account addressing en- velopes and mailing, etc.....	27 50
..	10	Postage stamps .....	35 00
..	12	Julius Weis, rent of office for 3 months.....	45 00
..	12	Postage stamps.....	32 50
..	12	C. H. Kuster, on account making out certifi- cates membership.....	8 00
..	14	S. H. Moorman, on account of addressfng en- velopes and mailing, etc .....	22 50
..	16	Postage stamps.....	69 50
..	19	Miss A. C. Childress, account chief clerk and stenographer .....	100 00
		Amount expended.....	3478 82
		Balance on hand.....	191 29

[ OFFICIAL ]

GEO. MOORMAN,  
*Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.*

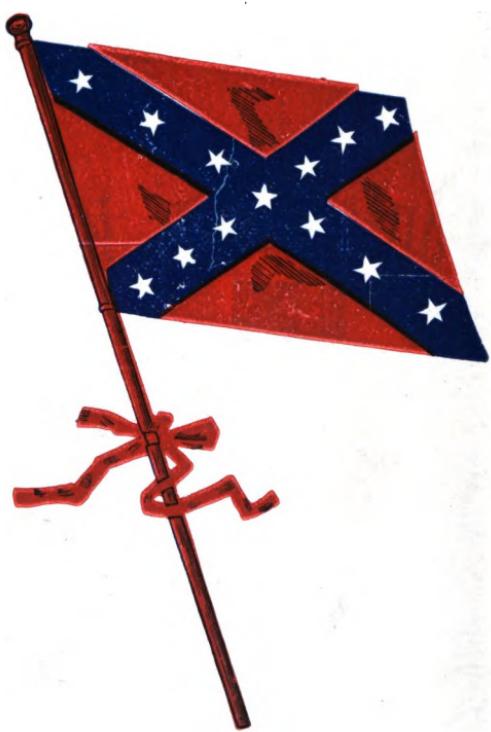
Examined and approved by

W. A. MONTGOMERY,

*Chairman Finance Committee.*







312014

# MINUTES

— OF THE —

## EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING AND REUNION

— OF THE —

*United Confederate Veterans*



HELD IN THE CITY OF ATLANTA, GA.,

— ON —

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, July 20, 21, 22 and 23, 1898.



*J. B. GORDON, General Commanding.*

*GEO. MOORMAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.*



NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Hopkins' Printing Office, 631 Commercial Place.

1898.



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# United Confederate Veterans,

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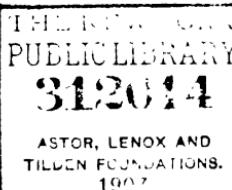
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday,

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J. B. GORDON, General Commanding.

GEO. MOORMAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.



ORGANIZATION  
OF THE  
UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS  
WITH NAMES OF THE  
DEPARTMENT, DIVISION AND BRIGADE COMMANDERS,  
THEIR ADJUTANT'S GENERAL, AND ADDRESSES.

General JOHN B. GORDON, General Commanding, Atlanta, Ga.  
Major General GEO. MCCORMAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff  
New Orleans, La.

**Army of Northern Virginia Department.**

Lieut. General WADE HAMPTON, Commander, Columbia, S. C.  
Brig. General THEODORE G. BARKER, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff,  
Charleston, S. C.

**Virginia Division.**

Major General THOS. A. BRANDER, Commander, Richmond, Va.  
Col. JOS. V. BIDGOOD, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff; Richmond, Va.  
Brig. General T. S. GARRETT, Commanding 1st Brigade, Norfolk, Va.  
Brig. General MICAJAH WOODS, Commanding 2d Brigade, Charlottesville, Va.

**Maryland Division.**

Major General A. C. TRIPPE, Commander, Baltimore, Md.  
Colonel JOHN S. SAUNDERS, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Baltimore, Md.  
Brig. General OSWALD TILGHMAN, Commanding 1st Brigade, Easton, Md.  
Brig. General SPENCER C. JONES, Commanding 2d Brigade, Rockville, Md.

**North Carolina Division.**

Major General WM. L. DEROSSET, Commander, Wilmington, N. C.  
Col. JUNIUS DAVIS, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Wilmington, N. C.  
Brig. General J. G. HALL, Commanding 1st Brigade, Hickory, N. C.  
Brig. General W. L. LONDON, Commanding 2d Brigade, Pittsboro, N. C.

**South Carolina Division.**

Major General C. IRVINE WALKER, Commander, Charleston, S. C.  
Col. JAS. G. HOLMES, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Charleston, S. C.  
Brig. General ASBURY COWARD, Commanding 1st Brigade, care of The  
Citadel, Charleston, S. C.  
Brig. General THOMAS W. CARWILE, Commanding 2d Brigade, Edgefield,  
S. C.

**Kentucky Division.**

Major General JOHN BOYD, Commander, Lexington, Ky.  
Col. JOHN H. CARTER, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Avon, Ky.  
Brig. General JAMES M. ARNOLD, Commanding 1st Brigade, Newport, Ky.  
Brig. General J. B. BRIGGS, Commanding 2d Brigade, Russellville, Ky.  
Brig. General JNO. H. LEATHERS, Commanding 3d Brigade, Louisville, Ky.  
Brig. General J. M. POYNTZ, Commanding 4th Brigade, Richmond, Ky.

### West Virginia Division.

Major General ROBERT WHITE, Commander, Wheeling, W. Va.  
Col. A. C. L. GATEWCOD, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Linwood, W. Va.  
Brig. General DAVID E. JOHNSTON, Commanding 1st Brigade, Bluefield, W. Va.  
Brig. General S. S. GREENE, Commanding 2d Brigade, Charleston, W. Va.

### Army of Tennessee Department.

Lieut. General S. D. LEE, Commander, Starkville, Miss.  
Brig. General E. T. SYKES, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Columbus, Miss.

### Georgia Division.

Major General CLEMENT A. EVANS, Commander, Atlanta, Ga.  
Col. JOHN A. MILLER, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Atlanta, Ga.

### Alabama Division.

Major General FRED S. FERGUSON, Commander, Birmingham, Ala.  
Col. HARVEY E. JONES, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Montgomery, Ala.  
Brig. General JNO. W. A. SANFORD, Commanding 1st Brigade, Montgomery, Ala.  
Brig. General GEO. P. HARRISON, Commanding 2d Brigade, Opelika, Ala.

### Tennessee Division.

Major General A. J. VAUGHAN, Commander, Memphis, Tenn.  
Col. JOHN P. HICKMAN, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Nashville, Tenn.  
Brig. General JAS. E. CARTER, Commanding 1st Brigade, Knoxville, Tenn.  
Brig. General GEO. W. GORDON, Commanding 2d Brigade, Memphis, Tenn.  
Brig. General S. F. WILSON, Commanding 3d Brigade, Gallatin, Tenn.

### Mississippi Division.

Major General D. A. CAMPBELL, Commander, Vicksburg, Miss.  
Col. B. V. WHITE, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Meridian, Miss.  
Brig. General W. D. CAMERON, Commanding 1st Brigade, Meridian, Miss.  
Brig. General SAM H. PRYOR, Commanding 2d Brigade, Holly Springs, Miss.

### Louisiana Division.

Major General W. H. TUNNARD, Commander, Shreveport, La.  
Col. J. Y. GILMORE, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, New Orleans, La.

### Florida Division.

Major General E. M. LAW, Commander, Fla.  
Col. FRED. L. ROBERTSON, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Brooksville, Fla.  
Brig. General GEO. REESE, Commanding 1st Brigade, Pensacola, Fla.  
Brig. General N. A. HULL, Commanding 2d Brigade, Jacksonville, Fla.  
Brig. General W. H. JEWELL, Commanding 3d Brigade, Orlando, Fla.

### Trans-Mississippi Department.

Lieut. General W. L. CABELL, Commander, Dallas, Texas.  
Brig. General A. T. WATTS, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Dallas, Texas.

### **Missouri Division.**

**Major General ROBERT McCULLI OCH**, Commander, Boonville, Mo.  
**Col. H. A. NEWMAN**, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Huntville, Mo.  
**Brig. General S. M. KENNARD**, Commanding Eastern Brigade, St. Louis, Mo.  
**Brig. General G. W. THOMISON**, Commanding Western Brigade, Barry, Mo.

### **Texas Division.**

**Major General J. B. POLLEY**, Commander, Floresville, Texas.  
**Col. S. O. YOUNG**, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Galveston, Texas.

#### **Northeastern Texas Sub-Division.**

**Brig. General E. G. BOWER**, Commander, Dallas, Texas.

#### **Northwestern Texas Sub-Division.**

**Brig. General K. M. VAN ZANDT**, Commander, Fort Worth, Texas.

#### **Southeastern Texas Sub-Division.**

**Brig. General C. C. BEAVENS**, Commander, Houston, Texas.

#### **Southwestern Texas Sub-Division.**

**Brig. General SAM MAVERICK**, Commander, San Antonio, Texas.

#### **Western Texas Sub-Division.**

**Brig. General W. H. RICHARDSON**, Commander, Austin, Texas.

### **Arkansas Division.**

**Major General JNO. J. HORNOR**, Commander, Helena, Ark.  
**Col. JOS. C. BARLOW**, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Helena, Ark.  
**Brig. General CHAS. F. MARTIN**, Commanding 1st Brigade, Little Rock, Ark.  
**Brig. General B. E. BENTON**, Commanding 2d Brigade, Pine Bluff, Ark.  
**Brig. General W. D. COLE**, Commanding 3d Brigade, Conway, Ark.  
**Brig. General A. S. MORGAN**, Commanding 4th Brigade, Camden, Ark.

### **Indian Territory Division.**

**Major General R. B. COLEMAN**, Commander, McAlester, Indian Territory.  
**Col. JAS. H. REED**, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, McAlester, Indian Territory.  
**Brig. General JOHN L. GALT**, Commanding Chickasaw Brigade, Ardmore Indian Territory.  
**Brig. General D. M. HAILEY**, Commanding Choctaw Brigade, Krebs, Indian Territory.  
**Brig. General \_\_\_\_\_**, Commanding Cherokee Brigade, Muldrow, Indian Territory.

### **Oklahoma Division.**

**Major General J. O. CASLER**, Commander, Oklahoma City, Okla.  
**Col. TAYLOR McRAE**, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Oklahoma City, Okla.  
**Brig. General C. R. BUCKNER**, Commanding 1st Brigade, Guthrie, Okla.  
**Brig. General J. P. SAUNDERS**, Commanding 2d Brigade, Shawnee, Okla.

### **Pacific Division.**

**Major General SPENCER R. THORPE**, Commander, Los Angeles, Cal.  
**Col. A. M. FULKERSON**, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, Los Angeles, Cal.  
**Brig. General HENRY T. SALE**, Commanding Colorado Brigade, Denver, Colo.

**GEO. MOORMAN**,

**[OFFICIAL.]**

*Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.*

# PROCEEDINGS

— OF THE —

## Eighth Annual Meeting and Reunion

— OF THE —

## United Confederate Veterans,

— HELD AT —

### ATLANTA, GA.

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,

JULY 20th, 21st, 22nd and 23d, 1898.

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#### FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 20th, 1898.

The Eighth Annual Reunion of the United Confederate Veterans assembled at the Auditorium in Piedmont Park, at Atlanta, Ga., on Wednesday, the 20th day of July 1898, at 11 a. m., with one thousand one hundred and fifty-five Camps represented.

The events which occurred just previous to the meeting are best described by the press reports.

The *Journal* says:

The Eighth Annual Reunion of the United Confederate Veterans officially began in the Auditorium at Exposition Park this morning.

At an early hour the delegates began gathering in the Auditorium and taking the places assigned to them.

The seats for the various divisions were reserved as follows:

Oklahoma, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, directly to the front of the speaker's stand.

North Carolina and Kentucky to the right and front.

Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia to the left and front.

West Virginia, Virginia and Maryland to the right of the Auditorium.

Florida and Louisiana to the left.

As they walked into the beautifully decorated assembly hall the eyes of the old veterans sparkled as they caught a view of the picture of Jefferson Davis, occupying a prominent place over the stand. They were also delighted with the portraits of the distinguished Generals Robert E. Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Hood, Johnston, Beauregard, Gordon, Evans and others whom they had followed on many a march and with whom they had fought on many a bloody battlefield.

The decorations in general in which red and white prevailed, with Confederate battle flags in many places were calculated to strike a responsive chord in the hearts of the old veterans.

"I tell you, the dressing up of the building is fine," remarked a rural Georgian who was blown up by Grant's mine in Virginia and bathed the soil of the old State with his blood. And the prevailing opinion as to the decorations appeared to be that of the old hero.

In addition to the regular delegates there were some thousands of other members of the U. C. V. in the Auditorium. The time before the meeting was called to order was spent by the Veterans in renewing old acquaintances and recalling scenes of the stirring days of '61-'65. Men who have never before attended a reunion and had not seen so many of their old comrades together since the time when the Confederate legion disbanded, gladly greeted their brother Veterans, and noted with joy the great interest which was being manifested in the U. C. Vs.

At times the old heroes' eyes would be dimmed with tears as they recalled the brave deeds of friends who had fallen in battle or who had crossed the river since the surrender.

Ten o'clock arrived and the Veterans and their friends continued to pour into the Auditorium.

A large and representative delegation from Washington City Camp 171, U.C.Vs., General Robert I. Fleming, President; Major F. H. Mackey, Vice President, and Captain Charles C. Ivey, Adjutant, arrived early and were assigned to seats with the Virginia delegation.

General Joseph Wheeler is a member of this Camp and at the Nashville Convention last year nominated General Gordon for re-election on behalf of the District of Columbia delegation. The

Camp numbers on its rolls fifteen general officers and has 250 members. It was the largest contributor to the Battle Abbey Fund with the exception of one Camp in Louisiana. It boasts of a magnificent hall in Washington, which is daily open to visitors from all parts of the South, and all Southerners visiting Washington call there.

General Wheeler was appointed to head this year's delegation, but his services in the army of invasion prevented his being here. General M. C. Butler is another Major General that this Camp has furnished to the Union to lead the men sent against the Spanish forces.

When General J. J. Dickison, of Florida, entered the Auditorium he was given an enthusiastic welcome.

General Stephen D. Lee's entrance caused another great demonstration.

General W. L. Cabell, of Texas, was also accorded an ovation.

General Tige Anderson's entry was the signal for an outburst of applause and the old "rebel yell" resounded throughout the Auditorium at his coming. General Anderson sat upon the stand beneath his old Confederate battle flag.

At 11 o'clock the crowd was still pouring in and the call to order was further delayed.

The assemblage went wild when three cheers were proposed for "that gallant young Alabamian, Hobson," and the response was given with a will.

Three cheers were also given for General Joseph Wheeler.

When General John B. Gordon, the Commander-in-Chief, entered there was the greatest demonstration of all, the band played Dixie and he was cheered from the time he entered the building until he took his seat upon the stand. Hats were thrown into the air and shouts of "Gordon! Gordon!" filled the vast Auditorium.

The *Constitution* says:

Yesterday the colors of the old Confederate battle flag which went down at Appomattox were again uplifted to the breeze, and under the swelling folds of the hallowed ensign which is still dear to Southern hearts the war-worn Veterans of the sixties revived the memories of those stormy days when they shared with each other the fatigues of the march, the privations of the Camp and the dangers of the battle.

From sunrise to sunset the day was shot through with martial enthusiasm. There was less warmth in the fierce rays of the July

sun, which fell with torrid heat upon the pavements of the city, than there was in the cordiality with which the old soldiers greeted each other at the Exposition grounds. Thirty or more years had elapsed since some of them had last seen each other and time had wrought great changes in them outwardly, but they recognized each other instantly, with the old soldier's intuition. Such mellow feelings have rarely been witnessed in Atlanta as were manifested yesterday in the moistened eyes and quivering lips of the old soldiers. They entered with zest into the spirit of the day and they enjoyed every moment of its duration.

Better weather could not have been made to order than the weather which prevailed yesterday from the first peep of dawn to the last gleam of dusk. Nature was the gracious handmaid of Atlanta's hospitality and she certainly performed her work well.

With respect to the crowds, they were even larger than was generally anticipated, but in spite of the congestion which at times existed during the day there was no display of restlessness or interference and accommodations were amply equal to demands. Every train which entered the depot during the day brought thousands of old soldiers into the city from all points of the compass, but there was little friction of any kind experienced. Among the arrivals there were many old soldiers who had attended every reunion since the time when the first one was held, several years ago, while there were others who had never attended any of the former reunions and who had come to Atlanta to mingle in social fellowship with their old war comrades for the first time. There were Veterans with wooden legs and Veterans with empty sleeves and Veterans with scarred faces. Some wore expressions saddened by the memories of the old days; others wore expressions brightened by the anticipations of the reunion. Most of them came from Georgia and the surrounding States, but others came from Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Virginia and Kentucky, and still others from Missouri, Indian Territory and other remote places.

#### AT THE EXPOSITION GROUNDS.

Half-past 10 o'clock was the time fixed for the opening exercises of the reunion in the spacious Auditorium at the Exposition grounds, but long before that hour the crowds began to move in that direction, and when General Clement A. Evans, the President of the Atlanta Veterans' Reunion Association, rapped for order there were not less than 10,000 gathered under the roof of the immense structure. But while this large number of people found either seats or standing room on the inside there were thousands who were compelled to remain on the outside.

With the decorations and with the general appointments of the immense structure there was universal satisfaction expressed. United States flags blended with Confederate flags in making the scene of gorgeously brilliant and patriotic colors, but there were enough mementoes of the old days to hallow it with peculiar sweet-ness to the hearts of the old soldiers. Immediately above the plat-form was suspended a life-size portrait of President Jefferson Davis, taken when he occupied the Chief Executive Chair of the Confederacy. Just to the right of the platform was a fine picture of General Lee mounted on horseback, while just to the left of the platform was a splendid likeness of General Stonewall Jackson. In other parts of the building portraits of other distinguished soldiers and statesmen of the Confederacy were to be seen.

In the vast crowd which filled the spacious auditorium there were numerous banners erected indicating the delegations from the various States and Divisions, and there was little difficulty encountered by the old soldiers in finding their way to the places where they properly belonged.

On the platform in the extreme rear were seated the State spon-sors and maids of honor, while in front were seated distinguished Confederate Generals, officers of the reunion and of the different patriotic organizations in Atlanta, speakers and other invited guests.

While the audience was waiting for the exercises to begin, the best of good humor prevailed. Cheers were given with hearty zest for Generals Joseph Wheeler and Fitzhugh Lee; for Lieutenant Hobson and for Ensign Bagley. When the band, in the little bal-cony just across the building from the platform, struck up "Dixie," the immense congregation was converted into one vast sea of enthu-siasm. Hats went up in the air, while the noise of the rebel yell almost completely drowned the music of the band. Other lively airs were played; and while there was no lack of enthusiasm for na-tional selections, it was evident that "Dixie" was the prime favorite with the old soldiers. They called for it again and again, and re-peatedly the obliging band rendered the welcome discourse.

When "Tige" Anderson, leaning heavily upon his crutches and giving evidence of great physical weakness, appeared upon the plat-form, loud cheers went up in recognition of the old hero, which made it necessary for him to step to the front and bow several times to the vast assemblage.

But the climax of enthusiasm was reached when the battle-scarred face of General John B. Gordon, of the United Confederate Veterans, was seen at the entrance to the building. As the old soldier moved toward the platform the demonstration increased in

vigor until it seemed that every voice in the vast assemblage mingled in the chorus of loud acclaim. On reaching the platform General Gordon bowed gracefully to the multitude, and then quietly took the seat reserved for him at the Commander's table.

### ELOQUENCE AND PATRIOTISM.

Every word which fell from the lips of those who participated in the exercises was perfectly attuned to the spirit of the occasion, and there was not the slightest note of discord in the whole programme. The prayer of invocation, offered by Dr. J. William Jones, was rendered with such earnestness and fervor that tears came to the eyes of hundreds of the old soldiers. His strong, melodious voice penetrated into every part of the building.

Specially felicitous were the addresses of welcome, and all of them provoked frequent applause. Mayor Collier, Colonel T. R. Felder, Governor Atkinson and Colonel W. A. Hemphill each added fresh leaves to their laurels and reflected honor upon their respective constituencies in the well-chosen words of salutation which fell from their lips.

At the conclusion of the addresses of welcome, General C. A. Evans formally turned over the gavel to General Gordon, who, upon receiving it, responded with his characteristic eloquence to the addresses of welcome, making the Auditorium fairly ring with his patriotic sentences. Wild enthusiasm prevailed at times throughout the delivery of his short but electrical response.

The oration of General Charles E. Hooker, of Mississippi, was one of the principal features of the exercises. When the one-armed Confederate soldier arose to begin his splendid speech, he was greeted with loud cheers, in which admiration for his chivalry blended with admiration for his rare gifts. General Hooker held the close attention of his audience from the opening sentence to the closing paragraph of his oration, and applause greeted his delivery at frequent intervals. In personal appearance General Hooker is dignified, well proportioned and soldierly. His hair is richly sprinkled with dust of the almond tree, and though well advanced in years, he is apparently hale and vigorous. His oration will long be remembered by the vast multitude which listened to the story of Dixie's tribulations in the dark days of the war.

Long before the hour of meeting people began arriving at the Auditorium to select choice seats. By 10 o'clock the tremendous building was comfortably filled, but owing to the non-arrival of some of the speakers, the exercises did not begin until 11 o'clock, when the building was packed to the doors with nearly 14,000 people.

Among those seated on the platform were General J. J. Dickison of Florida; General Chas. E. Hooker and wife, of Mississippi; General Cabell, of Texas; General Clement A. Evans and wife, of Atlanta; General E. H. Lombard, of Louisiana; General Stephen D. Lee, of Mississippi; Dr. J. William Jones, General William Miller, of Florida; Governor Atkinson, of Georgia; Colonel W. A. Hemp-hill and Mayor Charles A. Collier, of Atlanta; "Old Tige" Anderson, Colonel A. Coward, of South Carolina; Colonel Bennet H. Young, of Kentucky; General John Boyd, of Kentucky; General A. C. Trippe, of Maryland; Surgeon-General C. H. Tebault and wife, Mrs. Katie Cabell Currie, of Dallas, Tex.; Colonel and Mrs. J. D. Harby, of Charleston, S. C.; General C. Irvine Walker, of South Carolina; General and Mrs. George Moorman, of New Orleans, La.; General J. A. Chalaron, of Louisiana; General E. T. Sykes, of Mississippi; General Robert McCulloch, of Missouri; General A. J. Vaughan, of Tennessee; Colonel John Hickman, of Nashville, Tenn., and wife; Dr. J. B. Cowan, of Tullahoma, Tenn.; General George W. Gordon, of Memphis, and many others.

Shortly before 11 o'clock a deafening cheer was heard near the front entrance and General Gordon was seen making his way slowly up the crowded aisles. As soon as the crowd caught sight of him the building fairly shook with the cheers of the Veterans. On reaching the platform General Gordon gracefully bowed his acknowledgments and took his seat. Nearly all the other Generals were also heartily cheered on their entrance into the Auditorium.

Just in the rear of the speaker's table sat General Anderson, holding the flag of the famous Ninth Georgia, which was one of the bravest regiments in the whole Confederate forces. The old flag is punctured by the bullets of many a battle. Responding to many calls, "Old Tige" advanced to the front of the platform on his crutches and as he waved the old battle flag was greeted by cheer after cheer. Some one yelled: "Three cheers for Hobson," and the yells from thousands of throats split the air again. Generals Wheeler and Fitzhugh Lee were also remembered with three cheers, after which the band struck up "Dixie." Such tumultuous applause is never seen outside of a Confederate Reunion. Old men with tears running down their cheeks, waved their hats in the air and shouted themselves hoarse.

#### REUNION OPENED WITH SONG AND PRAYER.

General Clement A. Evans, Commander of the Georgia Division, advanced to the front of the platform and with several raps of his gavel commanded order in the immense structure.

"It is made my duty," said he, "by the Constitution of the Confederate Veterans' Association, to call this assembly to order, and I suppose all will obey this Constitution. In opening this great gathering it is proper that we extend our thanks to Almighty God, both in song and in prayer, for His many mercies to us during the past year. By special request we shall rise and sing "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow," led by Mrs. Clarke, of Virginia, with cornet accompaniment."

With this the entire audience rose and joined in singing that grand old hymn, after which Dr. J. William Jones, Chaplain-General U. C. V., led in the following prayer:

#### CHAPLAIN GENERAL'S PRAYER.

"O God, our help in ages past, our hope for years to come—God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, God of Israel, God of the Nations, God of America, God of Jefferson Davis, Sidney Johnston, Stonewall Jackson and Robert Edmund Lee, God of our reunited country, God of our fathers—our God—we bring Thee the adoration of humble, grateful hearts as we gather in our annual reunion to-day.

"We thank Thee, O God, that all through the centuries as the world has needed men, Thou hast raised them up.

"We thank Thee especially for the great men Thou hast given to America, and that our Southland has been so fruitful in producing them.

"We thank Thee for the noble leaders Thou didst give the Confederate States in the brave old days of '61-'65, and we bless Thee for the patriot heroes of the rank and file who followed these leaders to an immortality of fame.

"We thank Thee that while so many fell under the leaden and iron hail of battle or in the hospital, and so many more have been stepping out of ranks as the years have gone by, that so many are still spared, and that so many of us enjoy the sweet privilege of meeting and greeting each other here to-day.

"God bless this reunion! God bless these Veterans! God grant that nothing may occur to mar its joys, and that the intercourse of old comrades may be both pleasant and profitable.

"We pray Thy especial blessing, O God, upon the sick, the disabled, the needy among Confederate Veterans, upon their widows and orphans and upon all of our homes and loved ones—that heaven's richest blessings may rest upon them.

"And now we ask God's blessing upon every section of our con-

mon country—upon our rulers that they may be God-fearing, wise and prudent men, and upon our people that they may be a God-serving people.

“We give Thee especial thanks for the signal victories that Thou hast recently given to American arms on the sea and on the land, and pray that the God of Battles may continue with us, shielding our men from the dangers of battle and the diseases of the camp, and hastening the day when we shall have conquered an honorable and abiding peace.

“Hear us, O God, and answer us, and bless us and grant above all that these Confederate Veterans may be true soldiers of the cross, as they were true soldiers of the land and the cause they loved so well, and that by God’s grace we may at last join in that delightful reunion, that glorious meeting beyond the river, where war’s rude alarms shall never be heard, and the conflicts of earth shall never disturb us.

“All of which we humbly ask through the riches of grace in Christ Jesus, our Lord. Amen!”

#### MAYOR COLLIER’S SPEECH.

The band then rendered a selection and General Evans said:

“The City of Atlanta, through its Mayor and General Council, sent an unanimous and hearty invitation to us one year ago to meet this year in Atlanta. The Governor of Georgia and the House of Representatives extended the same invitation. You will receive an additional welcome to-day from the city, the State and the people. I have the great honor to introduce Mayor Charles A. Collier, of Atlanta.”

Mayor Charles A. Collier was received with loud applause and cheers when he stepped to the front of the platform to welcome the Veterans to Atlanta. His words were eloquent and were delivered in an earnest manner and left an impression on the hearers. Mayor Collier welcomed the Veterans to the city which has grown from the ashes left by Sherman, to the Gate City of the South, to the city builded by the sons of the men who defended Atlanta. He offered the Veterans everything Atlanta has and bade them take possession and enjoy themselves.

Mayor Collier said:

“The limited time allotted me by your Committee of Arrangements gives opportunity for little more than a formal expression of the emotions which stir the great heart of Atlanta to-day. She has

been honored in the past by the presence of many distinguished gatherings and has earned well deserved reputation for her earnest and open-handed hospitality, but never before has she so completely, so gladly, and so enthusiastically surrendered the very sanctuary of her heart and her homes as she has upon this occasion. With full appreciation of the responsibility involved, she heard with joy and gratitude the announcement that unto her had been given the honor and privilege of your entertainment, and with the same unanimity and enthusiasm which has made her great and prosperous along material lines, she has set her house in order against your coming, and to-day stands smiling upon her threshold and greets you with a glad and joyous welcome.

"No city in all this broad land has greater cause to love and reverence these honored guests than the brave young city which greets you to-day. She remembers with undying gratitude to-day that other 20th day of July four and thirty years ago, when beleaguered by an overwhelming force, the boys in gray fought like demi-gods in her defense, and by their deathless valor wrought for Southern manhood a crown of glorious immortality. She remembers with tears and with tenderness ineffable the brave dead, your comrades, whose life blood slowly ebbed away upon her hillsides and in her valleys and hallowed every spot of earth it touched. Considering these memories as her most priceless possessions, she rejoices at the presence of these survivors of that grand army of heroes and flings wide the portals of her heart and her homes and bids you enter in and possess all that she hath.

"You will find that the city which greets you to-day is very different from the struggling village for which great armies contested more than a third of a century ago. From the ashes of that village a great and prosperous city has arisen filled with a brave and generous people, proud of their past record, hopeful of their future achievements and maintaining in their purity those principles and traditions of the fathers which gave to Southern civilization its distinctive and pre-eminent characteristics. (Applause.)

"It has been said that Atlanta is a city of the new South (whatever that means), and a great many excellent people beyond our borders attribute her thrift and enterprise to the infusion of new blood and new ideas imported from other more or less remote localities that are accustomed to claim with great complacency a corner on everything that is up to date and enterprising. In view of this impression, which seems to have gained considerable currency, it may not be inappropriate for me to say, and to say with that authority that comes from intimate personal knowledge, that this great city has been builded by the men and the sons of the men who fol-

lowed Lee and Jackson and Johnston and our own beloved Gordon and all that galaxy of heroes wherever duty called. (Applause and cheers.) They have exhibited here the same undaunted courage, the same tireless energy and the same contempt for adverse circumstances that gained for them undying fame in battles and have demonstrated to the world in their last achievement that 'peace hath her victories no less renowned than war.' (Applause.) Such are the people, and such the city that I have the honor of surrendering to you unconditionally." (Prolonged applause.)

#### SPEECH OF COLONEL T. B. FELDER.

Colonel T. B. Felder was the next speaker. In introducing him General Evans said :

"The Georgia Legislature was to have been represented by two speakers, one from the Senate and one from the House, but owing to sickness in the family of Senator Gray, I regret to say he is unavoidably detained. I have the honor to introduce Hon. Thomas B. Felder of the House of Representatives."

Colonel Felder spoke as follows :

"Gentlemen of the United Confederate Veterans' Association: The members of the Georgia Legislature honored themselves no less than their constituents in the passage of a joint resolution giving the survivors of the lost cause official recognition upon the occasion of their annual reunion—and in the appointment of a joint committee to extend to them, individually and collectively, a hearty welcome to our capital city and to our State.

"In doing so, as the spokesman of the committee, I beg to convey to you the assurance that your many deeds of valor and heroism have not been forgotten, but are enshrined forever in the hearts and affections of every loyal and patriotic Georgian.

"Indeed, we esteem it an especial privilege to regard every survivor of the war who did his duty as a hero, every brave soldier who died for his country as a canonized martyr, and every Confederate grave as a pilgrim's shrine. God bless you, you were heroes in the war and you have been heroic in peace. The grandeur of your physical courage in the conflict of the one is only equaled by the grandeur of your moral courage in the conflict of the other; and through the hardships of both your lives have been lofty and stainless, and your valor and fortitude matchless and unexampled. (Applause.)

"Standing to-day in the auspicious present, across which the heroic past salutes a glorious future,' I thank God from the bottom of my heart that I am the son of a gallant Confederate soldier who sealed his devotion to his country with many honorable wounds, and that 'I hold kinship through the priceless heritage of his precious blood with his old comrades in arms,' who were grand in victory, grand in defeat, and grander still in the moral heroism which enabled them to illustrate how sublime a thing it is to suffer and be strong. (Applause.)

"My countrymen, this is indeed a glorious reunion; it comes at a time when each of you can witness the fulfillment of the prophecy of the immortal Henry W. Grady, 'that in the not distant future patriots of the North will cease to look upon you with suspicion and estrangement.' To-day Northern patriots are willing to meet the cavalry charge under the superb leadership of the knightly Wheeler, and to stand before gatling guns with the dauntless and chivalrous Lee. They have found the highest and noblest expression of genuine love of country in the devotion to duty of the sons of Confederate soldiers through the unparalleled heroism of Hobson, of Alabama, and the gallantry and daring of Worth Bagley, of North Carolina, who offered his young life upon the altar of his country. (Cheers.)

"My friends, this is the grandest century that the world has seen since the creation. The morning of this century witnessed the valor displayed by our forefathers in throwing off the British yoke: its noonday has been immortalized by your heroic efforts to achieve a constitutional Government even at the cost of a dissolution of the Union itself; while this, the evening, has been made resplendent by the gallantry and heroism of your sons as they teach the haughty Spaniard amid the carnage of Santiago to honor and respect the flag of our country, which shall float forever over an 'indissoluble union of indestructible States.'

"Heroes of '60 and '65—one and all—I welcome you to this beautiful capital city, to the Empire State of the South, and to the hearts and homes of two millions of happy and prosperous people."

#### GOVERNOR ATKINSON HEARD.

General Evans introduced Governor Atkinson, who spoke eloquently as follows:

"United Confederate Veterans and Fellow Countrymen: It is a matter of supererogation to tell the old Confederate Veterans that they are welcome to Georgia, for, God bless their souls! they are welcome to all we've got. Georgia is indeed honored to have within

its borders this historical gathering of heroic Confederate Veterans. We know what these meetings mean to you. After a quarter of a century of peaceful pursuits to come together and touch arms with the men with whom you passed through that terrible struggle and by whose side you did everything but die for your country, brings memories dear and which now seem almost as though they come from a dreamland. How often it is our minds go back to the scenes which were the saddest and the trials which were the hardest. And to-day how the minds of those old Veterans go back to the memories of those days of strife and hardship. Again you are on a dreary march. Again you strike tent and again after the repast you lie down on your couch of earth and dream of dear ones at home. These are the dear memories which are brought back by this grand reunion.

"I say to you, as one who has read the history of many wars, no Veterans, no soldiers in the history of the world endured more hardships with less complaints or had so many triumphs over such overwhelming forces. (Applause.)

"It is not the sons of the South alone who tell you that they love and honor you. It is not they alone that recognize that your devotion to duty, that your daring and your heroism has shed glory on the history of your country and added to the dignity of American manhood. (Applause.) When the last chapter was being written at Appomattox, when that brave soldier and glorious citizen, Robert E. Lee, met the Commander-in-Chief of the opposing forces and when Grant refused to accept his sword, it was not only a tribute to Lee, but to the soldiers who followed the Confederate cross. But you deserve to be honored not alone for what you did in war, but honored for what you have done in peace. When the end came and the old Confederate soldiers, disarmed and discouraged, with nothing left but a broken spirit, turned to find a desolate country, cities destroyed and homes in ruin, with all this confronting him, he met it as became an American, a Southerner, a Confederate soldier." (Applause.)

Governor Atkinson then pointed to Atlanta and other thriving cities of the South and to the prosperous farms and villages as evidence of the success of the Confederate Veterans in building up the country which was made desolate by the war.

He denied that the growth of the South was due to Northern capital. Not a Northern dollar ever comes South, he said, until Southern genius has displayed its profits. "I am sick and tired of this talk of the new South. There is no new South. It is the same old South that gave to this country the Patrick Henry who fired

American patriotism to free itself from the yoke of oppression." He then mentioned other leaders who were of Southern birth and whose names decorate the pages of American history.

He said it was cowardly to attribute the fall of the Confederacy to the want of leadership. Jefferson Davis held the South together and carried on the war against an overwhelming force for four years. We should give credit to the genius and courage of this man. (Applause.)

"You are welcome to Georgia," he continued, "and to all that is within your reach. Go where you please and do what you please, and if you see anything lying around loose take it, and if you don't see what you want ask for it. Now, my friends, I turn you loose on the town and the State. If the Mayor gets you into trouble, just come to me and I will pardon you if you are entitled to it. (Laughter.) I invite you all to come to the executive mansion every day from 5 until 7 o'clock, and I will be there with my wife to meet you. This will be no fancy reception. If you get hot you can pull off your coats, and if you want to cut a watermelon with us and be just like you are at home, why do it.

"I sometimes hear people who misconceive our relation to the National Government. Let us not forget that when we surrendered we surrendered only two things. The negro went as a free man and the doctrine of secession was adjusted. But the South never did surrender a strict construction of the Constitution of the Government. Whenever the questions that have divided the statesmen of the North and South have been submitted to the Federal Supreme Court it has always decided in favor of the Southerners. Our forefathers fought for this country. It is ours and we must love it. Did you ever think that in the Southland can be found the only pure and unadulterated blood of the men who fought the battles of the Revolution?" (Applause.)

#### COLONEL HEMPHILL FOR THE COMMITTEE.

In introducing Colonel W. A. Hemphill, who represented the Executive Committee of the Association, General Evans paid this old warrior a high compliment, explaining how he had been seriously wounded in the neck, and how it would be impossible for him to be heard unless unusual quiet was observed.

Colonel Hemphill said:

"Comrades:—The Executive Committee has instructed me to take each one of you by the hand, press you to my heart and give

you a warm brotherly welcome. The work of the Executive Committee has been a labor of love. We organized seven months ago, and have met regularly ever since then, arranging for this great Reunion. The people have responded to us liberally, for they wanted you to come.

"The Executive Committee was divided into various sub-committees, all of whom did their work well. I will only mention the work of a few of the committees. The Hall Committee, under Captain John C. Hendrix and Architect Bruce, have arranged this magnificent Auditorium, which is one of the best I ever saw. The Decoration Committee, under Chairman Joe Jacobs, has decorated the Auditorium in a manner to be highly commended. Upon these walls hang the pictures of our Confederate leaders. Some of them have passed over the river and are watching this occasion from the battlements of Heaven with pleasure and delight. The Quarters Committee, under Chairman Frank Rice, has put in the Transportation Building on these grounds 1,000 mattresses, on which 2,000 Veterans can repose. The Commissary Committee, under Dr. Amos Fox and Mr. B. F. Walker, have arranged the Government Building for a grand Confederate Hotel. The biggest dining hall in the world. They can feed 1,200 at one sitting, and expect to feed five to six thousand at a meal. These preparations have been made for you to enjoy, and we want you to get the full benefit of it.

"These buildings are situated on historic ground: thirty-five years ago the roar of musketry and the shriek of shells, and the yells of contending armies were heard over these hills and fields. Many of you were in the conflict, and we are glad you are here to-day to visit and see these old familiar places.

"There are three scenes that I witnessed in my life which I will never forget—one was at the first battle of Fredericksburg on that cold December evening when Meagher's Irish brigade charged our brave boys on Maryes Heights, only to be repulsed. They charged again and our brave Louisianians and Georgians drove them back. The third time they charged—to be driven back again; the fourth, fifth and sixth times they charged—only to be cut to pieces and almost annihilated—failing to accomplish anything. There were examples of heroism that evening that have never been surpassed on any field of battle. Many of you were there and witnessed this great fight.

"The second scene was our army under the immortal Lee, crossing the Potomac on its way to Gettysburg. Our soldiers had just been newly uniformed, and presented a most striking appearance fully equipped. The army was never more enthusiastic on any occasion than on this. The bands played more inspiring tunes—

we were sure of success and every man fully believed that we would take the Federal Capitol in a short time. We felt that nothing on earth could cope with us—and we would have succeeded if we had not attempted the impossible. Many of you were there and remember what I am talking about.

"The other scene is the one that is presented to-day. It is said of the Great Napoleon when in Egypt at the foot of the Pyramids, he pointed to those vast structures and said: 'Soldiers, forty centuries are looking down upon you.' I call upon the young men of this country to-day, to look upon this scene, and I say to them the patriotism, courage and manhood of this country thirty-five years ago is before you. They responded at once to the call of our country and went to the front to face danger and death. After being overwhelmed by numbers, they accepted the situation and returned to their homes with the determination to build up their fortunes and country. This beautiful Southland, which is like a garden, is the result of their work.

"I am glad that President McKinley appointed the Confederate Veterans General Joe Wheeler and General Fitzhugh Lee, Major-Generals in the U. S. Army. This Spanish-American war has been of short duration, but more examples of heroism have been shown in the length of time than ever known in the history of the world. The South has furnished her part in the picture. Kentucky furnished the hero of Manzanillo, Lieutenant Lucien Young; Alabama furnished General Joe Wheeler and Lieutenant Hobson; South Carolina Lieutenant Blue, North Carolina Ensign Bagley, Virginia Fitzhugh Lee, Maryland the gallant Commodore Schley—two Confederate Veterans, and three sons of Confederate Veterans—heroes, all the world renowned.

"Some of you have filled the highest civil positions in this land, and will continue to do so. Two weeks ago a convention—one of the most representative I ever saw—met in this city. It nominated for Governor a Confederate Veteran who had lost one eye in battle, and we expect to elect Allen D. Candler by 100,000 majority. It nominated for Comptroller General, a one-legged Confederate Veteran. It nominated for Secretary of State the son of a Confederate Veteran who bears his honored father's name. It nominated for Agricultural Commissioner a Confederate Veteran. I hope the day will never come when it will be said the Confederate Veteran is too old or unworthy to fill these high positions.

"Some of you have not been so fortunate. You have had to struggle with misfortunes of life and with evil financial legislation. I have had this experience myself, and my sympathies go out to

you. Through it all you have been brave and true, and General Evans, I feel like singing the old Methodist song, 'I'd Rather Be the Least of These than to wear a Crown or Royal Diadem.'

"Boys, we are glad to have you with us! We want you to have four of the best days of your life. Our homes are open to you and our hearts are yours forever." (Great applause.)

#### GENERAL CLEMENT A. EVANS SPEAKS.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hemphill's welcome General Evans spoke as follows:

"My COMRADES—We have now reached the climax of these ceremonies. Every song and speech has been directed toward this climax.

"Nothing is left for me to do but to make formal tender of this building, these grounds, this State and the hearts of our people to you through our illustrious Commander-in-Chief. I now hand this time-worn gavel to the magnificent Southern soldier of whom the South is justly proud—who has faithfully stood by our principles in the past, and who will stand by the same principles in the years to come. He was elected Commander at the first reunion of Confederate Veterans ever held, he occupies that prominent position to-day, and I trust will hold it for years to come. I have the great pleasure of introducing General John B. Gordon."

The mention of General Gordon's name was greeted with cheer after cheer, and as he rose to receive the gavel, the assembly almost went wild. It was some minutes before quiet was restored. The entire address was listened to with the most marked attention and was frequently punctuated with applause.

#### GENERAL GORDON'S SPEECH.

General John B. Gordon, Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans, in responding to the addresses of welcome and formally taking the chair as President of the Convention, said:

*"Governor, General Evans, Mr. Mayor, Gentlemen of the Committees, Ladies and Fellow Countrymen:*

"As a Georgian at home my proper place in this programme would seem to be among those who are bidding these comrades welcome and not as the mouthpiece of the recipients of that welcome. The official station, however, to which my comrades have

called me demands that in their name I respond to these gracious greetings from my native State and her Capitol city. Geographically therefore, I ought to play the part of host, but officially I must speak as your guest. Anomalous as this double capacity may appear it is not without its compensations. In my capacity as host, and as loyal son, I can lean as it were on the bosom of my mother Georgia and feel her beating heart throbbing with a boundless love and sympathy for all the survivors of the South's immortal armies; and in my capacity as guest I throw the arms of a brother around these visiting comrades and in their name pledge to this State and city their grateful acknowledgement.

"Georgia and her fair daughter, Atlanta, in thus opening their arms and hearts to receive us, are in no sense surprising us. We knew what to expect before we came. The normal position of this State and city are recognized by all men. Their face is at the front, always at the front whether furnishing soldiers for war or honoring them in peace; and there is not a worthy follower of those once invincible legions, which followed the plumes of Lee and Jackson, on Johnson, of Beauregard and Bragg, of Hood and Forrest, bearing the South's stainless battle-cross to a thousand victories—there is not, I say, one of those survivors left, who does not know that he has a home on every acre of Georgia's soil. All these Confederates realize that they are at home, and their upturned faces and beating hearts are now telling of their appreciation in language far more eloquent and tender than any that I could utter.

#### SPIRIT OF REUNION.

"And now, my fellow countrymen, let me ask if you have contemplated and comprehended the significance of this magnificent reception; and of others like it accorded us by Louisiana, by Mississippi, by Alabama, by Texas, by Virginia, by Tennessee—by all the people wherever it has been our fortune to convene. How strange, how marvelously strange, must these reunions and the spirit which pervades them appear to all people outside of our borders? On another occasion I felt impelled to advert to the peculiar significance of these great events, but the mind never tires of their contemplation and analysis. Philosophy, patriotism, virtue and religion may feed and feast upon the theme without ever exhausting it, and the spirit of liberty, the reverence for law and regulated government rejoices and grows strong in the sentiment and high purpose which these Confederate Conventions evoke. No man or woman can attend one of these reunions and imbibe their spirit without being made better, broader, stronger and grander. No other conventions of ex-soldiers in all the world are so free from

self-seeking, so untainted by passion or prejudice, so purely philanthropic; nor more broadly patriotic. No defeated and disbanded soldiery has ever been, for so long a period, the special objects of so unique and universal approbation and affection by a people for whose cause that soldiery unsuccessfully contended. In every age, in every other land popular plaudits have been but the echoes of martial shouts and peans of victory. Public honors, costly demonstrations and universal acclaim have been the heritage not of defeated, but of victorious armies. Imperial Rome, intoxicated with the glory of conquest, erected her lofty arches to her mighty warriors so long and only as they bore her proud eagles above the ranks of conquering legions. And France, versatile, volatile, valiant France was a unit and exultant under her greatest Captain, the renowned Corsican so long as he was victorious, but when he was defeated (and he was defeated), when he fell the Legislative Assembly of his people abandoned and demanded the abdication of their recently idolized chieftain. Nor do the conditions which surround our Northern brothers, the Veterans of the Union Army, furnish any parallel to those which confronted us. When they returned from war it was with arms in their hands, and victory on their banners. They returned to homes of increased comfort, to augmented wealth and to an established and grateful Government, whose arms were outstretched to receive them and whose boundless wealth was poured at their feet. When the Confederates returned, defeated and disbanded, it was to a people made poor, to a land made desolate, to a whole section covered with black and smoking ruins, where every home left standing was in mourning, every breath was a sigh and every breeze a messenger of woe. And yet behold those broken fragments and that poverty stricken people to-day. After the lapse of more than a third of a century, after the Veterans of those armies have grown gray, and the very government for which they fought lives only as a memory, they proudly meet in annual convention, crowned with the blessings and boundless hospitality of that recently impoverished people. On what page of history will you find such a record? In what age, in what country will you find the shattered remnants of a defeated army banded together in a brotherhood so unique and for a purpose so unselfish? Among what defeated people has there ever been witnessed such fidelity to the memories of an unsuccessful past; such devotion to the survivors of an unsuccessful cause, coupled with such unostentatious and yet such genuine, responsive loyalty to the Government from which they so resolutely and so conscientiously sought separation? I challenge the world's annals to furnish a parallel.

"In conclusion, let us inquire what it all means. Justice, simple justice to these brave and patriotic men, who yielded at last only to overwhelming numbers and resources; justice to the Southern people, whose devotion to their cause must be measured by the countless sacrifices they made for it; justice to their present attitude toward the American Republic, whose honor and flag and freedom they are always ready to defend; justice to the self-respect and manhood of the Southern youth, who are to stand for all time with Northern youth in defense of popular liberty; justice to the past and justice to the future, all demand that our own prosperity and all mankind shall know and appreciate the meaning of these phenomenal demonstrations.

"Our heroic brothers of the Union Army need no such care in guarding their motives from misrepresentation. Those brave men at the end of the war became, so to speak, the special wards of this great nation. All its energies, all its influence and a large share of its taxing power are subject to their demand when required. Besides it is true, as a rule, the world over, that victory itself vindicates, while defeat dooms to disparagement and misrepresentation the cause of the vanquished. Let us see to it, my comrades, that impartial history, secured through the efforts of our laborious, able and patriotic Historical Committee, averts from this people so unutterable a wrong.

#### ESSENCE OF PATRIOTISM.

"Again and finally, I press the question, what is the inmost meaning of these Confederate pageants? Are they due to any covert or sinister aims or in the remotest degree to self-seeking? Let our open sessions and public proceedings, which all the world is invited to inspect, furnish the answer. Do these reunions and the popular demonstrations which attend them draw their inspiration from the remotest suggestion of disloyalty to either of the tremendous results of our Civil War, viz: The freedom of the slaves and the eternal unity of the Republic? In answer to the first question—the position of the former slaves—the South points to the impartial and equal justice meted out to the negro by the Southern Courts; to the negroes' reliance for security upon Southern sentiment and Southern honor; to the education of the negroes through white taxation in Southern schools. To the second question—her loyalty to the perpetual union of the States and the South has been making continuous answer from 1865 to this hour. She is answering today by the presence and prowess of her heroic sons in the war with Spain. Her Fitzhugh Lee, her Joseph Wheeler, her one-legged Butler, her T. L. Rosser, her W. W. Gordon, her North Carolina

Bagley, her Kentucky Young, her Alabama Hobson, and her thousands of volunteers, who sprang to arms at their country's call, are now answering from the military camps, from the islands of the Philippines and from the miasmatic jungles of Cuba. You, my Confederate comrades, would have been there also if your country had needed you. Many of us assembled here would have been there among the first, but for impaired health and shattered constitutions. But our sons and grandsons are there. With our prayers and blessings they have gone forth to represent us with single hearts and lofty aims.

"And now, my comrades, before I take my seat, let me say that a number of great ends are to be achieved in this war with Spain. Among these I ought, perhaps, first to mention the great truth that our boys are to bear, wrapped in the folds of the American flag, the light of American civilization and the boon of Republican liberty to the oppressed islands of both oceans; they are to place on a higher plane than ever before the influence of America in the councils of the nations, and are to command for their country a broader and more enduring respect for its prowess on land and sea throughout the world. But there is one other result near to my heart and to yours and to every lover of justice and liberty throughout our Union which is to be attained by this war. I allude to the complete and permanent obliteration of all sectional distrusts, and to the establishment of the too long delayed brotherhood and unity of the American people, which shall neither be broken nor called into question no more forever. (Continued and prolonged applause.)

#### THE ORATION OF THE DAY.

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[NOTE.—This matchless oration is inserted here in the proceedings in the order in which it was delivered, as it should be in the possession of every Camp, and of every Veteran of the South, and will be preserved as one of the most beautiful gems of Confederate literature—Adjutant General.]

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When he had finished speaking, General Gordon took the gavel and said :

"It is my pleasant duty to promise you now the treat of the occasion. I have the honor to present to you a one-armed Confederate Soldier, a silver-tongued orator, and a golden-hearted brother. We shall now hear from General Charles E. Hooker, of Mississippi, the orator of the day.

General Hooker was greeted with deafening applause, and received a splendid ovation, his fame as the Chrysostom of the South having preceded him, and the old Veterans were anxiously waiting to catch the golden words as they fell from his lips.

He spoke as follows:

"Comrades! Soldiers of the Army and Navy of the Confederacy, Daughters of the Confederacy, Sons of Confederates, Ladies and Gentlemen.—Standing on the soil of a State which gave to the Confederacy so many intrepid soldiers, from the gallant Colonel Bartow, who fell at the first battle of Manassas, shot through the heart, down to the last charge of Lee's army, led by another Georgian, your own illustrious commander, General John B. Gordon; standing here, in the gateway city to the gulf, in hearing of the guns of Peachtree battle ground, and almost in sight of the line of Kennesaw mountain, so gallantly defended by General Johnston, and which he regretted he had ever given up, close to the battlefields, dyed with the blood of your heroic comrades,—I greet you as the survivors of the greatest war waged in all the annals of time.

"It was a war, my comrades, waged not for conquest; not for self; not for ambition, but in maintenance of the great cardinal principle of home rule and community independence, which lies at the foundation of the government which our fathers builded, after the trials and tribulations and bloodshed of the seven years' war of the Revolution.

"First, I shall speak of the cause of the war.

"Secondly, of the men who fought it.

"Thirdly, of its results.

"When our fathers met at Independence Hall, in the City of Philadelphia, they made the solemn declaration 'That these colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent States.'

"They fought the seven years' war of the Revolution to maintain that declaration. When they came to frame a government for the original thirteen States, fresh from the long conflict, to free the colonies from onerous, unjust and oppressive taxation, without representation, they refused to concede the power of taxation to the central or Federal Government.

"The thirteen original States, in order to guard against any misconstruction of the compact of confederation between them, unanimously declared:

"That each State retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and any power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States, in Congress assembled.'

"Nine years of experience under 'the articles of confederation' between the original thirteen States showed that a Federal Government, without the power of taxation, was not self-sustaining.

"A convention of the original thirteen States was called 'to amend the articles of confederation.' It met at Annapolis, in the State of Maryland, and recommended to Congress that a convention be called, composed of delegates from all the original thirteen States, to frame a new Constitution.

"Congress acted on this recommendation and called a convention, composed of delegates from all the original thirteen States, which met at Philadelphia in 1787, and with George Washington as its president, adopted the Constitution of the United States which, being ratified by nine of the original thirteen States in sovereign convention assembled, went into effect in 1789, 'as a Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.'

"This Constitution, and the principle of home rule and community independence, upon which it was founded, was very elaborately discussed in the general convention and then in the conventions of each one of the original thirteen States, when they met to ratify or reject it.

"Article 1, paragraph 7, of this Constitution provided 'the ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the State as ratifying the same.'

"Thus it will be seen that the refusal of four of the smallest of the original thirteen States—with a meagre population—could have defeated the adoption of the Constitution.

"Immediately after the ratification of the nine States necessary to adopt the Constitution, the whole of the nine States—with absolute unanimity—and I think at the instance of Massachusetts, adopted the following amendment to the Constitution:

"'Article 9. The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.'

"'Article 10. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.'

"Thus, it will be seen, in the ratification of the Constitution by

the original thirteen States, and in the adoption of amendments thereto, it will be seen that each State ratified for herself, by herself, and is bound only by her own ratification, to use the language of John C. Calhoun, the great and lucid interpreter of the Constitution.

"Article 5 of the Constitution, thus adopted, provides; 'No State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.' Mr. Calhoun justly says, 'the Senate is the favorite of the Constitution.' Delaware, the smallest State in the Union, with her 76,000 inhabitants, stands in the Senate on a perfect equality with New York, with her 5,000,000; all the votes of all the people of the other States in the Union cannot deprive her of this equality. No, there is no power on earth that can deprive her of this equality in the Senate, save and except by her own consent. Her vote alone, under the Constitution, can put a veto on all the other States; and all the people of all the other States.

"It is not true, as an historical fact, that the maintenance of slavery on one side, or its abolition on the other, was the cause and origin of the war. Its abolition was an incident to the war—and a very striking one—but not the cause of it.

"The differences manifested in the very convention which adopted the Federal Constitution, and in the conventions of each one of the States ratifying it, and all the legislation introduced in Congress under it, shows that it originated in the differences of opinion as to how far the government created by the Constitution was central or national, or how far it was federative in its character. This was the germ from which the conflict came. That slavery was seized upon by the fanatics of the North to shower blows and hatred upon the Southern slave holders, I can well concede. But this did not make it the cause of the war.

"When Mr. Seward boasted in the Senate that the North was about to take control of the government, Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, said, in reply to him, 'Do not forget—It cannot be forgotten; it is written on the highest page of human history that we, the slaveholders of the South, took our country in her infancy; and after ruling her for sixty out of seventy years of her existence, we shall surrender her to you without a stain upon her honor, boundless in prosperity, incalculable in her strength—the wonder and the admiration of the world. 'Time will show what you will make of her; but no time can ever diminish our glory or your responsibility.'

"Yes, time has shown, and our fathers, could they speak from the grave, would ask: 'Who is responsible for the destruction of the federative system of the government?'

"When the seceding States had adopted a Constitution, a complete counterpart of the Constitution of 1789, their first act was—as early as February 4th, before the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln—to appoint a commission 'for the purpose of negotiating friendly relations between that government and the Confederate States of America; and for the settlement of all questions of disagreement between the two governments upon the principles of right, justice, equity and good faith.'

"Two of these commissioners, Martin Crawford, of Georgia, and John Forsythe, of Alabama, arrived in Washington the 5th day of March, 1861, and on the 12th of March addressed a communication to Mr. Seward, the then Secretary of State of the United States of America, explaining their embassy. Mr. Seward declined to confer with them officially, but through Judge Campbell, of Alabama, assured the commissioners of the Confederate States that the government at Washington was friendly to a peaceful settlement; and further assured the commissioners that the 'status in quo' in the harbor of Charleston should be observed, and that notice should be given to the commissioners before any change was made therein. Thus the commissioners were held in Washington until the 8th day of April following, when the public press communicated to them the fact that the government of the United States was sending vessels of war from the port of New York laden with ammunition, provisions and troops to supply and reinforce the garrison in Fort Sumpter, in the harbor of South Carolina. Astonished at this breach of plighted faith on the part of the government of the United States, the commissioners from the Confederate States demanded a reply to their official communication of the 12th of March previous.

"To this demand they received a reply on the 8th day of April, 1861, but bearing date March 15th, one month before, refusing to hold any official communication with them. On receipt of this reply the Confederate Commissioners retired from Washington.

"The promises made to the Confederate Commissioners had been grossly violated; vessels of war had been sent to garrison and supply Fort Sumter.

"Major Anderson, in command of the forts in Charleston harbor, had abandoned Fort Moultrie, after spiking his guns, and taken refuge in Fort Sumter, then regarded as an impregnable fortress. When the Confederate Commissioners made their report to their government, Mr. Davis, the President of the Confederate States, in transmitting their report to the Confederate Congress, said:

"The crooked paths of diplomacy can scarcely furnish an

example so wanting in courtesy, in candor and directness as was the course of the United States government toward our commissioners in Washington.'

"What was done by the Confederate government was done in the open light of day, challenging the criticism of the world. Every effort was made to avoid the shedding of fratricidal blood.

"Away, then, with the charge—the untruthful charge—that this war was a war waged by traitors, with treasonable design.

"Let it never be forgotten! Let it be recorded in history! Let it be iterated and reiterated again and again as one of the indisputable facts of history that we surrendered with arms in our hands and on written terms of capitulation.

"And here sits a living witness of the truth of what I say—our own illustrious commander, General John B. Gordon, who led the last charge of Lee's army, reduced by death on the battlefield, and disease, to less than ten thousand effective men, and who was present at the capitulation.

"We are not left to assertion on this matter. Here is the last clause in the armistice agreed upon by U. S. Grant, commanding the armies of the United States, and Robert E. Lee, commanding the armies of the Confederacy:

"'Each officer and man shall be allowed to return to his home, not to be disturbed by United States authority so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they may reside.'

"The terms of capitulation agreed upon by W. T. Sherman, commanding the army of the United States in North Carolina, and Joseph E. Johnston, commanding the army of the Confederacy, are even more full and explicit. Clause six provides:

"'The executive authority of the United States government, not to disturb any of the people by reason of the late war, so long as they live in peace and quiet and abstain from acts of actual hostility, and obey the laws in existence at the place of their residence.'

"These were the terms of capitulation and surrender after a four years' war in which each army had tested the bravery of the other on many a hotly contested battlefield.

"These were not such terms as established governments mete out to traitors. When our great civic leader, Jefferson Davis, was made to suffer for all our sins, seized and shackled and confined in Fortress Monroe, and indicted for treason in the Federal Courts, at Richmond, Va., we, of Mississippi felt it our duty to provide counsel for him, and under the authority of the State, the Governor of the State appointed General T. J. Wharton, Fulton Anderson

and your humble speaker, then holding the office of Attorney General, of the State of Mississippi, to proceed to Washington and enter upon his defense. The friends of Mr. Davis had selected that brilliant Irish lawyer and great orator, Charles O'Connor, to be the leading counsel in the case.

"He responded with generous enthusiasm to the request, and we joined him at Richmond.

"Mr. O'Connor refused to receive any fee save the love and reverence of the entire people of the South.

"Mr. Davis was brought up under guard from Fortress Monroe.

"The whole population of Richmond turned out to pay to him their silent homage. As he bowed his proud head when he passed into the portal of the hotel where his guard conducted him, one brave and true Virginian, perched in one of the highest windows of the hotel, in shrill and piercing notes gave the command: 'Hats off, Virginians!'

"Instantly every head was uncovered, and every heart bowed in love and admiration of the lofty hero who had taken upon himself the sins of a whole people, and vicariously suffered for all with sublime abnegation of self, and with that indomitable power of will, which even in defeat and shackles, refused to acknowledge but one Master. Mr. Davis was never tried, and he never asked for a pardon.

"Why was he not tried? If we were all traitors and guilty of treason, why did not the government try the chief traitor?

"He was a prisoner, and like Paul, 'in bonds, demanding a hearing.' He was ironed and watched night and day under the unceasing gaze of his eternal guard, with instructions never to take their eyes off of him.

"Why was he not tried?

"No other reason can be given than that his prosecutors knew that his allegiance was due to his State, primarily, and that as a citizen of that State he was bound to obey her will, and yield obedience to her sovereign authority as expressed in her convention.

"When Mr. Davis came to be indicted there was an effort at first to include General Robert E. Lee in the same indictment. When this came to the ears of General Ulysses S. Grant, it is due to him to say that he said: 'No! this must not be. It would be to violate the terms of capitulation which I made with General Lee on the field of Appomattox when he surrendered with arms in his hands, and it would be to dishonor my parole.'

"This action was fully in keeping with the generous terms of

surrender accorded to General Lee by the leader of the victorious army, and will ever be remembered by all true soldiers everywhere.

"The miserable crew who would willingly have heaped dishonor on their own great and conquering leader, to wreak their spiteful vengeance on the great military leader of the Confederacy, were compelled to forego their nefarious and dishonorable plans.

"Second, the men who fought it. The personnel of the Confederate army was a remarkable one.

"It was composed of the descendants of the liberty-loving people who speak the English language. History tells us that when our Anglo-Saxon ancestors, at the battle of Hastings, fought in 1066, yielded to the prowess and numbers of William the Conqueror, of Normandy, he demanded hostages for the good faith of the Saxons; and Cedric, the Saxon, gave up his young and tender nephew, upon whose face the beard of manhood had not yet grown.

"Tenderly warning his young kinsman against the blandishments of the Court of Normandy, then the gayest in Europe, the boy hostage replied to his uncle: 'If when I return from the Court of Normandy, by the cut of my hair, or the fashion of my garb, you shall judge me Norman, you shall lay your hand upon my heart and feel England beat in every pulse.' And so it was with the Confederate. We were battling for the same eternal principles for which our forefathers fought at Bunker's Hill, the Cowpens and at Yorktown.

"The Confederate army was a volunteer army. We all went as privates, and from our ranks we chose our commanders up to and including the rank of Colonel.

"It was the hardy endurance, the indomitable pluck and valor of the men in the ranks which forged the epaulettes that marked the rank of our Generals.

"No one knew this better than our great military leader, Robert E. Lee! With touching pathos and earnest simplicity, he gave utterance to it in his farewell address to his army at Appomattox. We have always said if ever we had a war with a foreign foe we old Confederates would prove our fidelity to the common flag, and of what mettle we were made. Of all the plumes that waives in the front ranks at the battle of Santiago, in the present war, none glistered brighter than that which adorned the brow of our great old Confederate cavalry leader, glorious old Joe Wheeler. They may beat him for Congress in Alabama, but we will raise to him a monument whose foundations shall be laid broad and deep in the

hearts of our whole people, and beneath his honored name we will place this simple inscription:

“ ‘He wore the gray, and he wore the blue,  
But was ever a soldier brave and true.’

“This is not the first time in the history of the English-speaking people, when the war of words has culminated in the wager of battle. When the rough and uncultured Barons met on the banks of the Runnmede they extorted from King John—false to his lion-hearted brother, Richard, and the English people—the Magna Charta of human liberty. Thence we come down to the time when the red and the white rose struggled for pre-eminence, and yet a little later on, when our English-speaking ancestors made the declaration of rights, and yet a little later on when they passed the bill of rights, and yet a little later down the stream of history we come to the time when our own immediate English-speaking ancestors met at Independence Hall, in the City of Philadelphia, and declared ‘that these colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent States.’

“And they made them so.

“Our Confederate people thought that their lives, property and sacred homes were endangered, and they resorted to the remedy which they believed was rightly theirs.

“When assailed in their homes, and on their own soil, they defended themselves as their English-speaking ancestors were wont to do.

“Of the men who led us in the terrible conflict for four years, the English language furnishes no terms that can express our love. I have already, incidentally, spoken of our great civil leader, Jefferson Davis. It was my fortune to stand close to him from my earliest manhood. He gave me, while he was still a member of the lower House of Congress, my first letters of introduction to his friends in Mississippi. He was jealous of the rights of his people under the Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and was always mindful of them himself. When advised by his friends that his plantation and property was about to be swept away by the enemy, and urged to send troops to defend them, his reply was: ‘The President of the Confederacy cannot afford to use public means to protect private interests.’

“His aid, Governor Lubbock, of Texas, said of him: ‘From the day I took service with him to the moment we parted, I witnessed his unselfishness. He forgot himself, and displayed more self-abnegation than any other human being I have ever known.’

"When he was about to bring suit for the recovery of his plantation, Brierfield, he came to my home to consult me, and I said to him: 'Why do you not allow Benjamin Montgomery (the confidential servant of his brother, Joseph E. Davis) to attorn to you, which he is more than willing to do,' his reply was:

"I cannot afford to do this. I am made one of the executors under my brother's will, and this would be unjust to the legatees under the will."

"When he learned that his friends in Louisiana and Mississippi were creating a committee to raise a fund of \$200,000, upon the interest of which he might live while he was writing his history of the Confederacy, he wrote to the committee to suspend their work for he would not receive the money if it was raised, accompanying it with the remark: 'My people are poor and I cannot consent that they shall tax themselves for my benefit, even by their own voluntary action.'

"He achieved distinction as a military leader, a statesman, and an orator. Such a man cannot die, but will live always in the hearts of the people who knew him best and loved him most.

"The Confederate flag gathered around it a galaxy of great military leaders—Robert E. Lee, Albert Sydney Johnston, Joseph E. Johnston, Beauregard, Longstreet, Bragg, Polk, Ewell, Hardee, Breckenridge, Pat Cleburne, Dick Taylor, Hood, Price, McCullough, Semmes, D. H. and A. P. Hill, Pickett, Stuart, Bedford Forrest, Morgan, Ashby, Edward C. Walthall, Benjamin Humphries, Wade Hampton, Mathew Butler, Stephen D. Lee and Joe Wheeler.

"Neither time nor space will admit of naming a host of others equally entitled to their niche in the temple of fame.

"General Lee's touching and simple letter of resignation to his superior officer, General Scott, shows how strong was his love for the government he had served with such fidelity, and that he yielded only in obedience to that guiding star of his life—duty, the noblest word in the English language. He felt that his allegiance was due to his mother Virginia. Where she led, it was his duty to follow.

"It was natural that we should look to Virginia, the home and tomb of great warriors and statesmen, for our leader. Virginia has been declared to be the mother of States and statesmen. No one who has stood on her lovely valleys, carpeted by the hand of the Master, and gazed on her lofty mountains, sometimes glassed in sunshine and sometimes covered with shadow, and sometimes the home of the storm god, could cease to wonder that a land so blessed by nature, and nature's God, should produce heroes among her men, and heroines among her women. Nobly, simply, bravely, did the grand old hero lead your armies, and when at last overcome

by numbers, he capitulated on honorable terms, and in obedience to the terms of that capitulation, which he and every soldier under him honestly fulfilled and observed, he retired to the classic shades of Washington-Lee College, and devoted the remainder of his days to the education of the youth of the land he loved so well, and when the telegram flashed across the continent the sad news 'that Robert E. Lee was no more,' from his own immediate family circle, tied to him by the ties of blood and kindred, to the remotest citizen's breast was

"Linked the electric chain of that despair,  
Whose shock was as an earthquake's, and opprest  
The land which loved him so that none could love him best."

"The wall of grief that came welling down from his own loved mountain sides, was caught up by the long swell of the Atlantic, and wafted to the distant shores of the old world, to come reverberating back on our ears 'in all the languages, and the tongues, and the nations, under the heavens.'

"My heart prompts me to pay a tribute to each one of the illustrious Generals named, but time, space, and the proprieties of the occasion, do not permit it.

"General Albert Sydney Johnston, though wounded unto death on the field of battle, refused to quit the field until loss of blood compelled him to fall into the arms of Governor Harris, his aid and faithful friend, who pressed him to his heart with generous enthusiasm.

"Stonewall Jackson fell by the unfortunate mistake of his own men. A brigade of men could not supply their loss to the great Commander General, Lee.

"General Bedford Forrest was a natural warrior, bred in no school that taught the art of war, he taught war to his followers by his sublime courage and utter disregard of danger. Seriously wounded in one of his numerous battles, he received an order to hold his command in readiness to meet an expected raid from Memphis. Though not able to sit his horse, his answer was, 'with one foot in the stirrup, I go to execute your order.'

"The Volunteer's State, and his comrades from other States, will yet do justice to his memory. General Pickett, in the memorable charge under Longstreet, at Gettysburg, on the 3rd day of July, 1863, has made his name immortal.

Third,

### THE RESULTS OF THE WAR.

"All are ready to admit, as one of the results of the war, slavery has been forever abolished, and there is no regret expressed anywhere in the South.

"When the war was closed the vexed question of the rehabilitation of the seceded States had to be solved. The first effort was to appoint military satraps to act as Governors and rule the Southern States by the sword and the bayonet.

"This was a miserable failure. Then came the reconstruction acts, which did not reconstruct at all. Then came the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in *ex parte Garland*.

"This court decided 'that while this was an indissoluble Union, it was composed of indestructible States.'

"So it was discovered that the four years' war between the States had not destroyed the entity or sovereignty of the States. It had been asserted by some of the prominent men and journals that we could not live together in a Union where the States were 'pinned together by bayonets,' and the only method of rehabilitation was by the voluntary action of the seceding States by electing Senators and Representatives, and Georgia's glorious and true representatives, from Georgia, had declared that we were again 'in the household of our fathers, and we were there to stay,' and we did. We may be 'pinned together by bayonets,' but thank God, by nature's immutable law, the bayonets must be eaten up by rust and rot, but there is nothing that can destroy the entity and sovereignty of the State, for the Supreme Court has declared 'they are indestructible.'

"So it may come to pass in the future that all the States will unite in thanking the Confederate States for the glorious battle which they fought for preserving that which Mr. Calhoun declared was 'the breath of the nostrils of the government, the States.'

"So with this glorious result, we will not quarrel with the opprobrious epithet of 'rebel' as applied by the valorous army of non-combatants who took part on neither side during the war. But it depends in what sense you apply the term 'Rebel.' If you mean by it rebellion against wrong, in vindication of that which is right, then you may apply the epithet to all the patriots of the war of the revolution. I was once riding through Arlington, that grand mausoleum which the government has provided for the burial of its distinguished dead, with a Northern gentleman and two of his lady friends. We found the head of each Union soldier's grave marked with a marble slab, giving his name, if known, and his regiment

and brigade. One of the ladies asked me if there were any Confederates buried in Arlington. I replied: 'Yes, a few down in the remote corner of the cemetery, and that at the head of each one of these Confederate graves is a pine board with the word 'Rebel' written on it.' They were polite enough to say they could hardly credit this, and asked to be driven to that part of the cemetery where the Confederates were buried. When they had seen with their own eyes they protested with great fervor against the outrage. I replied: 'Well, I don't know, but what it was right that these boys who wore the ragged gray jackets of the Confederacy during four years' war, between the States, should be buried in the soil which belonged to the second great 'Rebel' of America, Robert E. Lee, George Washington being the first.'

"We owe a great debt of gratitude to the women of the South for the example set us in enduring all the hardships and trials of the war.

"They gave up father, husband, son, to the defense of country and home, and cheered the soldiers in the field with heroic endeavor to supply their every want. Ofttimes driven from home by a brutal soldiery, their homes consumed by fire, they would fly with their children, and their parting glances would disclose the lambent flames of the incendiary licking their house tops, and their ears were greeted by the sound of the crackling rafters as they crumbled into ashes on their hearthstones. Daughters of the Confederacy! Sons of Confederates! I hail your organizations with delight, and am gratified you are forming auxiliary associations to inherit the rich legacies of your sires and grand sires, of patriotic duties nobly discharged and unsullied by a single act that can bring the blush of shame to your cheeks.

"We shall not be with you long and confidently leave to you the care and maintenance of the great memorial Battle Abbey, which the United Confederate Veterans have inaugurated, and which one of our comrades, living in a Northern State, has proposed to endow so munificently. Comrades of the Confederacy, let us kindle anew in our hearts the fervid devotion with which we sustained our country's cause for four long years, and let us take new heart and hope from the noble women who received us when we returned to our stricken homes, with nothing but our paroles, and whose loving hearts gave us new hope and inspired us with renewed thews and muscle, and brain, and blood to go forth and make our land blossom again as the rose.

"Let us never fail to do just honor to our dead heroes, and provide, as far as in us lies, for the maintenance of the living. No! we can never forget them.

"Memory! faithful memory! will wave its magic wand o'er the chill vaults of the sepulcher—the dead nation's sepulcher—her hundred battlefields, and the dead will start again into life, pale, pallid, passionless, as the seraphs, their sweet faces will beam again upon us. Indeed, and in truth, in the arms of our fancy may we again embrace those dear departed comrades who, while they lived, lived for us, and their country, and when they perished poured out their rich young lifeblood, a generous libation on that country's altar, and as their pale lips froze in death on many a distant battlefield, their last syllabled utterances perchance murmered our names.

"May you all return safely to your homes with hearts cheered and revivified by another glorious reunion; and may He, whose all-seeing eye watches the sparrow as it falls, and counts the unnumbered sands on the seashore, and weigheth the hills in scales, and the mountains in balances, and measureth the waters of the earth in the hollow of his hand, have you each and all in his holy keeping."

[*Note*.—The orator was greeted by applause at the conclusion of nearly every sentence of this magnificent oration, and it was so urgent that notice is omitted at points where it occurred in the body of the oration, as it would mar its beauty.—Adjutant General.]

Of this superb oration, the Atlanta Constitution says:

GENERAL HOOKER SPEAKS ELOQUENTLY OF THE  
HISTORY OF THE CONFEDERACY.

Declares, in a Magnificent Oration Delivered Before the Veterans,  
That the South Fought Not for Slaves, But for  
Constitutional Liberty.

"The principal oration of the day, at the Auditorium yesterday, was by General Hooker, of Mississippi, whose address is said to be one of the most eloquent ever heard at Confederate Reunions. General Hooker spoke for an hour and a half, and was often enthusiastically applauded. He graphically told the history of the Confederacy, and gave potent facts to prove this war was not one for slavery, but for Constitutional rights. He paid a high tribute to the heroes of the Old South, men and women, and told of how

he and others volunteered to defend Jefferson Davis when he was arrested on the charge of treason, but never tried. General Hooker is a magnetic speaker, and never fails to attract his hearers."

At the conclusion of General Hooker's grand oration, General Gordon gave notice that he would expect each Division Commander to hand in to Adjutant General Moorman, as soon as possible, to-day if possible, and certainly not later than at the opening of the morning session to-morrow, one name to be a member of the Committee on Credentials.

General Gordon then said:

My comrades, "old Veterans never get too old to look into the eyes of sweet Southern girls, and I have the pleasure of presenting to you two daughters of the Confederacy, who have inherited much of their father's heroism, and I know you will be gratified to look upon the daughters of the gallant soldier and patriot, who shed his blood so freely for the South, I want you to salute General Jno. B. Hood's daughters. As he concluded his remarks, General Gordon led Misses Odile and Ida Hood to the front of the stage, holding each one by the hand, and cheer after cheer echoed through the big building, while the young ladies bowed their grateful appreciation.

Lieutenant General Stephen D. Lee, then presented the flag of the famous Forty-Second Georgia, which had waved over one of the grandest victories of the war, at Chickasaw Bayou, where seventeen hundred Federals were killed, wounded, and captured in six minutes, by the Confederates. The old Veteran's cheered General Lee's remarks, and as the historic old emblem was waved to and fro, saluted it with moistened eyes.

"General Gordon, by request, then presented the flag of the Forty-Ninth North Carolina Regiment, which he said had waved over fifty-seven of the glorious battlefields of the war, and which had been carried forward to victory in fifty-six of them. Three hearty cheers were given for the grand old ensign, and for the heroic old "Tar Heels."

General Gordon then announced that each Division Commander is requested to hand in to Adjutant General Moorman, as early as practicable, to-day if possible, and not later than the assembling of the Convention in the morning, a name from their respective Divisions, to be a member of the Committee on Resolutions.

Upon motion the meeting then adjourned, to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow.

## SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1898.

When General Gordon called the convention to order at 10:15 o'clock this morning there were fully 14,000 people packed like sardines in that great hall. While the Veterans were gathering the band gave an informal concert, playing National and Confederate airs, which were loudly cheered.

## GORDON CALLS TO ORDER.

At 10:15 General John B. Gordon took his place upon the stand and rapped the Convention to order. He said:

"The hour for our convening has arrived. We are all Confederate soldiers. We are Confederate men and women, but we are also Americans, and we are proud of our country.

"God has blessed us as he has blessed no other nation. It becomes us who have been spared by His providence to sing a song of praise to Him in acknowledgment of his many mercies and of our responsibilities to him.

"I want the brave men whose shouts have been heard on many battlefields to join in a hymn of praise to the great King of Kings and Lord of Lords, whom we all acknowledge, worship and obey."

The doxology, "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow," was then sung to cornet accompaniment. The vast hall was filled with the voices of all the old heroes in unison.

The entire audience arose and joined in that grand old hymn, making the building reverberate with its sweet melodies.

Rev. R. A. Thomas, chaplain of the Seventh Georgia regiment, then led in the following prayer:

"Almighty God, our Father in heaven, Thou who hast made and preserved us, we do thank Thee for this glorious occasion, we thank Thee for this beautiful day, for this heavenly sunlight upon us. We do bless Thee that Thou hast spared so many of us to reassemble once more in the love of comradeship on this side of the valley of death. Well do we remember the first battle of the great war thirty-seven years ago, when many of our comrades passed through the dark valley, and are not here with us to-day. We do bless Thee, O Lord, that Thou hast always been so near the hearts of our people—we thank Thee for the old flag of our forefathers under which they bled and died. May it

be the flag of our children, our children's children, and may the stars and stripes triumphantly wave forever over the homes of the free. We thank Thee that, after the carnage of battle, we have peace and a reunited country. God bless our old soldiers—those here and those who wear crowns of glory beyond. Keep Thy watchful and merciful eye upon us constantly, and when the roll is called up yonder may none be absent from the fold. In the name of Christ we pray, amen!"

At this stage some trouble was experienced in getting the various divisions in their proper places in the hall and inducing those not delegates to vacate seats held for delegates. Order was finally restored, and General Gordon called for the names of the members of the committees on resolutions and credentials to be named by the commanders of the various divisions.

The divisions were prompt in responding, and the committees appointed were as follows:

A member of the Indian Territory delegation asked to have put on record the fact that last night a campmeeting was held by the Veterans under the leadership of two chaplains, and that the religious services lasted for two hours. General Gordon in a few feeling remarks referred to the fact that the Lord was remembered in the midst of the pleasures of the reunion, and directed the announcement to be placed on record.

#### COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

The following appointments were then announced by the divisions as members of the committee on credentials:

General Robert McCulloch, of Missouri, Chairman.

S. R. Cockrell, of Arkansas.

Judge Booty, of Texas.

A. J. West, of Georgia.

Colonel MacLaurin, of North Carolina.

Hon. Frank Hume, of the District of Columbia.

General Asbury Coward, of South Carolina.

General George P. Harrison, of Alabama.

General R. B. Coleman, of the Indian Territory.

James S. Hazelrig, of Kentucky.

J. G. Ellis, of Florida.

Colonel George L. Cowan, of Tennessee.

W. A. Ward, of Mississippi.

C. Collins, of West Virginia.

General E. H. Lombard, of Louisiana.

C. T. Loehner, of Virginia.

W. H. Adams, of Oklahoma.

## COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions was made up as follows:

Rev. General D. C. Kelly, of Tennessee, Chairman.

Captain Hill, of Texas.

Colonel J. N. Smithee, of Arkansas.

Hon. J. B. Gantt, of Missouri.

W. S. Shephard, of Georgia.

Major C. R. Barker, of North Carolina.

Colonel F. H. Mackey, of the District of Columbia.

Colonel George B. Lake, of South Carolina.

Colonel J. W. A. Sandford, of Alabama.

J. W. Gollidge, of the Indian Territory.

Colonel Bennet H. Young, of Kentucky.

General John G. Law, of Florida.

S. S. Miller, of Mississippi.

John A. Lafoy, of West Virginia.

Colonel David Zable, of Louisiana.

J. Edward Moyler, of Virginia.

R. H. Reed, of Oklahoma.

California was represented on both committees by the members from Texas.

The committees retired, the one on credentials to examine the credentials of the various divisions, and the one on resolutions to consider such questions as might be brought before it.

## COMMITTEE ON HISTORY REPORTS.

The Chair: "My Comrades, Lieut.-General S. D. Lee, the Chairman of the Committee on History, has the floor and you will now listen to the reading of this most important report. Please give your earnest attention to it. Our distinguished friend and comrade, General Lee, who will read it, needs no introduction from me."

General Lee was greeted with loud cheering, and after quiet was restored read the able and splendid report, which is as follows:

## REUNION UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS.

ATLANTA, GA., July 20th, 1898.

*Maj.-Gen. Geo. Moorman, Adj't. Gen. and Chief of Staff, U. C. V.:*

DEAR SIR—In considering the annual reports of the United Confederate Veterans at this Eighth Annual Convention, the Historical Committee expresses its gratification on the advance which has been

made in securing so many of the great objects for which our general organization was created. Monuments have been built; memories which are of priceless worth have been preserved; valuable records and data has been collected; comradeship has been cherished; benevolence has been pointed to worthy objects of active sympathy; pensions have been paid to deserving soldiers and the widows of the dead; homes have been built for needy and desolate veterans; true patriotism has been fostered and the honor and fame of the South have been defended against every attempt to tarnish the first or to dim the luster of the last in the just war in which our country is engaged, our comrades now living, and the descendants of those who have passed away have nobly used the opportunity to demonstrate to the world the ardor of their patriotism, and their readiness to devote their lives in defense of our re-united country.

The special subjects committed to the care of the Historical Committee soon after the origin of this fraternal association of Confederate soldiers and sailors, was highly regarded at the beginning, and still holds a place in our esteem not exceeded in importance by any other of the great objects of our organization. The truth of our country's history, the events that transpired during the war in which the Confederate people nobly maintained their cause with unexcelled courage, fortitude and sacrifice; the true antecedents of that mighty struggle, and the wise course of the Southern soldiery and populace subsequent to the disbandment of the armies, are all subjects of absorbing interest committed to the attention of the Historical Committee. It is with pleasure they recall the remarks of General W. H. Jackson of Tennessee in the Convention of 1896, that "Nothing is of more importance to us than history which will give to our children the true facts of what we did in the Confederate Army." With equal pleasure it is remembered that the Commander-in-Chief, General John B. Gordon, said in Convention that "The report now being read brings before the Convention its most important business, and that is the business of impartial history." With even greater pleasure than is afforded by these high tributes of the value of worthy Confederate history, the fact is borne in mind that our great body has manifested an increasing concern in the progress of historical research, and in the preservation of our people from the ruinous effects of false historical literature.

It was the early trust of the South that the "Truth of History" would appear before the tribunals of the world and freely speak with historic verity on its behalf. This confidence in the spirit of truth was indeed sublime and was not betrayed by truth itself; but the Southern people, who were more accustomed to do great things

for their country, than to publish what they did, were soon surprised and aroused by an invasion of their homes, schools, libraries, bookstores and news stands, of a horde of war literature so erroneous in statement of principle and fact; so discourteous and unfair in the treatment of the leaders of the people of the former Confederate States, so ungenerous and irritating in language, so insinuating by titles, embellishments and seductive "mechanical make up," as to require on their part an immediate defence of their reputation by a prompt refutation of the errors thus widely sown in the minds of their children. It was this early spreading by mercenary agencies of a pernicious literature, which brought out Southern writers, who with graceful, honest, and powerful pens defended the "Truth of History" against those who manifestly intended to take its life. Your Committee, however, in making this general declaration as to the character of a multitude of offensive publications, do most cordially say that there were numerous exceptions to this rule and that the Southern people bought and read with pleasure the fair productions of intelligent Northern writers. It is also admitted that not all the works of Southern authors were as temperate in tone as the vast importance of the questions involved demanded, but these retaliatory expressions were made under the provocations referred to, and they are now happily ceasing to appear. The better sentiment at present moving over the whole population of the Union, will doubtless restrain all writers on all subjects relating to the differences between South and North from the use of irritating epithets, provoking taunts, and all disparagement of the just claims of an adversary. Sectional or personal gall in patriotic history, is a bitterness which a weak author injects in his book to make it sell beyond its merits. The writer, competent by intellect, training and patriotism to write truly, will write nobly, although he will write his convictions with a strength of expression which their dignity demands; and his writings, whether from the South or North, will have a welcome throughout the country.

The Historical Committee called special attention in the report of 1894 to the unfairness of many of the publications of the Confederate war, and especially to the partisan character of school books which interested agents of mercenary publishers were diligently placing in Southern schools. The injury to all sections of the country arising from the distribution of these unreliable partisan school histories was plainly set forth in that report and others of the succeeding year. These school books which thus perverted history by the omission of facts and commission of errors, strengthened the sectional spirit, created distrust of all history, and kept the bias and prejudice afame which all patriots desire to extinguish. The pay to the author, the profit to the publisher, the fee of the

selling agent, and the gratification of a sectional feeling did not appear to your committee to be compensation for the loss of public confidence in American History, or the perpetuation of ill will among the people of our whole country which these school histories and other publications were causing. With earnest solicitude for the general welfare of our reunited country they were not slow in calling attention earnestly and respectfully to the perpetuation of a distinctive North and South, should the new Northern generation be taught history in a set of books whose statements were justly contradicted by the works through which the Southern youth were taught.

Recognizing the impracticability of any plan by which any one line of histories for either school purposes, or other general use could be devised and acknowledging that certain conflicts of statements of principles and events would occur, just as conflicts of law and evidence take place, the urgent appeal was made from year to year in all the annual reports, that writers of histories, especially for schools should avoid unfair omissions, unjust discriminations, irritating epithets and that they should rise to the nobility of true authorship by presenting accurate history equally fair to all parts of our great country.

The report of 1895 says on this point: "What is needed is history equally fitted for use North and South, divested of all passion and prejudice incident to the war period, and until a more liberal tone is indicated by Northern historians, it is best that their books be kept out of Southern schools. The pressing of these views produced results for which this Convention may well express its gratification. School histories were at once brought under special examination by Camps and Divisions of the U. C. V., and the people of the South and North generally. It was made clear that expurgation and emendation were necessary. Revised editions began to appear. Publishers were made to understand that unfair school history could not be bought or used. The homes of the people were better guarded also against showy works whose contents betrayed the children of the family into gross errors of belief. The "renaissance of history throughout the South," referred to in the report of 1895 as a hope, was in some degree fulfilled. The entire field of history began to be explored and its neglected facts were more carefully gathered and portrayed. It is now inexpressibly gratifying to the spirit of Southern patriotism that historical verities are more than ever before influencing the mind of the entire people of the United States. Devotedly do we trust that the day has come when the true historical events of the great struggle between the States will appear without exciting any sectional distrust or envies.

A declaration made in the report of 1897, which was unanimously

endorsed by the assembled convention of United Confederate Veterans, is here repeated to emphasize the view therein expressed: "We recognize that the destiny of the South is now inseparably bound up with that of this great Republic, and that it is to the interest of the whole Nation and to citizens everywhere that coming generations of Southern men should give this Union the same love and devotion which their fathers so freely gave to the United States and then to the ill-starred Confederacy; that Southern men should not hereafter feel themselves in any way estranged from their country or ashamed of any part of its history—step-children as it were, in the National home."

So far as information has been obtained, no denial either North or South has appeared to this true and patriotic publication of the views and wishes of the Confederate soldiery, and of the Southern people. When we have been painfully made aware that this Southern attitude to the United States government has been misrepresented, whether from ignorance, distrust or prejudice, our complaint against the injustice can not be condemned, and our efforts to inform the public of the present generation should be applauded. Our repetition, therefore, of this often stated disposition of the Southern people, will be accepted as a continuation of our efforts to remove all prejudices, and all ignorance from every mind, in order that our countrymen of this day may investigate without obstacles the great history made by Southern and Northern men in both war and peace.

We are pleased to recognize at the North as well as at the South the growth of this broad American patriotism, and we insert with pleasure an extract from an address of Commander John W. Frazier, of Col. Fred Taylor Post G. A. R. of Philadelphia: "We must under the bending influence exerted by the new order of things, undo that which sectional feelings led both North and South to do in regard to the publication of public school histories—certain to create and foster lasting and bitter prejudices—and use our influence in behalf of a public school history of the late war and the causes leading up to it, that will be used in common in all the public schools in the country. North and South and East and West—a public school history that recognizing the courage and patriotism of the North and the South as the common pride of the American people, will lead the boys and girls of the whole country to ever regard the stars and stripes as the emblem of Liberty, Equal Rights and National Unity."

For illustration of objectionable faults in general history of the sectional war period, intended for popular and school use, a very few examples are here given. Offensive epithets appear in many works wholly useless in writing history and unquestionably irri-

tating. The secession of the Southern States is stigmatized as a "rebellion," and the Southern people are offensively called "rebels." Nor are these terms used in these Northern writings in the honorable sense in which our American Revolution was a rebellion, and George Washington and John Adams were rebels, but in the offensive sense in which Tarlton, the British raider, called Francis Marion the American Defender a rebel. These epithets so applied to the course of the Southern States, and the conduct of its people would not be used as reproach by any just jurist, statesman or historian. Certainly a decent respect for the many millions of Southern people, who are a patriotic and powerful part of our reunited country will cause these epithets to be abandoned. Their elimination hereafter from general publications will demonstrate a proper expurgation of sectional feeling. The President of the Confederate States is often referred to in the literature offered for sale in the South as the "Arch Traitor," notwithstanding the truth, that according to the judgment of jurists, statesmen, historians and just minded mankind, Jefferson Davis was in no sense whatever a traitor at any time or anywhere. Every member of this committee and every brave Confederate insists that he himself did all that Jefferson Davis did, and that neither committed treason. Long ago all disrespectful allusions to President Lincoln were condemned by Southern readers, and by none more heartily than by Southern soldiers.

Honest public sentiment, North and South, should condemn any efforts of partisan malignity to implant in the school literature any vicious treatment of the name of Jefferson Davis, who merits the respect of the world. A further reasonable objection to a part of the war literature, issue by partisan publishers, is the statement of Southern motive in secession. It is certainly not true that the destruction of the Union was either the political or the military object of the States which formed the Confederacy. No jurist, statesman, or historian would stake on such a proposition his reputation for accuracy in statement and definition. The expression should not be used in any allusion to the war waged against the seceded States, because it misstates the motive of the Southern States and is neither just nor generous nor true in fact or in law.

Your Committee hesitates to mention the statistical errors and the glaring omissions of the successes of Confederate armies, and sparsely scattered tributes to Southern leaders, which mar a literature pretending to be National. They regret that any author has been notified, that if he make a book acceptable to the North he must be careful not to condone the so-called treason of Robert E. Lee, whose peerless character is most justly admired by our entire undivided Union. If this shall be the rule prescribed for authorship we would despair of having fair history in our generation, written

by any man whose mind is thus chained in the casemate of inveterate prejudice. We will, however, make our appeal to the true record and invoke some free born historian to come with the true American spirit from among the rising generation and write a history of his country.

Tributes to the bravery and patriotic motive of the main body of soldiers and sailors who fought against the South are uttered in hundreds of speeches by Southern orators every year. During the Reunion of Confederate Veterans allusion in conversation to special instances of Northern valor is a common occurrence. In truth the true soldiers of both armies entertain very justly a high respect for the brave men whom they met in battle and are unwilling to have posterity informed that either side can be impeached for want of honesty in their convictions, or the lack of either patriotic motives or of personal courage. The Southern soldier's knowledge of his own principles and of his military services for their maintenance, and as well as of the judgment which law and history have passed on both, justifies him in not only declaring that his fight was both brave and right, but in resolving that his children shall not be falsely taught that his cause was wrong and that the wrong made him a traitor and a rebel.

The intelligent Southern soldier knows indeed that there is a difference of opinion on the constitutional question at this point, but he is mindful of the truth that this difference can be stated in soberness without recrimination and without impairing the sincerely cordial companionship in lofty patriotism which should distinguish all American soldiers of the past and of the present war.

Your Committee inserts the following extract from an address bearing on this point: "It is hard to believe that the American people will always desire to have the epithets of traitor and rebel applied to names which are now, and, unless human nature changes, always will be dear and honored in the hearts of a large part of their number—honored by men who made duty a passion, a religion—dear to the posterity of those who were foremost in sacrifice, in the establishment of the Republic, in the increasing of its area, and in the vindication of principles of government, inherited from their forefathers and accepted as correct for the first fifty years of the Republic.

I cannot hold him wise who would willingly wound the patriotism of any citizen of the Republic. To brand such men as Albert Sydney Johnston, Stonewall Jackson, Robert E. Lee, or Jefferson Davis as traitors, is not to stain the whiteness of their lives, but rather to spoil the word for any useful purpose, to make of traitor a title which Hampden or Washington might have borne as well, had the fortunes of war gone against them. As Fox said to Lord

North: "The great asserters of liberty, the saviors of their country, the benefactors of mankind, in all ages, have been called rebels. We owe the constitution which enables us to sit in this house to a rebellion."

That which your Committee fully believes to be the sincere wish of the great body of Confederate men, is the elimination from all literature of offensive phrases which are adapted to provoke sectional ill-feeling, and the using of all facts which show accurately justly and fully the rise, progress and termination of the long contention between North and South which it is now fervently hoped will be definitely ended in this year when South and North are united at home and on the field of battle against our common country's bitter foe. The union of patriots as it is seen in comradeship of Fitz Hugh Lee, Merritt and Wheeler, and of Dewey and Schley, now commanding together, in the national uniforms and now under our flag, the brave and true men of the United States army and navy from East, West, South and North, point out most clearly the path of duty, honor and glory for every American citizen. The South stands by the grave of the gallant Worth Bagley, and stretching forth her hands in blessing upon the chivalrous Hobson as he emerges from his prison, affirms that on her part the cruel war is over—its passions and prejudices are silent; its shadowy ghosts of ghastly resentments are laid; its evil spirits are exorcised forever; and that is now rests with a new North to obey the injunctions of General Grant in both the spirit and the letter of its literature: "Let us have peace."

While we have of necessity adopted the policy of not recommending any books or periodicals as representing fully the sentiments of our Association, yet we must continue to commend the Confederate Veteran, published by Comrade S. A. Cunningham, at Nashville, Tenn., which has for several years faithfully and diligently collected the most valuable historic data possible—the personal testimony of our comrades from all sections—and contributed largely to the maintenance of our organization. We not only commend the Veteran, but urge all who are interested in our sacred cause to diligence in its support.

Your Committee make the following recommendations:

1st. That chairs of American history be established in all Universities and Colleges.

2nd. That Boards of Education and all others having charge of the selection of histories, geographies, speeches, readers, etc., be careful to exclude works that show the partisan, sectional and unpatriotic spirit.

3rd. That we urge upon the Legislatures and Executives of all the Southern States, to adopt measures, to have more reliable records made of the actions of their respective States and people.

4th. That more attention be paid by Division Commanders and Camps to the appointment of good, active historians. That historians appointed by Camp and Division Commanders establish some plan of communication by which they may co-operate in collecting the "data" of history.

5th. That every living Confederate be urged, as far as practicable, to make out his record for preservation by his family and for this purpose a form be adopted for common use which may be obtained by Camps or individuals at small expense.

6th. That authorship in the South be encouraged by a more liberal patronage of literary productions, and by the establishment and support of publishing houses and other facilities for developing literary excellence.

7th. That State histories be prepared for use in the schools of each State.

8th. The Committee refrains from making any catalogue of books to be recommended to the people. They urge all Southern writers of books of any class to deal fairly with the subjects about which they write.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

S. D. LEE, *Chairman.*

CLEMENT A. EVANS, Ga.

S. G. FRENCH, Fla.

D. C. RICHARDSON, Va.

W. R. GARRETT, Tenn.

F. S. FERGUSON, Ala.

H. A. NEWMAN, Mo.

JOHN J. HORNER, Ark.

WINFIELD PETERS, Md.

J. O. CASLER, Okla.

General Lee was frequently interrupted with applause during the reading of the report, and was greeted at its conclusion with hearty and prolonged cheering.

A motion was made that the report be received and spread upon the minutes, which was seconded by several.

The Chair: "It is moved and seconded that this able and exhaustive report of the Committee on History be received and spread upon the minutes as the sentiments of this great Association." Which was unanimously carried.

## SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

Colonel A. J. West, of Atlanta, was next introduced as chief Sergeant-at-Arms of the Convention, and each delegation was instructed to select one assistant to aid him in the preservation of order in the hall.

The Chair: "I earnestly request you, my comrades, to keep order, so that the important business we are here to transact can be attended to and understood by all."

## REPORT OF CREDENTIAL COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Credentials then rendered the following report of the number of votes represented among the delegates. The report was read by the Chairman of the Committee, Major-General Robert McCullough, of Missouri, and was as follows:

<i>Army of Tennessee Department—</i>		
Camps	.....	444
Delegates	.....	863
<i>Trans-Mississippi Department—</i>		
Camps	.....	428
Delegates	.....	534
<i>Army of Northern Virginia Department—</i>		
Camps	.....	283
Delegates	.....	500
Number delegates present	.....	1897
Number alternates present	.....	1897
Total	.....	3794

## THE BATTLE ABBEY.

General Clement A. Evans, chairman of the Memorial Association, which has in charge the erection of the new Battle Abbey, rendered the following report of that organization, giving the Confederate Museum to Richmond:

"To the United Confederate Veterans in Convention Assembled—The Board of Trustees of the Confederate Memorial Association respectfully report that at their meeting held in Atlanta on Wednesday, July 20, 1898, they adopted a resolution selecting the city of Richmond, in the State of Virginia, as the logical and appropriate place to locate the proposed Confederate Memorial build-

ing, and they have charged the Executive Committee of said Trustees with the duty of arranging the necessary details to carry the same into effect. And to that end the said committee has been authorized to open and conclude negotiations with the people of Richmond through appropriate Confederate organization, or in any other way they may deem best to accomplish the object desired.

"The Trustees take pleasure in conveying to the Convention the information that the management of the present Confederate Museum, in Richmond, have indicated their wish to actively co-operate with said committee in securing a site for the proposed building, and their willingness to convey, in fee simple, the title of its property to this Board of Trustees, to effectuate the general purposes of the Confederate Veterans in preserving their records, relics, etc.

"Offers of a substantial character were also made by other cities, whose claims were strongly presented by their representatives.

"We believe that the selection of the place for the building will stimulate and quicken the efforts of comrades everywhere to assist us, upon whom they have placed the responsibility in carrying out to a successful termination the noble work in hand. No one unacquainted with the business affairs of the Trustees knows how much anxiety exists nor how personal sacrifices in time and money, on the part of each of us, have been made during the period of our service as the representatives of the divisions of the different States. We earnestly solicit your hearty co-operation in our future efforts."

As soon as General Evans had finished reading the report of the Battle Abbey Committee, there was a great shout of applause from every part of the Auditorium.

General Gordon: "The Convention has heard the report of the Chairman stating that Virginia has been selected by unanimous vote for the location of our Southern Battle Abbey, and the Chair feels authorized in saying, whatever claims might be set up by other cities, or other States, he knows he reflects the sentiment of every noble heart in saying to Richmond and Virginia, 'Our hearts and hands are with you.'

And now, my Confederate comrades, my friend, your friend, the peerless S. D. Lee, has written a resolution which I have taken by violence from his hand, and I intnd to read it, because it not only voices my sentiments, but because I want him to know that the Chair departs from the usual rule, takes this resolution in his own hand in order that it may carry full effect, that it may go out to the world endorsed by every member of this Convention. And now I pray you hear this resolution."

## PATRIOTIC RESOLUTION.

By GENERAL S. D. LEE.

General S. D. Lee here advanced to the front of the stage and said :

*"Mr. Chairman and My Comrades:*

"At this time when the whole Nation is aroused, and every patriotic impulse is stirred over the war with Spain, I deem it proper and right that our brave comrades should place themselves on record and give unmistakable evidence of their deep concern in the affairs which now agitate our country, and in which every patriot feels a deep concern, and therefore I offer the following resolution:

"WHEREAS, The United States of America are at present engaged in a war with Spain in the interest of human liberty, and

"WHEREAS, Our comrades and our sons are members of that glorious army and navy, the achievements of which are now the wonder of mankind,

"Resolved, That we, the members of the United Confederate Veterans, pledge to our Government the hearty support of the organization in this crisis of affairs, standing ready at all times, with men and with money, irrespective of political affiliation, to support the President of the United States as Commander-in-Chief of our Army and Navy, until an honorable peace is conquered from the enemy."

"STEPHEN D. LEE."

Colonel Newman, of Missouri, moved that this resolution be forwarded to the President under the signature of the Chairman and Secretary of this Convention.

The reading of the resolution was greeted with the wildest enthusiasm, and seemed to be a unanimous indorsement of its patriotic text.

General Gordon said: "My Comrades, you have already voted upon the resolution in the hearty and enthusiastic greeting you have given the mere reading of it, but for form's sake, so as to place it properly upon record, and to show the unanimity with which your brave and patriotic old hearts respond to any call made upon you in defence of our flag and country, I ask you to express your approval or disapproval of General Lee's patriotic resolutions. All in favor say aye!" Some one said: "Let us have a rising vote." General Gordon said: "Yes, that's right, it should be responded to with a

rising vote." And with one universal shout "Aye!" the entire delegation arose to their feet, and not a single dissenting voice, or objector was heard. Voices all over the hall: "Send it to the President at once!"

General Gordon then directed it to be sent to the President at once, as follows:

"Atlanta, Ga., July 21.—To the President, Washington City: Twenty-five thousand Confederate Veterans, in convention assembled, this moment passed the following resolution, offered by General Stephen D. Lee, of Mississippi:

"WHEREAS, The United States of America are at present engaged in a war with Spain in the interest of human liberty, and

"WHEREAS, Our comrades and our sons are members of that glorious army and navy, the achievements of which are now the wonder of mankind,

*"Resolved,* That we, the members of the United Confederate Veterans, pledge to our government the hearty support of the organization in this crisis of affairs, standing ready at all times, with men and with money, irrespective of political affiliation, to support the President of the United States, as Commander-in-Chief of our army and navy, until an honorable peace is conquered from the enemy.

"Which was adopted by a rising vote amidst the wildest enthusiasm.

"I was directed, as presiding officer of the Convention and Commander-in-Chief, to transmit it by wire to you.

"JOHN B. GORDON,

"Commander-in-Chief."

"GEO. MOORMAN,

"Adjutant General and Chief of Staff."

Following is the reply received:

#### THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER.

"Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., July 23.—To Hon. John B. Gordon, Commander-in-Chief, United Confederate Veterans, Atlanta, Ga.: Dear General Gordon—Your recent telegram in behalf of the United Confederate Veterans was very welcome and I would have written to you before in acknowledgment, excepting for the unusual demands upon my time.

"The present war has certainly served one very useful purpose in completely obliterating the sectional lines drawn in the last one. The response to the Union's call to arms has been equally spontaneous and patriotic in all parts of the country. Veterans of the gray, as well as of the blue, are now fighting side by side, winning equal honor and renown. Their brave deeds and the unequalled triumphs of our army and navy have received the gratitude of the people of the United States.

"To have such a hearty commendation from yourself and your colleagues of the work of this administration in the conduct of the war and the pledge of whatever support may be needed to help in bringing it to a successful completion, is indeed most gratifying, and I thank you especially for the frank and cordial expression of the resolutions passed and forwarded to me. With very kind regards, I am, sincerely yours,

"WILLIAM McKINLEY.

As soon as the applause subsided General A. Chalaron, of New Orleans, who recently resigned the Louisiana trusteeship on the Memorial Board, when the Louisiana Division severed its connection with the Confederate Memorial Association, said: "I rise to call attention to the fact that the Committee's report on the Battle Abbey has not been disposed of. I thought that our comrades' resolution was something in relation to it, but before the question is put I have something to say."

The Chair: "The Chair humbly apologizes and admits that it made a mistake; the Chair was so enthused that it forgot to put the question, but asks your permission to proceed."

General Chalaron: "Louisiana is generous, as she always is, and will permit the Chair to go forward. Before you adopt that report, which I am opposed to, I would like to make known my objection, and enter my protest. I represent a State that first took hold of this matter, I was one of the members on the first Executive Committee, and was probably one of the first to take hold of this work, and it was the understanding that no location should be selected until the \$100,000 to meet Mr. Rouss' offer had been obtained from the South. I wish to ask the Chairman of that Committee whether it has been raised or not?"

"There was no such contract that I know of," replied General Evans.

"I can prove there was such a contract," continued General Chalaron, "and it has been published several times."

General Evans: "I have nothing to do with General Chalaron's statement in regard to Mr. Rouss; it is the task and duty of the Trustees to try and raise this money, and we are going ahead to raise the \$100,00, to meet Mr. Rouss' offer."

At this juncture some one made the point that as General Chalaron had resigned from the Memorial Association, his remarks were out of order. General Gordon ruled that as the report of the Board was open for discussion, he could not prohibit General Chalaron from speaking.

"I have a right to be heard on this matter," continued General Chalaron, warming up to the occasion. "We have contributed some money here, and we have a voice in its disposition. Moreover, the leaders in this matter are reflecting dishonor on the heroes of the South by attempting to collect large sums of money for the Abbey from the North. This course should not be pursued, as this monument to Southern bravery should be erected by Southern hands and not by erstwhile enemies. I ask the privilege of reading the following resolution, adopted by the Louisiana Division:

"WHEREAS, The Efforts of the Confederate Memorial Association have failed to accomplish satisfactory results, and the pledges given to those who have contributed their time and money to its support remain unfulfilled; and,

"WHEREAS, Under the present management and organization, there seems little hope in the future; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Louisiana Division, United Confederate Veterans, hereby severs its connection with said organization, and will refuse further participation in its action and in the movement for which said organization was established, unless reorganized upon a different and satisfactory basis."

"I move now, Mr. Chairman, that the report of the Board be laid on the table."

The motion of General Chalaron was seconded and overwhelmingly lost. General Gordon then put the question on the adoption of the report, and the affirmative won by hundreds of votes. In fact, there were only a few votes on the other side. Richmond, therefore, gets the Abbey. The announcement of the vote was greeted with prolonged cheers.

#### OLD OFFICERS RE-ELECTED.

General George W. Gordon, representing the Tennessee delegation, mounted the speaker's stand and secured the attention of the audience.

"This is the most propitious time," said he, "for the election of

officers for the ensuing year." At this announcement General Jno. B. Gordon turned the gavel over to General S. D. Lee, and General Geo. W. Gordon, of Tennessee, continued: "I have the great honor to nominate General John B. Gordon as Commander-in-Chief of the United Confederate Veterans' Association, and I trust he may serve in that capacity for the balance of his life."

At this statement the building fairly shook with the deafening applause, which did not subside for some time. The name of Gordon is the electric spark that always makes the Veterans wild with joy, and those old warriors shouted themselves hoarse at the nomination of the grand old hero's name for re-election.

"I also have the pleasure," continued General George W. Gordon, who is no relative of General John B. Gordon, "of nominating General Stephen D. Lee, as Commander of the Army of the Department of Tennessee; General W. L. Cabell for Commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department; General Wade Hampton for Commander of the Army of Northern Virginia."

All these officers were elected without opposition by a rising vote and the announcement of their election by General Lee, master of ceremonies *pro tem.*, was greeted by prolonged cheers.

Cries of "Gordon" were heard all over the house, and as the old warrior advanced to the front of the speaker's stand the house went wild with joy, and it was some time before silence could be restored. It was a magnificent ovation evidencing the undying love the Confederates bear toward their old chieftain.

#### GENERAL GORDON TO HIS COMRADES.

"No language that I could command," said he slowly and with emotion, "could possibly do justice to the promptings of my own heart or to the splendid generosity that has caused my election to this honored position. I do not deserve this compliment"—cries of "Yes you do!" came from a thousand throats—"but by God's help I shall keep my face in the direction yours have always been since the grand old days of 1861. (Cheers.) I want it understood by this gathering, and by the whole world, that there is no heart that throbs more sincerely for the perpetual unity of this great country and for the progress and freedom of this liberty-loving people than mine. I thank you most earnestly for this honor, and assure you that the balance of my days on earth shall be devoted to your service and to the manhood and self-respect of the South."

General Gordon was greeted by enthusiastic applause as he took his seat and loud cries were heard for General Lee, who responded eloquently but briefly as follows:

## GENERAL S. D. LEE RETURNS THANKS.

"I thank you, comrades, from the bottom of my heart for this honor which you have just conferred upon me. I consider it a great honor to be the commander of men who have shown such magnificent valor in the past. Our responsibilities were probably greater than those of others during the war. We know what we did during those bloody days. We have met every issue and have solved it as brave Americans. We are patriots in our old age as we were patriots then, and we shall be patriots the balance of our lives. I thank you again for my election. I assure you no greater honor could possibly be conferred on a Confederate soldier."

## GENERAL W. L. CABELL SPEAKS.

The crowd then called for General Cabell, and he responded in the following terms.

"Like those preceding me, I wish to thank you most heartily for this great distinction. I am proud to command the trans-Mississippi Department, for there are many gallant men in that command. We have 435 camps in all, composed of men who fought in every Southern army for the defense of the country. Texas furnished more Southern soldiers than any other department. Some of us may be old, but thank God, we would meet Spain yet if we had the opportunity. We may have that opportunity before we are through with it. Southern men have always been in the country's wars, and Southern men have been in command as well as in the very front. There is life in the old land yet. Gray hairs are no sign of physical weakness. If they would let politics alone and turn this war over to the South we would finish it in six months."

## GENERAL WADE HAMPTON.

General Wade Hampton was called for, but not being present, General A. Coward, of South Carolina, responded in a few well chosen words in his place.

## REPORT JEFFERSON DAVIS MONUMENT COMMITTEE.

The report of the Chairman of the Jefferson Davis Monument Association of Richmond, showed \$19,080.35 to be in the treasury.

## MRS. JOHNSON, NEE SANSON.

Mrs. Johnson, nee Sanson, who is known in history as a Confederate scout and who at the age of fourteen years rode behind General N. B. Forrest on one of his most noted raids, was then introduced to the Convention, and was greeted by the Veterans with cheers and applause. On motion of J. R. Crow, of Sheffield, Ala., she was made an honorary member of the Association.

When 3400 Federal troops had made their way to the rear of the Confederate army and were headed for a cannon manufactory with the intention of destroying it, General Forrest went against them with 1200 men.

General Forrest's strategic movements are well known and the capture of this superior force of Federal troops occupies a prominent place on the pages of history. Mrs. Johnson at that time rode behind General Forrest and guided him, and in this way materially aided him in the capture of the foe.

## THE NEXT MEETING PLACE.

Then occurred the first skirmish for the selection of the next meeting place. Judge Hazelrajd, of Kentucky, who is working for Louisville, moved that the subject of selecting a place be considered to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. There was a second, and some one in the audience, supposed to be a South Carolina Veteran, moved to table the motion. The motion to table was lost and the original motion was carried by a good majority.

The Convention then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. The band played "Dixie" and the Veterans shouted themselves hoarse again as they filed out of the building.

## THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1898.

When General Gordon called the Convention to order at 10:10 yesterday morning, there were fully 15,000 people in the hall. It was impossible to find seats, and the aisles were packed and jammed with Veterans struggling to get close to the platform.

"It was the habit of our great chieftain, Robert E. Lee," said General Gordon, "after the most brilliant victories ever won by the Confederate armies, to ascribe his success to the providence of God.

When I stood yesterday listening to the songs of praise to that God to whom Lee looked for help and support, it carried me back, as it did you, to those good old scenes in the midst of strife, when the soldiers used to sing praises to Almighty God; and I want you, as becomes us dependent on His will, to again unite in singing that grand old hymn, 'Praise God, from Whom All Blessings Flow.'

That vast audience stood and sang that old song as they probably had never sung it before. The melody from 10,000 throats was wafted out from that big building toward heaven, and the angels themselves must have joined in the refrain.

Rev. Dr. Betts, of North Carolina, then led in prayer as follows:

"Oh, God, our Heavenly Father, we do thank Thee that Thou dost allow us to call Thee Father. Have mercy upon us to-day and forgive all our shortcomings. We thank Thee for Thy great goodness to us—for watching over these old warriors for so long with such tender mercies. God bless everyone of them; they deserve Thy blessing. We do thank Thee that Thou hast spared them to come through the perils of war to be here to-day. God bless our commander-in-chief. May he be strong in the faith of the Dying Savior, and may he gather with us on many more such occasions as this before the end of his earthly existence. Bless every home represented in this great gathering. Bless Atlanta and all Atlanteans. Remember, God, every home in this great city. Be with this great nation in the war it is now urging against Spain, and remember the prayers of many tender-hearted mothers on both sides of the great Atlantic. Be with us in our deliberations, and stir the hearts of those who have not yet accepted the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

Dr. Betts was so filled with the inspiration of the scene that he embraced General Gordon, saying: "God bless you my noble old Commander, I hope and believe we will meet on the other shore," and asked the audience to sing that old familiar hymn, "Brother, Will You Meet Me." He started the air himself, and nearly everybody in the house joined in the singing:

"Say, brother, will you meet me,  
Say, brother, will you meet me,  
Say, brother, will you meet me,  
On Canaan's happy shore?"

"By the grace of God we'll meet you  
On Canaan's happy shore.  
There we'll shout and give Him glory  
On Canaan's happy shore."

## TRIBUTE TO GENERAL GORDON.

General Stephen D. Lee then presented to General Gordon a painting of President Diaz, of Mexico, in honor of the efforts of the Commander-in-chief to have pardoned Mac Stewart, an ex-Confederate soldier who became engaged in an altercation with a Mexican policeman and killed him in self-defense, and who was condemned to be shot.

In acknowledging the gift, General Gordon said:

"I have only one word of reply. I appreciate this gift with the deepest sensibility. I know President Diaz personally, but even if I did not know him, it would be enough for me to know that he is endeavoring to lead Mexico up the steep and hard path of civilized and free government, with his eye fixed on the stars and stripes of America. In the name of myself and of my brothers, I send to him God-speed in his noble work of redemption of that border land. I also wish to thank Dr. Lignoski, who has worked assiduously to save the life of our brother, Mac Stewart."

The Convention then unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

"Resolved, That General Gordon appoint a committee of three to draft resolutions of thanks to President Diaz, Governor Ahumada, of Chihuahua, and Senator Clayton, for the deep interest manifested and taken in one of our old comrades, Mac Stewart, who is under sentence of death to be shot. Also that resolutions be drafted requesting the Legislature of Chihuahua, when they convene, that they extend mercy to our unfortunate comrade, Mac Stewart, and pardon.

"That these resolutions be sent to our minister, General Powell Clayton, requesting him to deliver the same, officially, to the Legislature of Chihuahua, and to Governor Ahumada, and also to President Diaz."

## THE COMMANDER AND HIS HOME.

"General Gordon made the personal request," said General Stephen D. Lee, "when the arrangements were being made for this reunion to have a reception at his home in honor of the veterans, but on account of so many other functions the Executive Committee could not allow it."

General Gordon then advanced to the front of the stage and said: "It is true that I did want you at my home," "I live four miles out of town, but thank God, my residence is in the heart of the Southern Confederacy. (Loud cheers.) I have a big house, big grounds,

and a bigger heart. You would not have had much to see in me, but you would have seen the most beautiful woman in the whole world in my wife. It was she who followed me from the earliest sound of the cannon in 1861, to the last dying murmurs in 1865. And without her knowledge, or consent, I am going to present her to you."

With this General Gordon advanced to the rear of the stage and, returning, led Mrs. Gordon to the front. The entire audience rose en masse, and the old building echoed with the ringing cheers of the veterans. It was a magnificent ovation they gave Mrs. Gordon.

#### TRIBUTE TO ADJUTANT GENERAL MOORMAN.

A resolution was next read, and unanimously adopted, extending the thanks of the Confederates to General George Moorman who, as Adjutant General, has rendered the organization valuable service, without compensation, ever since he was made Adjutant General, on July 2, 1891, at which time there were only thirty-three camps, and under his management it has now grown to 1155, and is still growing. The resolution was as follows:

"Whereas, The success of our organization is mainly due to the patient, untiring and skillful labor of Major General George Moorman, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff; and,

"Whereas, He has persistently refused any salary from this body for the time and labor devoted to its success; and,

"Whereas, The funds collected here have been barely sufficient to meet the necessary expenses of the office; therefore, this body, in appreciation of his disinterested labor on our behalf, recommend the following:

"Resolved, That each Division Commander of our organization shall have prepared a silk flag with the colors of his particular State blended with the Confederate colors, and engrossed with suitable sentiments, and that said commander of each division shall forward the said flag to Major General George Moorman, as a token of the regard and esteem in which he is held by the members of this organization.

"STEPHEN D. LEE."

General Gordon sprang to his feet at the conclusion of the reading, and said:

MY COMRADES—"You hear the resolution, and I know you will pardon the Chair for adding one more word. Whatever may be the

appreciation of other comrades of the services rendered this organization by General Moorman, of all of you none know so well as your Commander-in-chief what those services have been worth. You have been disposed to give credit to the Commander, and I want to say in your presence that the success of this great order is due more to General Geo. Moorman, than to any other man. (Cheers.)

"I trust the resolution will be adopted. Are you ready for the question?"

Which being put was carried unanimously, amidst the wildest enthusiasm.

The reports of the Surgeon General and the Adjutant General were then received and adopted.

#### SURGEON GENERAL TEBAULT'S REPORT.

OFFICE SURGEON GENERAL, UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS,  
623 North Lafayette Square,  
New Orleans, La., July 16, 1898.

*Major General George Moorman, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, United Confederate Veterans, New Orleans, La.*

"GENERAL—For the Eighth Annual Reunion, which will be held on July 20th to 23d, current year, I beg to submit my annual report as follows:

"Immediately ensuing will be found my circular letter, which is self-explanatory, and bears date the 30th of June, 1898:

*To the Survivors of the Medical Corps of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States:*

"COMRADES—The Eighth Annual Reunion of the United Confederate Veterans will take place on the 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d of July, 1898, at Atlanta, Ga., that historic, patriotic, Southern city, which was subjected to the torch, after being captured by the Federal Army, under General Sherman, her helpless women and children, and non-combatants, made homeless and shelterless refugees in a land scarred and desolated by more than two thousand hard fought, bloody battlefields, and whose territory, almost to a foot, had felt the thunderbolts of a most cruel and destructive war. The great majority not only of the patient and patriotic, and humane surgeons, constituting the peerless medical corps, but the great majority likewise of the pure and valiant men comprising all the other

great departments of the Confederate Government and its matchless army and navy, have preceded us across the river of Time, and are now resting under the shade of the trees, awaiting our coming, on the eternal plains, in the vast impenetrable beyond.

"As survivors of that Christian-hearted, distinguished corps of Confederate surgeons, who knew no enemy in their professional work, is there not a high and pressing important duty remaining to be done, and due, not less to ourselves than to our departed and immortal comrades of the same service; a responsible duty to collect and systematize for references the correct professional facts relating to our work in field and hospital, and military prison, in connection with the unequaled world-wide involving Southern Constitutional cause; that the coming historian may, with readiness and with truthfullness, record them for future generations to read and appreciate?

"Let me here, briefly and tersely, recite a few historic facts, from official data in my possession, of interest to stimulate our further research: Of the thirty-four States and Territories, only eleven seceded. In these eleven States the men of military age—from eighteen to forty-five years—numbered 1,064,193, inclusive of lame, halt and blind, etc. On the union side the same class numbered 4,559,872, over four to one, without estimating the constant accessions from the world at large, augmenting monthly the Union side.

The United States, in enlisted men, numbered 2,865,028, against not exceeding 600,000 on the side of the Southern Confederacy.

With the States of Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, West Virginia, Tennessee and the remainder of the Southern States, the remarkable fact presents that the South itself—the slave States—gave exceeding 300,000 men to the Union side, more than half as above facts, derived from the war records, show that there were many soldiers as comprised the entire Confederate army. These four armies in the field, each one of which was as large as the entire Confederate army, without including the more than 300,000 contingent from the South.

In numbers the federal loss was 67,058 killed and 43,012 died of wounds; total, 110,070. Of the confederates the like total was 74,524. The Confederates had 53,773 killed outright, and 194,026 wounded on the field of battle. More than one-third of the 600,000 Confederates were, therefore, confided to the Confederate surgeons for battle wounds. For the nineteen months—January, 1862, to July, 1863—inclusive, over 1,000,000 cases of wounds and sickness were entered upon the Confederate field reports, and over 400,00

cases of wounds upon the hospital reports. It is estimated that each of the 600,000 Confederates were, on an average disabled for greater or lesser periods, by wounds and sickness, about six times during the war. The heroic, untiring, important part thus borne by the skillful Confederate surgeons in maintaining in the field an effective army of unexampled Confederate soldiers must challenge particular attention.

The destruction by fire of the medical and surgical records of the Confederate States deposited in the Surgeon General's office in Richmond, Va., in April, 1865, renders the roster of the medical corps somewhat imperfect, hence the need of concerted action on the part of the survivors to bridge this hiatus. The official list of the paroled officers and men of the Army of Northern Virginia, surrendered by General R. E. Lee, April 9, 1865, furnished 310 surgeons and assistant surgeons. In my first report presented at the Richmond reunion, I showed that the medical roster for the Army of Tennessee has been preserved in duplicate. I shall offer in a more detailed report data to prove indisputably important facts relating to the prisoners of war upon both sides with the purpose of establishing the death rate responsibility in the premises. It will suffice to mention here that the report of Mr. Stanton, as secretary of war, on the 19th of July, 1866, exhibits the fact that of the Federal prisoners in Confederate hands during the war, only 22,570 died; while of the Confederate prisoners in Federal hands 26,436 died. This report does not set forth the exact number of prisoners held by each side respectively.

These facts were given more in detail in a subsequent report by Surgeon General Barnes, of the United States army.

That the whole number of Federal prisoners captured by the Confederates and held in Southern prisons from first to last, during the war, was in round numbers 270,000, while the whole number of Confederates captured and held in prisons by the Federals was in like round numbers only 220,000. From these two reports it appears that, with 50,000 more prisoners in Southern stockades, or other modes of confinement, the deaths were nearly 4,000 less! According to these figures, the percentum of Federal deaths in Southern prisons was under 9, while the per centum of Confederate deaths in Northern prisons was over 12. These mortuary statistics are of no small weight in determining on which side there was the most neglect, cruelty and inhumanity, proclaiming as they do a loss by death of more than 3 per cent of Confederates over Federals in prisons, while the Federals had an unstinted command of everything.

There is in my keeping, unchallenged evidence to demonstrate that the refusal to exchange prisoners was not due to the Confederate government.

The policy of the Confederates was established by law. By an act of the Confederate Congress passed soon after the war was inaugurated, it was provided that prisoners of war should have the same rations in quantity and quality as Confederate soldiers in the field. By an act afterwards passed, all hospitals for sick and wounded prisoners were put upon the same footing with hospitals for sick and wounded Confederates. This policy was never changed. There was no discrimination in either particular between Federal prisoners and Confederate soldiers. Whatever food or fare the Confederate soldiers had, whether good or bad, full or short, the Federal prisoners shared equally with them. Whatever medical attention the sick and wounded Confederate soldiers had, the Federal prisoners in like condition also received. Where the supply of the usual standard medicines was exhausted and could not be replenished in consequence of the action of the Federal government in holding them to be contraband of war and in preventing their introduction by blockade and severe penalties when resort was had to the virtues of the healing herbs of the country, as substitutes for more efficient remedial agents, the suffering Federals shared these equally with like suffering Confederates. All Confederate surgeons have more or less valuable data in their keeping, gather these up at once, comrades, resolve to come to this meeting and bring them with you. Each separate fact placed with others in a connected whole, will fill in the needed missing links required to perfect the historic part relating to the faithfulness and unfaltering devotion of the Confederate surgeons in the thorough and conscientious performance of their humanitarian professional obligations, regardless of creeds and of nationalities, or whether friends or foemen. The whole number of Confederates surrendered from the 9th of April, 1865, to the 26th of May, 1865, the date of final surrender, under General E. Kirby Smith, was, according to the muster rolls, a little under 175,000. This embraces quite a number, who from disease and wounds were not actually in the field at the time. The whole number of Federal forces then in the field and afterwards mustered out of service, as the records show, amounted to in round numbers, 1,050,000.

The total loss in killed and died of wounds in the Franco-German war was 3.1 per cent.; that of the Austrians in the war of 1866, 2.6 per cent.; that of the Allies in the Crimea, 3.2 per cent. But in our war, the hemorrhage was far greater, for the Federals lost 4.7 per cent, and the Confederates over 9 per cent, the heaviest loss of any modern army, that fell around its standard. I have here arranged a skeleton of facts, which with united and earnest purpose we can fill out to its full and perfect professional contour to the honor and credit of our Southland. Hoping to meet in Atlanta, on

this great occasion, a very large number of the surviving members of the Confederate medical corps, I beg to subscribe myself,

Fraternally and sincerely your comrade,

C. H. TEBAULT, M. D.,

Surgeon General United Confederate Veterans.

Vice-President Alexander H. Stephens, in his two volumes, entitled: "The War Between the States," in his chapter devoted to "Prisoners of War," writes: "Neither Libby, nor Belle Island, nor Salisbury, nor Andersonville, would have had a groaning prisoner of war, but for the refusal of the Federal authorities to comply with the earnest desire of the Richmond government for an immediate exchange upon the most liberal and humane principles. Had Mr. Davis's repeated offers been accepted, no prisoner on either side would have been retained in confinement a day."

Speaking of Wirz, Mr. Stephens says: "He was a European by birth, who obtained position in our service through letters of recommendation, which warranted confidence in his intelligence and good character. . . . It is due to his memory, however, to recollect that his own dying declarations were against the truth of these accusations. This, moreover, I can and do venture to say, that acts of much greater cruelty and barbarity than any which were proven against him could have been easily established and would have been established on his trial, against numerous subordinates on the Federal side, if the tendered proof had not been rejected. . . . The Confederate authorities never in a single instance sanctioned, much less ordered, well-meaning and unoffending prisoners of war to be confined in unwholesome dungeons and to be manacled with cuffs and irons as was repeatedly done by orders from the authorities at Washington, in utter violation of the well-established usages of modern civilized warfare. But apart from this marked difference between the two governments, in their highest official character, in sanctioning and ordering acts of wanton cruelty, I insist upon the irrefutable fact that but for the refusal of the Federals to carry out an exchange, none of the wrongs or outrages in question, and none of the sufferings incident to prison life on either side could have occurred. Large numbers of prisoners were taken to southwestern Georgia in 1864 because it was a section most remote and secure from the invading Federal armies, and because, too, it was a country of all others, then within the Confederate limits, not thus threatened with invasion, most abundant with food and all resources at command for the health and comfort of prisoners. They were put in one stockade for the want of men to guard more than one. The section of country, moreover,

was not regarded as more unhealthy, or more subject to malarious influences, than any in the central portion of the State. The official order for the erection of the stockade enjoined that it should be in "a healthy locality, plenty of pure water, a running stream, and, if possible, shade trees, and in the immediate neighborhood of grist and saw mills." The very selection of the locality, so far from being made with cruel designs against the prisoners, was governed by the most humane considerations.

But the great question in this matter is, upon whom rests the tremendous responsibility of all this sacrifice of human life, with all its indescribable miseries and sufferings? The facts, beyond question or doubt, show that it rests entirely upon the authorities at Washington. It is now well understood to have been part of their settled policy in conducting the war not to exchange prisoners. The grounds upon which this extraordinary course was adopted were that it was humanity to the men in the field, and on their side, to let their captured comrades perish in prison, rather than to let an equal number of Confederate soldiers be released on exchange to meet them in battle.

In the second of the two volumes by President Jefferson Davis entitled "The Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government," the following is pertinent: "The trial of Major Henry Wirz was the next in importance which came before a military commission. In April, 1865, President Johnson issued a proclamation, stating that from evidence in possession of the Bureau of Military Justice it appeared that Jefferson Davis was implicated in the assassination of President Lincoln, and for that reason he offered a reward of \$100,000 for my capture. That testimony was subsequently found to be entirely false, having been a mere fabrication. The manner in which this was done will be presently stated. Meanwhile certain persons of influence and public position at that time, either aware of the fabricated character of this testimony or convinced of its insufficiency to secure my conviction on a trial, sought to find ample material to supply this deficiency in the great mortality of the soldiers we had captured during the war and imprisoned at Andersonville. Orders were, therefore, issued by the authorities of the United States government, to arrest a subaltern officer, Captain Henry Wirz, a foreigner by birth, poor, friendless and wounded, and held as a prisoner of war. He had been included in the surrender of General J. E. Johnston. On May 7th he was placed in the 'old capitol' prison at Washington. The poor man was doomed before he was heard and the permission to be heard according to law was denied him. Captain Wirz had been in command of the Confederate prison at Andersonville. The first charge alleged against him was that of conspiring with myself, Secretary Seddon,

General Howell Cobb, General Winder and others, to cause the death of thousands of the prisoners through cruelty, etc. The second charge was alleged against himself for murder in violation of the law and customs of war. The military commission before which he was tried was convened by an order of President Johnston, of August 19th, directing the officers detailed for that purpose, to meet as a special military commission on August 20th for the trial of such prisoners as might be brought before it. The commission convened, and Wirz was arraigned on the charge above mentioned, and pleaded not guilty. At the suggestion of Judge Advocate Joseph Holt, he was remanded to prison and the court adjourned. The so-called trial afterwards came on, and lasted for three months, but no evidence whatsoever was produced showing the existence of such a conspiracy as had been charged. Wirz, however, was pronounced guilty, and, in accordance with the sentence of the commission, he was executed on November 10, 1865. On April 4, 1867, Mr. Louis Schade, of Washington, and the attorney for Wirz on the trial, in compliance with the request of Wirz to do so, as soon as the times should be propitious, published a vindication of his character. The following is an extract from this publication:

"On the night previous to the execution of the prisoner, some parties came to the confessor of Wirz (Rev. Father Boyle) and also to me. One of them informed me that a high cabinet officer wished to assure Wirz that if he would implicate Jefferson Davis with the atrocities committed at Andersonville, his sentence should be commuted. He (the messenger, whoever he was) requested me to inform Wirz of this. In the presence of Father Boyle I told him next morning what had happened. The captain simply and quietly replied: 'Mr. Schade, you know that I have always told you that I do not know anything about Jefferson Davis. He had no connection with me as to what was done at Andersonville. If I knew anything of him I would not become a traitor against him or anybody else to save my life!'" The following is an extract from a letter of Captain C. B. Winder, to Mrs. Davis, dated Eastern Shore of Virginia, January 9, 1867: "The door of the room which I occupied while in confinement at the old capitol prison, Washington, was immediately opposite Captain Wirz's door—both of which were occasionally open. About two days before Captain Wirz's execution, I saw three or four men pass into his room, and upon their coming out Captain Wirz told me that they had given him assurances that his life would be spared and his liberty given to him if he (Wirz) could give any testimony that would reflect upon Mr. Davis, or implicate him directly or indirectly, with the condition and treatment of prisoners of war, as charged by the United States authorities; that he indignantly spurned these propositions, and assured them that, never having been acquainted with Mr. Davis, either officially, personally, or socially, it was utterly impossible that

he should know anything against him, and that the offer of his life, dear as the boon might be, could not purchase him to treason and treachery to the South and his friends! The following letter is from Rev. Father Boyle, of Washington:

“ Washington, D. C., October 10, 1880.—Hon. Jefferson Davis.  
Dear Sir: I know that, on the evening before the day of the execution of Major Wirz, a man visited me, on the part of a cabinet officer, to inform me that Major Wirz would be pardoned if he would implicate Jefferson Davis in the cruelties of Andersonville. No names were given by the messenger, and upon my refusal to take any action in the matter, he went to Mr. Louis Schade, counsel for Major Wirz, with the same purpose and with a like result. When I visited Major Wirz the next morning he told me that the same proposal had been made to him, and had been rejected with scorn. The major was very indignant and said that while he was innocent of the cruel charges for which he was about to suffer death, he would not purchase his liberty by perjury and a crime, such as was made the condition of his freedom. I attended the Major to the scaffold, and he died in the peace of God, and praying for his enemies. I know he was indeed innocent of all the cruel charges on which his life was sworn away, and I was edified by the Christian spirit in which he submitted to his persecutors.

“ Yours very truly,

F. E. BOYLE.

“The testimony of Chief Surgeon Stephenson, of the hospital at Andersonville, bears testimony to the success with which Wirz improved the post, and the good effects produced upon the health of the prisoners.”

In a dispatch from General Grant dated “City Point, August 18, 1864,” General Grant says: “On the subject of exchange, however, I differ from General Hitchcock. It is hard on our men held in Southern prisons not to exchange them, but it is humanity to those left in ranks to fight our battles. Every man released on parole, or otherwise, becomes an active soldier against us at once, either directly or indirectly. If we commence a system of exchange, which liberates all prisoners taken, we will have to fight on until the whole South is exterminated. If we hold those caught they amount to no more than dead men. At this particular time to release all rebel prisoners North, would insure Sherman’s defeat and would compromise our own safety here.”

President Davis records that: “In the summer of 1864, in consequence of certain information communicated to our commissioner, Mr. Ould, by the Surgeon General of the Confederates States as to

the deficiencies of medicines, Mr. Ould offered to make purchase of medicines from the United States authorities, to be used exclusively for the use of the Union prisoners. He offered to pay gold, cotton, or tobacco for them, and even two or three prices if required. At the same time he gave assurances that the medicines would be used exclusively for the treatment of Union prisoners; and moreover agreed, on behalf of the Confederate States, if it were insisted on, that such medicines might be brought into the Confederate lines by the United States surgeons, and dispensed by them. Incredible as it may appear, it is, nevertheless, strictly true that no reply was ever received to this offer. One final effort was now made to obtain an exchange. This consisted in my sending a delegation from the prisoners at Andersonville to plead their cause before the authorities at Washington. It was of no avail. President Lincoln refused to see them. They were made to understand that the interests of the government of the United States required that they should return to prison and remain there. They carried back the sad tidings that their government held out no hope for their release."

To make the exchange of prisoners as hopeless as possible, General Butler, in March, 1864, was made the United States agent of exchange at Fortress Monroe. The following extracts are from the official report of Major General Butler to "the Committee on the Conduct of the War," which was appointed by a joint resolution of Congress during the war:

"Accident prevented my meeting the rebel commissioner, so that nothing was done; but after conversation with General Grant, in reply to the proposition of Mr. Ould to exchange all prisoners of war on either side held, man for man, officer for officer, I wrote an argument showing our right to our colored soldiers. This argument set forth our claims in the most offensive form possible, consistently with ordinary courtesy of language, for the purpose of carrying out the wishes of the Lieutenant General, that no prisoners of war should be exchanged. This paper was published so as to bring a public pressure by the owners of slaves upon the rebel government, in order to forbid their exchange."

The report continues: "In case the Confederate authorities took the same view as General Grant, believing that an exchange 'would defeat Sherman and imperil the safety of the armies of the Potomac and the James,' and, therefore, should yield to the argument, and formally notify me that the former slaves captured in our uniforms would be exchanged as other soldiers were, and that they were ready to return us all our prisoners at Andersonville and elsewhere in exchange for theirs, then I had determined, with the consent of the Lieutenant General, as a last resort to prevent exchange, to de-

mand that the outlawry against me should formally be reversed and apologized for, before I would further negotiate the exchange of prisoners. But the argument was enough, and the Confederates never offered to me afterwards to exchange the colored soldiers who had been slaves, held in prison by them."

Further on in this report General Butler gives the history of some naval exchanges and concludes his observations on that head as follows:

"It will be observed that the rebels had exchanged all the naval colored prisoners, so that the negro question no longer impeded the exchange of prisoners; in fact, if we had demanded the exchange of all, man for man, officer for officer, they would have done it."

And now I invite careful attention to the concluding words of this most extraordinary report:

"I have felt it my duty to give an account with this particular carefulness of my participation in the business of exchanges of prisoners, the orders under which I acted, and the negotiations attempted, that was done, so that all may become a matter of history. The great importance of the questions; the fearful responsibility for the many thousands of lives which, by the refusal of exchange, were sacrificed by the most cruel forms of death—from cold, starvation and pestilence of the prison pens of Raleigh and Andersonville—being more than all the British soldiers killed in the wars of Napoleon; the anxiety of fathers, brothers, sisters, mothers, wives, to know the exigency which caused this terrible and perhaps, as it may have seemed to them, useless and unnecessary destruction of those dear to them, by horrible deaths, each and all have compelled me to this exposition, so that it may be seen that those lives were spent as a part of the system of attack upon the rebellion, devised by the wisdom of the General-in-Chief of the armies, to destroy it by depletion, depending upon our superior numbers to win the victory at last. The loyal mourners will doubtless derive solace from this fact, and appreciate all the more highly the genius which conceived the plan and the success won at so great a cost."

The obstacle thus thrown in the way of the exchange of prisoners of war were not only persistently interposed, but artfully designed to be insurmountable. To quote Mr. Davis:

"Having ascertained that exchanges could not be made, either on the basis of the cartel, or officer for officer, and man for man, we offered to the United States government their sick and wounded without requiring any equivalents. On these terms we agreed to deliver from 10,000 to 15,000 at the mouth of the Savannah river, and we further added that, if the number for which transportation

might be sent could not be readily made up from sick and wounded, the difference should be supplied with well men. Although the offer was made in the summer, the transportation did not arrive until November. And as the sick and wounded were at points distant from Georgia, and could not be brought to Savannah within a reasonable time, 5,000 well men were substituted. In return some 3,000 sick and wounded were delivered to us at the same place. The original rolls showed that some 3,500 had started from Northern prisons, and that death had reduced the number during the passage to about 3,000. On two occasions we were specially asked to send the very sick and desperately wounded prisoners, and a particular request was made for men who were so seriously sick that it was doubtful whether they would survive a removal a few miles down James River. Accordingly, some of the worst cases, contrary to the judgment and advice of our surgeons, but in compliance with the piteous as specimen prisoners. They indeed were pitiable to behold, but the misery they portrayed was surpassed by some of those we received in exchange at Savannah. Why was there this delay between the summer and November in sending vessels for the transportation of sick and wounded, for whom no equivalents were asked? One further quotation from President Jefferson Davis: "That we might clothe our brave men in the prisons of the United States government, I made an application for permission to send cotton to Liverpool and therewith purchase the supplies which were necessary. The request was granted, but only on condition that the cotton should be sent to New York and the supplies bought there. This was done by our agent, General Beale. The suffering of our men in Northern prisons caused the application; that it was granted refutes the statement that our men were comfortably maintained."

Finally, President Davis writes: "In order to alleviate the hardships of confinement on both sides, our commissioner (Judge Ould) on January 24, 1863, addressed a communication to General E. A. Hitchcock, United States commissioner of exchange, in which he proposed that all prisoners on each side should be attended by a proper number of their own surgeons, who, under rules to be established, should be permitted to take charge of their health and comfort. It was also proposed that these surgeons should act as commissaries, with power to receive and disburse such contributions of money, food, clothing and medicine as proposed that these surgeons should be selected by their own government, and that they should have full liberty at any and all times, through the agents of exchange, to make reports not only of their own acts, but of any matter relating to the welfare of the prisoners. To this communication no reply of any kind was ever made." The

facts constituting this report are derived from authentic official sources, and are submitted as a contribution for the impartial historian. I will conclude in the eloquent language of that distinguished Confederate soldier who, as orator of the day at the New Orleans reunion, in April 1892, was thus introduced by our beloved commander, General Gordon: 'I present to you my friend, your friend, a superb soldier, a golden-hearted gentleman, the unrivaled orator, John W. Daniel, of Virginia.'

"The war taught a lesson of race courage. 'The Yankees won't fight,' some one remarked at the outset. I have never been able to discover the man that said it. He vamoosed the ranch the first shot. That was a good story General Robert Toombs told on this subject. He had met a fellow during enlisting time who was cutting up terribly, brandishing words and weapons and swearing he could whip and eat ten Yankees. He met him again at Gaine's Mill when the conflict was raging and shells, with that peculiar 'whar is you?' sound, were falling thick and fast and shrieking through the air. This time the gentleman had got under the hill and was hugging the ground with vast tenacity. 'Hello,' said General Toombs, 'is that you, Jim? I thought I heard you say some time ago you could eat ten Yankees?' 'Well, so I did, General; but it seems to me there's a million of them here, and you don't take me for a glutton, do you?' Well, the Yanks did fight—well and bravely; and when they got licked they came back again and kept on fighting, and the next war that comes along will find no encouragement in any argument based on the suggestion that 'the Yanks won't fight.' At the same time it is true that if the old Confederate did not beat ten, he made it awful hot for nearly five apiece for four years, and was only himself outdone when the army, as General Gordon, our grand field marshal, said, was 'fought to a frazzle.' The North said at the beginning these Southern fire-eaters are dashing, but they haven't the sturdy staying qualities, they haven't the British bulldog tenacity, the cold enduring blood. All this sort of talk soon died out. For staying quality, what soldiers of ancient or modern times ever surpassed the old Confederate, whether of the East or the West?" \* \* \* "If you did great things under the flag of the Southern Cross, you and yours have done still greater things under the old flag that your fathers helped to make illustrious in the brave days of yore. Uprising from the grave of the old South—uprising from financial failure, from battle failure, from independence failure, from institutional failure, from every manner of failure but heart failure, rose the new South, her chastened face pale with suffering but illuminated with sublime hope and resolution. What a scene was there in all the land from 1865 until re-

construction was ended. From Virginia to Texas all the eleven States lay stricken in a seething cauldron of ruin and corruption over which

“ ‘Chaos umpire sat,  
And by decision more embroiled the fray!’ ”

“Character and intelligence disfranchised. The bottom rail on top. The slave become master. The carpetbagger going about, not a roaring lion, but like a sneaking hyena, ravaging the land, crunching the bones of the dead. Public office the opportunity for plunder. Penitentiaries and capitols undistinguishable by their inmates. Good faith a ribald jest. The middle age squatted down on the nineteenth century. Tragedy and comedy played the antics of frenzy. Taxation the instrument of robbery. Governor, judges, legislators commissioned robbers under the prostituted great seal of the people. Corporals of the guard in legislative chambers. Cannons and sergeants at the polls. The official coterie—one vast Mardi Gras of the Imps of Darkness—government a mixture of sheol, hades, hell-fire, the black death and pandemonium. With indignant stroke the new South shook off the incubus and stamped it under foot. Up from the black deluge, as peak by peak the mountains stood forth when the water of the flood abated, rose State by State, until from old Virginia to Texas the American of the South stood conqueror on the land of conquest—a free man rejoicing—and the South was glad, and the North was glad, and the world was glad, and the morning stars sang together over the bans of the new Union, over the birth of the New America, over the latest and the grandest triumph of the Anglo-Saxon-American race. The generation that had fought and lost in the civil war had well nigh fulfilled the text of the Anglo-Saxon Bible, that the father shall transmit to his son the heritage of liberty undiminished. It was the victory of civilization. It was the victory of Christianity. It was the victory of all America. It was the victory of the race that is destined first to dominate this continent and then to rule the globe, making its language the base of human language, making its institutions the institutions of mankind, making its freedom the benison of the world.”

Very respectfully and fraternally submitted.

C. H. TEBAULT, M. D.,  
Surgeon General United Confederate Veterans.

## ADJUTANT GENERAL MOORMAN'S REPORT.

New Orleans, La., July 20, 1898.

*General John B. Gordon, Commanding United Confederate Veterans, Atlanta, Ga.:*

GENERAL—I have the honor to make my annual report as Adjutant General of the United Confederate Veterans and as chief of your staff.

It must be gratifying for you as well as to all of our comrades to know that our fraternal organization has increased since the Nashville reunion from 1,028 to 1,156 camps, and also to know that the best feeling prevails in every quarter, and there has been no friction nor ill-feeling to mar the harmony and good fellowship which our glorious organization inculcates.

At the date that I had the honor of commencing the work of organizing camps under your appointment as Adjutant General and Chief of Staff, now a little over seven years, there were only thirty-three camps, now there are 1,155, distributed as follows:

Northeast Texas division.....	83
West Texas division.....	62
Southeast Texas division.....	34
Southwest Texas division.....	33
Northwest Texas division.....	18
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Texas total.....	230
South Carolina division.....	116
Georgia division.....	115
Alabama division.....	97
Arkansas division.....	77
Missouri division.....	76
Tennessee division.....	70
Mississippi division.....	68
Louisiana division.....	57
Kentucky division.....	49
North Carolina division.....	45
Virginia division.....	39
Florida division.....	34
West Virginia division.....	21
Indian Territory division.....	20
Oklahoma division.....	17
Maryland division.....	12
New Mexico.....	3

Illinois .....	2
Montana .....	2
California .....	2
District of Columbia.....	1
Indiana .....	1
Colorado .....	1
 Total .....	 1155

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### SUMMARY OF CAMPS BY DEPARTMENTS.

Trans-Mississippi department.....	428
Army of Tennessee department.....	444
Army of Northern Virginia department.....	283
 Total .....	 1155

With at least 200 camps known to be in process of organization.

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When I commenced work there was practically no funds on hand, and I advanced the necessary amount to pay for printing, postage, stationery, etc., to start the organization of camps, since which time, by doing most of the work myself, and by the most rigid economy, I have succeeded in sending out the vast amount of literature, etc., with the proceeds of the membership fee and per capita, but in doing so, I have had to curtail the printing and other expenses and perform most of the labor myself, so as to keep within bounds. As is customary with all new organizations of this character, there being so many details and explanations, has made the work very laborious.

This office has sent out up to date :

General and special orders.....	412,000
Circulars to newspapers, mimeograph, etc.....	500,000
Circular letters for organization.....	100,000
Mimeograph letters to camps.....	350,000
Commissions.....	7,500
Pamphlet proceedings of the three reunions.....	6,000
Charters to date (originals and duplicates) .....	1,160
Sundry circulars and documents .....	200
Receipts for commissions, charters, addresses, etc.....	27,000
Letters and circulars received.....	52,000
Letters written and sent out.....	41,000
 Total .....	 1,696,660

Making a total of 1,606,660 letters, orders, circulars, packages, etc., sent out and received since I have been Adjutant General.

It has now become a vast bureau, with an enormous accumulation of books and papers, and to carry on the business with correctness and facility requires a room with an area of fully forty to 100 feet.

The Adjutant General's department is now fully supplied with a complete outfit of all necessary books, blanks, stationery, etc. There is a complete registry kept of all commissions, charters and everything sent out of the office and a receipt required for the same, which is kept on file. The books of the office show a record of everything done.

Every Southern State is now represented in the list of camps. In the organization of so many new camps, I have, of course, encountered many difficulties, but I am happy to say there has been no friction with the Adjutant General's office in any quarter, but the utmost harmony has prevailed.

I deem it my duty to point out such measures as my correspondence and information received in the Adjutant General's office, suggest as important for you to know.

One is the urgent necessity for a department of the North to be officered by an active and influential Major General. It seems to me that the purpose so frequently stated in general orders from these headquarters, "the care of the graves of our known and unknown dead buried at Gettysburg, Fort Warren, Camps Morton, Chase, Douglas, Oakwood Cemetery, at Chicago; Johnson's Island, Cairo, and at all other points, to see that they are annually decorated and headstones preserved and protected and complete lists of our dead heroes, with the location of their last resting place furnished to their friends and relatives through the medium of our camps, thus rescuing their names from oblivion and handing them down in history" should be sacredly carried out.

For economic reasons I congratulate the association that the change of name was defeated at the last session. This action was timely, as in the headquarters there is now about \$5,000 worth of printing, which would be practically abandoned, as there is no money in the treasury to renew the supply.

I also ask that a committee be appointed and empowered to formulate a burial ritual for our organization.

This is necessary as the veterans are fast passing away, and it will be a solace to their families and an act of justice to these old heroes for this holy act to be performed under the rites and forms established by our association.

The following membership fees and per capita tax, balance from

last report, amounts received from commissions, certificates and sale of books received since my last report made at Nashville, Tenn., \$3,489.20, with total expenditures to date of \$3,398.30, leaving balance on hand of \$90.30, itemized statement of which is attached hereto, and which will be published in full in the proceedings of the convention. I desire to thank the press of the South for the gratuitous and generous help extended to the association at all times. Also to thank the veterans from every section of the South for their uniform courtesy and for the consideration shown to me.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE MOORMAN,

*Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.*

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#### GENERAL S. D. LEE'S REPORT.

At this juncture Lieut. Gen. S. D. Lee's report was received and filed.

Headquarters Army of Tenn. Dept.,  
United Confederate Veterans,  
Columbus, Miss., July, 1898.

*Major-General George Moorman, Adj't.-Gen'l and Chief of Staff,  
New Orleans, La.:*

DEAR SIR—Pursuant to Sec. 2, Art. 3, of the By-Laws of our Federation, I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report, as follows:

Owing to the fact that all returns, communications and reports from Division and Subordinate Commanders, are from convenience and common consent, made direct to general headquarters, without passing through the office of the department, I have only in a general or perfunctory manner exercised supervision of the work of the several divisions in this Army Department. In fact, I have during the current term, been dependent for knowledge of the condition of the divisions, upon information from time to time kindly furnished me by you, or when specially asked for.

Therefore, apart from issuing the customary orders for stimulating the enrollment of veterans into camps, and the enforcement of orders emanating from general headquarters, I have done little work since our last reunion than the reorganization of my staff, the appointment of the department sponsor, and making the needed departmental headquarters, arrangements incident to the approaching

reunion. Orders, both general and special, embodying the foregoing, have been from time to time issued and promulgated, and copies thereof promptly thereafter mailed to you.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

STEPHEN D. LEE,  
*Lieut.-Gen'l Commanding.*

One of the divisions to the left then raised an objection against comrades standing between them and the platform so that it was upon others. It were meet their daughters should take up the work. impossible to hear or see.

"Get a gun and put them out," cried a voice.

"That would never do," replied General Gordon, "those men are not afraid of guns." Order was quickly restored.

A resolution was then unanimously adopted extending the sympathies of the convention to Adjutant General McIntosh Kell, who, on account of physical disabilities, was unable to attend the convention. He was on the Confederate steamer Alabama during the war. He lives at Sunny Side, near Griffin.

#### A BANNER FOR THE VETERANS.

Mr. Henry Richardson, in the following eloquent speech, then introduced Mrs. H. A. Rounsville, president of the Georgia division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, who, in behalf of that order, presented a splendid banner to the Georgia division of Confederates:

"To a glorious Greek leading his little band to battle came the warning. 'Dare not the Persian, for the flight of his arrows doth darken the heavens.'

"'Happy, then are we,' was the response, 'for we may fight in the shade.'

"And so, when for us the sun itself seemed to be obscured by the darts of malice, prejudice and persecution, an army went forth to battle for the South and for the truth. It was a host of women, grander than the fabled Amazons in courage, and yet so gentle, tender and pure that men were proud to call them mother and sister, sweetheart and wife. (Cheer.) Their contention was that the traditions of the Confederacy should not fade and that the memory of its heroic deeds should lend the beauty of its blossom and the sweetness of its perfume to all the generations to come.

"Now that the eclipse has passed and we stand before the world justified in the white light of truth, that army which fought and triumphed for us in the shadows continues its conquests.

"I wrong no man here or elsewhere when I say that deep as may be his devotion to the loved and lost cause, the impregnable citadel of its memories has been built in the hearts of the women of the South. (Great cheering.) Among all the precious words that have been left for our consolation and hope of him who suffered for us as hardly any man has suffered for others since the crucifixion on Calvary I find none truer or nobler than the declaration of Jefferson Davis that he had never seen a reconstructed Southern woman. (Cheers.) If it were possible to change the best creation with which the omnipotent and all merciful God has blessed and sanctified this sad world to do so would be at once a sacrifice and a sacrilege. (Cheers.) To these fathers in whose presence I reverently stand, and to this great multitude of men who were their dauntless and exultant followers, I rise to present a typical daughter of the South who comes to perform an office for which only a woman is fit. You will know how worth she is for this service after I tell you that when the soldiers' home which stands in this city was condemned to the degradation of a public sale, this daughter of Georgia from her mountain home sent forth an appeal which thrilled the hearts and moyed the conscience of her people so that the home was saved, at least for a time, from the desecration that threatened it. And I declare here and now my well-founded faith that the women of Georgia, whatever Georgia's men and legislators and misrepresentatives may do or refuse to do, the women of Georgia will yet open this 'Home' and make it what its builders meant it to be, a happy resting place for the heroes of the Confederacy who need its shelter. (Great cheering.)

"What the woman I am to present proposes to say and do on this occasion will be best revealed by her, and I have now only to introduce Mrs. Hallie Alexander Rounsville, president of the Georgia Daughters of the Confederacy." (Prolonged applause.)

#### MRS. ROUNSAVILLE'S SPEECH.

Mrs. Rounsville came next with the following well chosen sentiments:

"Notwithstanding the kind and cordial words just spoken in my favor, and that unmerited consideration claimed for me, yet would it require greater courage than my own to appear before this vast audience at all, and especially to appear in interruption of your councils, were it not that I come charged with a message to deliver from those whose love for you gives assurance of your patient courtesy toward its bearer. I am here representing the Georgia Division of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, an organization that by all ties most sacred, by all the traditions of the dear dead past and all the hopes of the unknown future is linked forever to

your own. Out of the crucible of your toil and suffering came the stress of life, in which your children spent their childhood. Their ordeals were different indeed, in form, but the same in kind. Yet sweet have been the uses of that adversity, for to the natural affection of your children it has added the bright luster that comes from common sorrow, as fire refines and tempers steel, so that now, not only do we love you for the dangers you have passed, but feel indeed that we may claim a share of them.

"The United Veterans of the Confederacy present here will then bear with me, I am sure, while briefly I shall tell them of the Daughters of the Confederacy. It goes without saying that they are the daughters of those who followed the bonny blue flag, and we would be unworthy of ourselves if it were not equally needless to say that we are proud of our lineage, proud of the land you fought for, proud of the matchless valor of our fathers, proud of you. Our mothers wove homespun in those days; aye, and wore it, too. They kept the homes while you fought at the front; they made the crops that kept you in the field; they nursed you in hospitals and cheered you in the camp, and when all was over, and you came back to rebuild the shattered fabric of your country, they patiently picked up the scattered threads of their appointed toil and faithfully went on with the daily round of duty; yet, with all forgetting not, for thirty years, slowly out of their poverty and patiently in their toil to mark the graves and commemorate the deeds of your comrades fallen in battle. These noble women are passing from the stage of action. They have done what they could. But many are gone already to their reward, and the years are creeping upon others. It were meet their daughters should take up the work. Four years ago some of those women who had passed through the war; some of a younger generation, conceived the idea that the women of the Confederacy and their daughters after them should perpetuate its traditions in organized endeavor. Almost simultaneously in Nashville, Savannah and other Southern cities local societies were formed, styling themselves Daughters of the Confederacy. At the suggestion of a daughter of Georgia union followed between these, and to-day the United Daughters of the Confederacy can show a membership of many thousands, covering every State in the South and organized in State divisions.

"Nor do our women cherish at the South alone the traditions of the past, but wherever they have gone they carry the memories of home and its history. So that to-day the organized Daughters of the Confederacy from the great Babylon of New York, reach out their hands in greeting to a sister chapter located where the sun-kissed waters of the Pacific sweep through the portals of the Golden Gate. Of our purposes I cannot at this time speak at large—perhaps our purposes have not yet taken their final shape. To cherish

the memories of the past, to gather up and preserve its traditions and transmit them unimpaired to the future, to serve the honored Veterans of the South, and so far as possible to provide for their aged and helpless, these are some of our hopes. How far we may realize them the future must decide.

"When the Georgia Division of Daughters determined some months since to present a banner to the Georgia Division of Veterans, it naturally suggested itself that the presentation should be made at a time when it could take place in the presence of the assembled armies of the Confederacy. We, therefore, are here today to call you all to witness that like as a daughter honors, reveres and cherishes her father, so do the daughters of Georgia honor and cherish the men who freely in the day of battle offered themselves a living bulwark to her borders. Confederate Veterans of Georgia, the Daughters of the Confederacy have charged me to deliver to you this banner, not, indeed, as a guidon to your serried ranks in war, but simply as a token of their love and faith in these latter days of blessed peace between the brothers of a common country. On a lofty hill that overlooks my native city stands a marble shaft, not large, not very high, but into it is builded by loving women years of patient toil, and some tears. The pathos of the story of its building not many know. But yet a little while and none shall know. Only the marble will remain. Upon its face, overlooking the graves of many of your buried comrades, is written: 'This monument is the testimony of the Present to the Future. That these were they who kept the faith as it was given them by the Fathers. Be it known by this token that these men were true to the traditions of their lineage. Bold, generous and free! Firm in conviction of the right; ready at their country's call; steadfast in their duty; faithful even in despair, and illustrated in the unflinching heroism of their deaths the free-born courage of their lives. How well they served their faith their people know; a thousand battle fields attest; dungeon and hospital bear witness. To their sons they left but honor and their country.'

"Let this stone forever warn those who keep these valleys that only their sires are dead; the principles for which they fought can never die.'

"As the years shall die away and the passions of the past sound dim amid the swelling notes that shall make up the aggregated anthem of the future, that storied marble will crumble and its inscription fade away. Oblivion will cover whatsoever has no more enduring tablets than its polished facets. The principles for which you fought can never die, but if the record of your glories and your faith survives, it must need other and more enduring witness than that of storied urn or animated bust. Some record like that which Flaccas boasted. 'More lasting than brass, loftier than

the regal height of the pyramids, which neither the corroding ruins nor the unnumbered flight of years can destroy.' Here be that record chiseled in the hearts of your children, and your children's children, to remotest years. That we accept that office and assume that trust, I am charged to tell you, in this presence here, and as a visible earnest and token of our covenant, the Daughters of the Confederacy commission me to bring to you this banner, to stay in your halls until that day when

“‘The warrior’s banner takes its flight  
To greet the warrior’s soul.’”

Private Rice Smith, of Augusta, accepted the honor in a few well-chosen and eloquent words.

#### THE DAUGHTER OF THE CONFEDERACY.

At this juncture, the hour set apart for this special event, there was a great commotion at the door, and Miss Winnie Davis, daughter of Jefferson Davis, the “Daughter of the Confederacy,” was seen advancing toward the platform with the following escort: General J. A. Chalaron, of Louisiana; Colonel J. G. Holmes, of South Carolina, and General Chris C. Beavens, of Texas; Mrs. Kate Cabell Currie, of Texas, and Mrs. Helen Plane, of Georgia. The distinguished lady, who needed no introduction to the Veterans, who knew her loved features so well, as she reached the platform was led forward by General Gordon, who held her hand, and the crowd went wild with joy. The cheering lasted for some time, and Miss Davis gracefully bowed her acknowledgments with her eyes filled with tears. The band then played “Dixie,” and the crowd went wild again. There were few dry eyes in the whole house, and hundreds of old Veterans broke down completely and cried like babies.

“Our immortal chief has gone to his far-away home,” said General Gordon, “but thank God we have his child—our child—left. And now I am going to shake her hand for everybody in this audience, and for everybody in the whole South.”

“Kiss her!” yelled some one.

“I don’t have to be reminded of that,” replied the general. “I have already done that.”

#### THE COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions then rendered the following report:

“To General John B. Gordon, Commander of the United Confederate Veterans, your Committee beg leave to report as follows:

*“1. Resolved,* That hereafter the annual reunions of this organization shall be held between October 15th and May 1st.”

An amendment was made to include September and May in this, and another amendment was made to leave the matter of naming the time with the Commanders as heretofore. The latter amendment was carried, and the Commanders will name the time of the reunions.

*“2. Resolved,* That the expression ‘war of the Rebellion,’ which is frequently indulged by the papers and publishers of the South in alluding to the war between the States, is condemned by this organization, as we deem such expressions a reflection on the patriotism of the Southern people and the cause for which they so heroically fought for four years, and we respectfully request that all such publishers in alluding to the war designate it as the civil war between the States.” This resolution was adopted.

*“3. Whereas* the Alabama Division of the Daughters of the Confederacy, desiring to purchase the building in Montgomery and known as the White House because it was occupied by Hon. Jefferson Davis as President of the Confederate States during his residence in that city, request the co-operation and approval of the United Confederate Veterans in this purpose. Therefore be it

*“Resolved,* That the United Confederate Veterans’ Association will call the attention of all the Camps in the different States and Territories to this object, and ask their earnest and active aid in its accomplishment.

*“Resolved further,* That all the money received and collected for this purpose shall be remitted to Mrs. A. W. Cawthorn, Treasurer, at Selma, Ala.” This resolution was adopted.

*“4. Resolved,* That the Constitution of the United Confederate Veterans be so amended as to provide, That all persons elected or appointed to any office in this Association shall be designated only by the title indicating the rank he held in the army or navy of the Confederate States.” A point of order was raised on this resolution on account of the fact that the Constitution provides that any change contemplated in the Constitution shall be made known three months in advance. No notice was given of this.

*“5: Resolved,* That the Constitution of the United Confederate Veterans be so amended as to read, This Association shall be called and known as the ‘Confederate Survivors’ Association,’ instead of the United Confederate Veterans,’ and its initials shall be ‘C. S. A.,’ instead of ‘U. C. V.’” This was also ruled out by the point of order raised on the previous resolution.

*“6. Whereas,* since its last meeting, death has robbed the Association of two of its most knightly and honored members, namely General John S. Williams (Cero Gordon Williams), of Kentucky, and Colonel J. M. Sandidge, of Louisiana, therefore be it

*"Resolved,* That in their death this Association and the country has lost two most gallant and chivalrous soldiers, statesmen and patriots, and we deeply deplore the sad events; that we tender our sympathies to the bereaved families of General Williams and Colonel Sandidge and the members of the families, and direct that a copy of these resolutions be furnished to them. (Passed.)

*"7. Resolved,* That the authorities use their influence with the Southern Railway to permit lay-over privileges on tickets West over lines, permitting visiting Veterans to visit Chickamauga and other battle fields." This was passed.

*"8. That the eighth annual Convention of the United Confederate Veterans' Association indorse the efforts to establish a national battle field on the historic battle fields around Petersburg, Va.*

*"D. C. KELLY, Chairman.*

*"J. E. MOYLER, Secretary."*

As to resolutions number four and five, General J. A. Chalaron, of Louisiana, raised the point of order that the Constitution provides that "notice and a copy of proposed change shall have been sent to each Camp, at least three months in advance of the Annual meeting."

Col. Jno. W. A. Sanford, of Alabama, said: "Mr. President, I have given notice in both cases, as long ago as the Nashville Reunion, I gave this notice at that meeting."

General Chalaron: "Mr. President, that notice is not sufficient, and that kind of a notice was not contemplated by the Constitution. I read from the Constitution, 'a copy of proposed change shall have been sent to each Camp at least three months in advance of the Annual meeting.'"

General Gordon: "It seems clear from the text of the Constitution that a copy of the proposed change must be sent to each Camp, at least three months before the meeting; therefore the Chair sustains the objection made by General Chalaron." So the resolutions failed.

General Gordon then announced that the Convention would now proceed to the selection of a meeting place for 1899, as the time had arrived which had been set apart for that purpose.

A motion was made to postpone action, but it was not carried, as the old Veterans were anxious to hear the speeches and to see the matter settled. After a good deal of wrangling it was agreed to

confine all the speakers for the various cities to five minutes each. This agreement was never carried into effect.

Hon. Charles W. Bacot, who represented the interests of Charleston, spoke as follows:

"It is a high honor as well as a personal privilege, combined with profound pleasure, to be the spokesman of the 'Old City by the Sea' to you, Confederate comrades, in this the 'Gate City of the South,' for the purpose of inviting you to hold your next annual convention at Charleston.

"The City Council of the municipality of Charleston and the greater municipality of the whole people of Charleston, have commissioned me and my committee to bid you come to Charleston in 1899, and in so doing the freedom of the city is granted to you and the hospitality of all her citizens is extended. Let me tell you why you should come to Charleston. In the first place, your conventions have heretofore been held in the Northeast, the Northwest, the Southwest and the central sections of the Confederate territory, but never before in the Southeast section and on the sea coast.

"In the second place you will have an auditorium capable of accommodating comfortably and easily 10,000 guests, if need be, facing broadside to the broad Atlantic, with splendid beaches in front miles in length, and standing against a background of South Carolina's armorial trees and other foliage, the blue billows and the buoyant breezes of the sea to bathe the aching feet and to fan the sun-bronzed brows of Veterans, and to rejoice the hearts of their daughters and sons.

"Forts Sumter and Moultrie, the sites of the Stevens Battery and Battery Wagner, on Morris' Island, and other sacred memorials of the dead past, all in your view to inspire you and awaken glorious memories, and perhaps the mighty American navy, recently immortalized by Dewey, Schley, Hobson and Bagley, dancing on the surface of the waters as living witnesses to a reunited country on whose territory it may be said, the sun now never sets.

"But the most especial reason is that it is fitting that your convention should give expression of farewell in this closing century, of our once high hopes in that spot which first gave them birth. Your refusal of our invitation to the birth place of the Confederacy, remember, may be construed by some into a condemnation of, or at least an apology, or a regret, for the 'lost cause.' Were our renowned chieftain and hero here, General Wade Hampton, as we all hoped he might be, he would join with me in urging upon you the higher claims of Charleston.

"By the shades of Lee and Jackson, Albert Sidney and Joseph E.

Johnston, Beauregard and Bragg, and those other immortals whose names with theirs were not born to die, we invoke your coming to Charleston and receiving our royal welcome.

"Confidently waving the banner of welcome, we make a Confederate assault upon the citadel of your votes, and carrying them with the irresistible Confederate 'yell,' we lead you all captive at our will.

"Dearly beloved brethren, sisters and daughters, as well as brothers and sons of the Confederacy, can you say us nay?"

General George W. Gordon, of Memphis, representing the Tennessee delegation, seconded the nomination of Charleston.

#### LOUISVILLE IS HEARD FROM.

Judge Joseph H. Hazlerigg, of Louisville, was the next speaker. He claimed that as his State was the birthplace of Jefferson Davis, and also of the grandmother of the Confederacy, it was entitled to some consideration in the selection of a meeting place. He cited how Kentuckians had fought bravely during the war, and how many Southern soldiers Kentucky women had cared for at that time. He gave a most cordial invitation to his city and was loudly cheered on his conclusion.

Colonel Bennett H. Young, also of Louisville, was the next speaker in support of that city's candidacy. He said:

"Comrades—I need not tell where Kentucky is, nor what her sons have done. Kentuckians magnify their own virtues and other people magnify their vices, and in this way they have become very widely known.

"In that crucial hour of 1861, when the people of the South appealed to the God of battles and placed their cause in His keeping; when millions of voices chanted:

" 'God save the South—  
Her altars and firesides.  
God save the South,  
Now that the war is nigh,  
Chanting her battle cry—  
Freedom or death.'

"In that period, so full of all that tested men's souls and courage, Missouri, Maryland and Kentucky refused to secede; but out of these came thousands who loved right more than they loved their State governments, who followed principle rather than policy, and who left all that was dearest to man and suffered expatriation and confiscation to cast in their lot with the people of the South.

"Forty thousand Kentuckians heeded this high and sacred call. Amid all the privations, sacrifices and dangers of that great contest they stood with you, men of the South, to resist the invasion of your homes and to defend your rights. It was not spoils they sought; it was not glory which beckoned them away from their own States into your land; it was right, truth and justice, as they saw these, which ranged them on your side and impelled them to share your fortunes and to bear with you all the trials that fate should bring. The pitiless onslaughts of death through thirty and six years have thinned the ranks of these Kentucky Confederates, but they still love you, and comrades, they glory in all that made you glorious, and with you they claim part of that transcendent renown of those armies which made the name and fame of our beloved Confederacy eternal.

"And now, these Kentuckians come, and by the memories and sacrifices, dangers, sufferings, toils and battles of the past, ask you to gather in the chief city of their State, to accept their hospitality and let their sons see the people alongside of whom they fought, and permit them to look once upon those soldiers who united with their fathers to make Southern manhood and Southern courage illustrious and immortal.

"It was only a little while ago that we asked the men of the Grand Army of the Republic to come to the city of Louisville to hold their annual session. Some doubted the cordiality of the response which awaited those who had opposed us, but when once they were there all was forgotten except that they were our guests, and from all parts of the country came the universal testimony that nowhere in all the land had there been so much of kindness, hospitality, thoughtfulness and enthusiasm extended to the men who wore the blue.

"And, comrades, we have looked forward to the hour when we should have you—the glorious heroes of our Southern land—to come into our midst and to accept the hospitality of our homes, our city and our State, and to permit us to lavish upon you that enthusiastic kindness and affection which we feel for our brethren of the South.

"Louisville is a Southern city. Your sons have helped build it up. Your trade has made it prosperous, until, I suppose without offense I might say, that it is the greatest commercial city of the South.

"There was a time in 1879, when yellow fever lifted its hideous form in your midst; when mothers and fathers, impelled by love of their offspring, fled terror stricken from their firesides, and left their untenanted homes to be the prey of those who were base

enough to rob the absent; when the piteous cry of women and children for safety and rest rose from every town and village in the mighty valley of the Mississippi; when that awful pestilence that walketh in darkness and the destruction that wasteth at noonday, made fugitives of the people of the Southland. When other cities sent quarantine officers and guards a hundred miles to the front to arrest the journey of these sufferers, Louisville—yes, Louisville—moved by the highest and noblest impulses of humanity, flung her gates wide open and bid the helpless and hopeless enter her borders. She builded hospitals for the sick and dying; she provided homes for the homeless; she fed the hungry and clothed the naked, and none of that vast throng lacked for any good thing which a generous and noble philanthropy could bestow. And, comrades, it is that same Louisville which now invites you men of the Confederacy to honor her with your distinguished presence at your next reunion.

"In the name of the 250,000 people of Louisville, in the name of 2,000,000 Kentuckians, we come to tell you that if you will select Louisville as the place of your meeting in 1899 you shall have such a welcome, such a reception and such a hospitality as has never marked the session of any body in any State or any country.

"Sleeping on our hillsides, down along the valleys, in solitary graves or in its cemeteries, beneath the sod of our commonwealth, rest 10,000 of your immortal dead. All the States of the Confederacy are represented there and we regard as the richest of our treasures the ashes of your brave which the disasters and calamities of war have left in our keeping. We have not only cared for our dead, but we have cared for yours, and at Danville, at Cynthiana, at Lexington, Louisville, Paris, Frankfort, at Georgetown, Nicholasville, Richmond, are monuments—the evidences of our faithfulness and our devotion to the memory of our Confederate brothers who went down to death while battling in our State. These dead came from homes in Florida, where the roses never fade and the flowers never cease to bloom, but where men are valiant and intrepid; from the mountains and hills of the great Empire State, Georgia, always patriotic, always true; from the valleys and plantations of South Carolina, where mingle in such richness the blood of the Huguenot and the Anglo-Saxon, creating a knightly manhood worthy of every call which duty makes; from North Carolina, that wonderful commonwealth whose soldiers on all our great battlefields exhibited a courage and heroism and suffered a decimation that stands unparalleled; from Virginia, whose soil drank so much of the blood of our precious dead and whose sons portrayed a valor and chivalry worthy of the cavaliers from whom they sprang and worthy of her who has given to our country countless wealth in military and civil patriots; from Tennessee, that great vol-

unteer State, the spirit of whose people no calamity could break and whose love of country shone with a luster that no misfortune could dim. They came from the fertile plains of Alabama, whose offering of more than 40,000 gallant sons attested the zeal and loyalty of the commonwealth within which was organized the Confederacy; from the delta of the Mississippi, whose sons by their impetuous heroism on all the great battlefields from the Father of Waters to the Atlantic have made a glorious memorial which will abide forever; from the prairies of Texas, whose children breathe freedom's air and who catch noblest courage from the chainless winds which sweep her boundless plains; from Arkansas, whose soldiers at home and abroad filled out the highest measure of manliest devotion and unfaltering bravery in defense of Southern rights. There were heroes there, too, from Louisiana, who, with the fire and dash of the French, possessed the dogged determination and unfailing patience of the Anglo-Saxon, who won renown and glory upon every field upon which they fought; from Missouri, whose men, expatriated and exiled, never ceased to love that holy cause to which they had consecrated their splendid manhood and whose offerings on a hundred battlefields showed what costliest sacrifice man could make for liberty and right. And Maryland, chivalrous Maryland, whose horsemen and footmen always sought the head of the column, who gloried in marching where dangers were thickest, and in whose Confederate soldiers the world has an example of intrepidity, constancy and fearlessness which will forever shine on the escutcheon of their native commonwealth with a brilliance and glory which no future can pale and no heroism surpass.

"All these dead are there, where we have guarded with never ceasing care and wreathed them with the only crown we could bring—our tears, our prayers, our praise and our love. We beg of you to come and see whether we have been faithful in the discharge of this holy and exalting privilege. Come, come, comrades, come, and

"Without sword or flag, and with soundless tread,  
Once more we will gather our deathless dead  
Out of their silent graves."

"And in communing with the spirits of our departed brothers, if they speak they will tell you how, through these many years, we have remembered and exalted their virtues and extolled their courage and heroism, and how we have erected monuments which, with their columns uplifted heavenward, have magnified the glory and the greatness of the Confederate dead.

"When the misfortunes of war had filled the Northern prisons at Camp Chase, Camp Morton, Camp Douglass, Rock Island, John-

son's Island, Fortress Monroe and Elmira with thousands of Confederate soldiers, who, by the merciless barbarities and remorseless exactions of war, were denied an exchange and left a prey to disease and death; it was in that hour of despair and isolation and suffering that the women of Kentucky became ministering helpers to these prisoners and fed, clothed and comforted them with a tenderness so delicate, with a sympathy so gentle, with an affection so constant and with a faithfulness so undaunted that the angels in heaven rejoiced to behold so God-like a spirit on earth; and if the benedictions of the inmates of these prisons upon Kentucky women were written down, they would fill a thousand volumes with the sweet incense which arose from their grateful hearts.

"Comrades, Kentuckians claim no virtues higher than yours. All we ask is to be part and parcel of that Confederate army which stands forth in such magnificent proportions among the hosts of the world. It is enough for us to say that we are your brothers, your friends and your fellow soldiers; that we fought as you fought; that we marched as you marched, and that our brothers suffered and died as did yours. We only wish to realize that we have contributed something to the common fund of glory, which is the great heritage of the men who composed the armies of the South.

"On our soil was born Jefferson Davis, the head of your nation, and Albert Sidney Johnston, John C. Breckenridge, Helm Roger Hanson, William Preston, General Hindman and John Morgan, all of whom have borne an honorable and illustrious part in that history which makes the fame of the Confederacy eternal, though its life covered such a narrow span.

"Comrades, there was a time when all seemed lost; when the great armies of the Confederacy had surrendered; when hope appeared to die in the terrible storm which overshadowed the people of the South; when the President of the Confederacy turned his back upon its capital and in sadness, yet undismayed, sought refuge south of Virginia: Even in that hour there were some to ride by his side, protect his retreat and defend his person.

"When the last sun which should ever shine on the Confederate States as an organized nation was lengthening its shadows and finding repose in the mysterious depths of its Western track and sending forth its fading light to illumine that sad and dreary scene of a nation's dissolution; when its departing rays made glorious the countenances of those heroes who looked upon the death throes of the Confederacy, it stood still for a moment to plant its fairest, brightest and immortal colors, the lineaments of those who in that supreme and terrible moment stood by the side of the first and only President of the Confederate States. Half of those who in that

hour saw the flag of the Confederacy forever furled came from the State of Kentucky.

"We come now to adjure you, not so much by what we have done, but by our love for your cause and our sacrifices for it, to come into our midst and let our people see the men with whom and for whom we fought.

"The shadows are falling about those who passed through the privations and trials of the Confederacy. Death with amazing rapidity has thinned our ranks; each year only adds a heavier ratio to the list of those summoned to the rest of another world; but while our generals and our soldiers remain in the fullness of life's evening, we wish you to come and let our people see what manner of men the Confederate soldiers were.

"You who marched through Kentucky in 1862, '63 and '64, know that it is a land of plenty. In our State you will lack for no good thing. You will find not only the 'latch-string on the outside,' but all the doors open. We will not, as they say, 'put the little pot in the big pot,' but we will smash all the little pots, and use only the big ones. For the time being, you shall own the great commonwealth and Louisville, its chief city; you shall ride free through its streets; you shall be welcome into its homes, and, as I told you last year, we know the weakness of the old Confederates, and we shall not only lead you beside the still waters, but, if you wish—beside the distilled waters also, and when you shall have departed from our homes you shall bear with you the recollections and memories of the people who had nothing too good to bestow upon the heroes of that Confederacy to which your Kentucky brothers claim to have made only such sacrifices as you made, and only to have loved that cause which you loved and for which the people of the South gave and risked such an incalculable measure of both blood and treasure."

At the conclusion of Colonel Young's speech the Confederate Kentucky Glee Club sang "My Old Kentucky Home" with beautiful effect. Kentucky seemed to be gaining ground just then, and many predicted that Louisville would win. General Chalaron, of New Orleans, seconded the nomination for Louisville and was enthusiastically cheered.

Mr. George S. Legare, of Charleston, was the last speaker. He made a telling speech, impressing it upon the delegates that Charleston was the proper place for the next reunion. The Convention then adjourned ten minutes to allow the various delegations to arrange their votes, which were as follows:

	Charleston.	Louisville.
Tennessee, 136 votes	136	...
Alabama, 135 votes	63	69
Georgia, 308 votes	187	124
Mississippi, 116 votes	...	116
Louisiana, 142 votes	114	28
Florida, 47 votes	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Virginia, 97 votes	40	57
Maryland, 24 votes	20	4
North Carolina, 90 votes	60	30
South Carolina, 310 votes	310	...
Kentucky, 105 votes (including 3 Illinois)	...	108
West Virginia, 25 votes	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
District of Columbia, 13 votes	5	8
California, 2 votes	2	...
Missouri, 82 votes	...	82
Arkansas, 92 votes	...	92
Indian Territory, 18 votes	...	18
Oklahoma, 19 votes	7	12
Texas, 337 votes	75	85
<hr/>		
Totals .....	1054	874

The Chairman announced the result of the vote and the Charleston supporters greeted their victory with prolonged cheers.

#### THANKS TO ATLANTA AND GEORGIA.

A resolution was then passed thanking the city of Atlanta and the State of Georgia for the royal reception and excellent entertainment furnished the Veterans.

#### THANKS TO GENERAL GORDON.

A vote of thanks was extended to General Gordon for his impartial ruling during the gathering.

Mr. Bacot, of Charleston, then proposed three cheers for Louisville, which were given with a will.

General Gordon here said: "Is there any more business? If so I am ready to put your motions." No response was heard.

General Cabell then announced that as all the business of the Convention had been transacted there was no need for another session to-day and moved to adjourn.

## PRAYER.

General Gordon said he desired, before putting the motion, that Chaplain General Jones ask the blessing of God upon us all, before adjourning, which was done, and without any further demonstration General Gordon declared the motion was carried and the old Vets filed out of the Auditorium for the last time probably in many years.

During the session of the Convention many distinguished Southern ladies occupied the speaker's platform. Amongst others, Mrs. Stonewall Jackson, Mrs. General E. Kirby Smith, Mrs. Jno. B. Gordon, Mrs. Clement A. Evans, Miss Carrie Gordon, Mrs. General Chas. E. Hooker, of Mississippi; Miss Maud Woods, of Virginia; Mrs. Kate Cabell Currie, President U. D. C.'s; Mrs. Helen Plane, President U. D. C.'s of Georgia; Mrs. Dr. C. H. Tebault, Mrs. Jno. P. Hickman, and many others.

GEO. MOORMAN,

Official:

*Adjutant General.*

GEO. MOORMAN,

*Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.*

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## APPENDIX.

### GENERAL GORDON'S THANKS.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED CONFEDERATE VETERANS,

ATLANTA, GA., July 23, 1898.

*General Order No. 207:*

1. The patriotism and affection shown by the noble people of Georgia for the Confederate soldier from 1861-65, has been excelled—if it were possible—by the hospitality and the unstinted love and affection which has been so lavishly showered upon the heroic survivors of the Confederate army by her golden-hearted people, at her capital city, 34 years after the mighty contest ended.

"It was eminently proper that the brave survivors of the Confederate army whose deathless valor has made immortal the cour-

age and devotion of the Southern soldier,' should meet here in the 'historic city' of Atlanta; so that the streets of this city, once beleaguered and afterwards devastated, should echo once again to the tread of her heroic defenders. And so that her grand people could have the opportunity to show their gratitude and appreciation for the splendid services rendered and sacrifices made by these heroic old soldiers of the sixties.

"The noble people of this great city and State who have contributed so generously and graciously to the care and comfort of these old Confederate heroes are entitled to the highest praise and to the gratitude of every visitor during the reunion; and the general commanding, fearing that he has not expressed his heartfelt thanks in proportion to the wealth of hospitality so freely and lavishly dispensed during the reception and entertainment of the old battle-scarred Veterans of the 'lost cause,' whom he has the high honor to command, and which was showered so profusely upon them, desires to express his deepest appreciation and satisfaction for everything which was done for the United Confederate Veterans by the hospitable people of Atlanta and of Georgia.

"2. The General commanding desires the people of Georgia to know that he fully understands the magnitude of the work they undertook, and that they have performed their part well; they have greeted and cared for the old Confederate soldier in a manner which has touched the hearts of the old heroes, and has left tender and pleasant recollections of this visit to their capital city.

"Georgia was equal to every trial and emergency in war, and by the homage she has just paid to the heroic survivors of our great struggle has shown herself to be equally as great in peace.

"3. The General commanding also desires to compliment and thank the sons and daughters of Veterans, who are to be our worthy successors when we are gone, for their untiring and successful efforts in assisting to make this reunion such a great success. The devotion they have shown for the deeds of their fathers and mothers who have added so much lustre to the history of the South, has deeply touched his heart.

"4. The General commanding desires the noble women of Atlanta to know that they will never be forgotten for the grace and courtesy and queenly homage shown by them to these brave men to whose fame and history they have ever been faithful and devoted and true. Their untiring efforts for the comfort and enjoyment of the old heroes during their visit to Atlanta, is but a reflex of the devotion and patriotism shown by them during the stormy days of war, and is additional evidence that the high appreciation and love of mankind for the women of the South is not misplaced.

"5. He also desires to express his grateful thanks to the Chairman of the Reunion Committee, Colonel W. A. Hemphill, and to each and every member of that committee for their ability and labor, and particularly to that splendid Secretary of the Reunion Commit-

tee, Colonel John O. Waddell, to whose skillful and untiring efforts is mainly due the credit of the success of the reunion, and he also especially thanks Colonels A. J. West and Walter G. Cooper for their management and ability for maintaining order during the sessions of the Convention, and Colonel J. Colton Lynes for his disinterested and attentive courtesies shown to the Adjutant General and United Confederate Veterans' headquarters during the reunion.

"6. He expresses his heartfelt thanks to that noble old soldier, peerless man and distinguished citizen, Major General Clement A. Evans, Commander of the Georgia Division, President of the Reunion Association and Marshal of the parade, for the completeness and systematic manner in which everything under his supervision up from last report to date of report for the Atlanta Reunion, and was conducted.

"7. There is another feature of the reunion which has not only elicited his highest admiration, but has touched deeply the heart of every old Veteran who visited this great city, and that was the splendid management and efficiency displayed by the Chief of the Commissary Department, Dr. Amos Fox, who had complete charge of the 'Confederate Hotel,' which will long be remembered by the old Veterans.

"When it is known that this magnificent officer during the reunion has dispensed gratuitously to the old Veterans 35,664 meals and sheltered free of charge 10,000 weary old soldiers, the almost limitless hospitality of the people of Georgia and of Atlanta can be faintly estimated, and is proof to the world of the undying love and affection in which the old Veterans are held by the people of the South.

"8. The General commanding also desires to extend his warmest thanks to the press of Atlanta for the complete and impartial reports of the proceedings and incidents connected with the reunion.

"By order of

J. B. GORDON,  
*"General Commanding."*

"GEORGE MOORMAN,

*"Adjutant General and Chief of Staff."*

JEFFERSON DAVIS MONUMENT FUND.

RICHMOND, VA., April 30, 1899.

*General Geo. Moorman, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your check for \$202 for the Jefferson Davis Monument Fund, on account of subscription by Magruder Camp No. 105 of Galveston, Texas, which I have placed to the credit of that Camp, with thanks.

Yours very respectfully,

JNO. T. ELLETT,  
*Treasurer.*

Following is an itemized statement of receipts and expenditures referred to in Adjutant Generals Report.

GEO. MOORMAN, Adjutant General,

*In account with United Confederate Veterans.*

Following amounts of per capita and membership fees are made up from last report to date of report for the Atlanta Reunion, and are for the year ending April 1st, 1898.

Army of Northern Va.....	Camp No. 1	P. C.	\$15 50
Army of Tennessee .....	" 2	"	30 10
General LeRoy Stafford.....	" 3	"	5 90
N. B. Forrest.....	" 4	"	8 70
Fred Ault.....	" 5	"	2 50
Ruston .....	" 7	"	10 00
Ex-Confederate Ass'n of Chicago..	" 8	"	5 40
Veteran Confederate States Cavalry	" 9	"	5 00
Ward Confederate Veterans.....	" 10	"	10 90
Raphael Semmes.....	" 11	"	17 90
W. W. Loring .....	" 13	"	2 40
R. E. Lee.....	" 14	"	13 20
Washington Artillery .....	" 15	"	18 50
Baton Rouge.....	" 17	"	8 40
Iberville.....	" 18	"	5 70
Ben Humphreys.....	" 19	"	2 00
Natchez .....	" 20	"	7 40
J. J. Whitney.....	" 22	"	1 70
Robert A. Smith .....	" 24	"	7 10
Walthall.....	" 25	"	11 40
W. A. Montgomery.....	" 26	"	4 30
Isham Harris.....	" 27	"	3 10
Confederate Historical Association	" 28	"	17 80
Ben McCulloch.....	" 29	"	19 50
Ben McCulloch.....	" 30	"	3 00
Sterling Price.....	" 31	"	36 50
Vicksburg.....	" 32	"	7 00
Joseph Johnston.....	" 34	"	10 00
Frank Cheatham .....	" 35	"	35 00
John Ingram.....	" 37	"	8 30
Major Victor Maurin.....	" 38	"	12 70
W. J. Hardee.....	" 39	"	9 10
Natchitoches.....	" 40	"	5 10
Mouton.....	" 41	"	8 30
Stonewall Jackson.....	" 42	"	3 30
Felix K. Zollicoffer.....	" 46	"	3 50
Albert Sidney Johnston.....	" 48	"	4 30
Woodville.....	" 49	"	2 00
John B. Gordon.....	" 50	"	6 30
Dibrell.....	" 55	"	5 10

Marion County Veteran Ass'n...Camp No. 56	P C	
" " " " "	" 1894	8 00
" " " " "	" 1895	1 00
R. E. Lee.....	" 58	1 00
Col B. Timmons.....	" 61	6 30
Calcasieu Confederate Veterans ..	" 62	2 80
Sanders.....	" 64	5 00
Jeff Lee.....	" 66	3 40
Albert Sidney Johnston .....	" 71	2 00
Albert Sidney Johnston .....	" 75	10 20
Amite City.....	" 78	8 00
Joe B. Palmer.....	" 81	4 20
William Frierson.....	" 83	9 00
Barnard E. Bee.....	" 84	2 70
William L. Moody.....	" 87	8 00
Pat Cleburne.....	" 88	7 50
Camp Cabell.....	" 89	5 50
Mildred Lee.....	" 90	4 40
E. C. Walthall.....	" 92	9 10
Bob Stone.....	" 93	1 20
Joe Johnston.....	" 94	5 00
John H. Morgan.....	" 95	12 20
Wm. Preston.....	" 96	2 50
Abe Buford.....	" 97	1 00
George W. Johnson.....	" 98	1 50
Ben Desha.....	" 99	3 50
" ..	" ad. {	50
John C. Breckinridge .....	" 100	1 50
Ben Hardin Helm .....	" 101	13 00
Jno. B. Hood.....	" 103	1 00
Magruder.....	" 105	6 50
R. Q. Mills.....	" 106	12 90
Jno. H. Morgan.....	" 107	2 90
Winnie Davis .....	" 108	11 70
W. P. Townsend.....	" 109	6 00
Shropshire-Upton .....	" 112	7 30
Albert Sidney Johnston .....	" 113	5 00
Shacklefort Fulton.....	" 114	1 50
Albert Sidney Johnston .....	" 115	7 00
Albert Sidney Johnston .....	" 116	5 00
Jeff Davis.....	" 117	5 40
Stonewall Jackson.....	" 118	4 30
Joseph E. Johnston.....	" 119	10 20
Beauvoir .....	" 120	6 00
L. F. Moody.....	" 123	5 50
J. B. Robertson.....	" 124	2 10
Camp Cabell.....	" 125	2 90
Young County.....	" 127	2 70
		3 00

	Camp No.	P. C.	
Jno. G. Walker.....	128	2 00	
Sul Ross.....	129	10 10	
John M. Stone.....	131	2 50	
Milton.....	132	4 50	
Gen'l J. W. Starnes.....	134	7 70	
Jno. W. Caldwell.....	139	3 00	
D. L. Kenan.....	140	4 10	
Camp Rogers.....	142	5 60	
Bowling Green.....	143	3 60	
Albert Sidney Johnston.....	144	9 60	
Ben T. DuVal.....	146	10 20	
C. M. Winkler.....	147	14 00	
Gen'l. Jos. Finnegan.....	149	2 00	
Lomax.....	151	4 50	
Richland.....	152	4 10	
W. W. Loring.....	154	2 10	
John C. G. Key.....	156	1 70	
.. ..	156	ad. { 2 30	
R. E. Lee.....	158	ad. { 20 00	
.. ..	158	ad. { 20 50	
Atlanta.....	159	30 00	
Horace Randall.....	163	2 50	
Albert Sidney Johnston.....	165	3 10	
Claiborne.....	167	2 70	
Tom Green.....	169	5 00	
Washington City Conf'd .....	171	24 20	
Sul Ross.....	172	4 00	
Yazoo.....	176	10 70	
Capt. David Hammons.....	177	5 00	
Winchester Hall.....	178	1 50	
James Longstreet.....	180	2 30	
R. E. Lee.....	181	34 10	
Henry W. Allen.....	182	5 90	
John Peck.....	183	1 20	
Roger W. Hanson.....	186	1 50	
Humphrey Marshall.....	187	1 00	
Thomas B. Monroe.....	188	1 00	
W. R. Barksdale.....	189	4 50	
Lake Providence.....	193	2 10	
John Donaldson.....	195	1 30	
Braxton Bragg.....	196	7 00	
Dick Dowling.....	197	15 00	
Roy S. Cluke.....	201	2 00	
Geo. E. Pickett.....	204	17 90	
William Watts.....	205	4 00	
Joseph L. Neal.....	208	2 50	
Cabarrus Co. Con'fd. Vet. Ass'n..	212	6 60	
J. Warren Grigsby.....	214	50	
Thomas B. Collins.....	215	1 00	

	Camp No.	P. C.
Huge A. Reynolds .....	218	4 30
De Soto .....	220	5 40
Pat Cleburne .....	222	6 00
Franklin K. Beck .....	224	9 40
Wilson County .....	225	5 50
Amite County .....	226	2 00
Frank Terry .....	227	2 20
Arcadia .....	229	4 00
R. E. Lee .....	231	4 00
John B. Hood .....	233	50
Ector .....	234	2 00
Sylvester Gwin .....	235	5 00
John H. Walker .....	237	1 00
W. A. Percy .....	238	5 40
Washington .....	239	4 00
Gen. Turner Ashby .....	240	11 30
Ned Merriwether .....	241	6 20
Clinton Terry .....	243	4 00
Col. James Walker .....	248	3 45
Stonewall Jackson .....	249	2 50
Camp Sumpter .....	250	16 00
E. Kirby Smith .....	251	50
Patrick R. Cleburne .....	252	1 00
Cape Fear .....	254	13 30
Elmore County .....	255	5 00
Pelham .....	258	6 70
Jos. E. Johnston .....	259	2 60
Feliciana .....	264	4 70
Rankin .....	265	2 50
“ .....	265	1896 1 75
“ .....	265	1897 1 75
Allen C. Jones .....	266	8 00
Joseph E. Johnston .....	267	4 40
James F. Waddell .....	268	5 00
A. P. Hill .....	269	8 50
Camp McGregor .....	274	3 20
Emma Sansom .....	275	7 20
I. W. Garrett .....	277	9 50
Catawba .....	278	4 20
Lake County Conf'd. Vet. Ass'n .....	279	4 00
E. Kirby Smith .....	282	3 00
Jasper Hawthorn .....	285	2 00
John A. Wharton .....	286	5 00
Tom Wallace .....	289	2 10
Aiken-Smith .....	293	18 60
E. A. O'Neal .....	298	8 10
Willis L. Lang .....	299	4 20
Andrew Coleman .....	301	2 25
Jefferson Lamar .....	305	7 00

	Camp No.	P. C.	
Frank Cheatham.....	314	2 60	
Palmetto Guard.....	315	2 50	
Catesby Ap. R. Jones.....	317	11 00	
Tom Hindman.....	318	2 70	
Col. Chas. F. Fisher.....	319	6 00	
Ike Turner.....	321	4 90	
Camp Pickens.....	323	6 00	
Stockdale.....	324	7 50	
T. J. Bullock.....	331	6 90	
Camp Sumter.....	332	3 00	
Montgomery Gilbreath.....	333	5 60	
James D. Nance.....	336	4 00	
Capt. William Lee.....	338	2 40	
Peter Bramblett.....	344	1 00	
John M. Bradley.....	352	4 40	
Bill Feeney.....	353	7 00	
Omer R. Weaver.....	354	19 00	
Camp Wiggonton.....	359	1 40	
R. Q. Mills.....	360	1 20	
Camp McIntosh.....	361	1 00	
Camp Hughes.....	365	1 80	
Beaufort.....	366	2 70	
Abner Perrin.....	357	6 00	
Floyd County Vet. Ass'n.....	368	7 00	
".....	368	10 00	
Gordon.....	369	3 80	
Leander McFarland.....	373	2 00	
Genl. James Conner.....	374	4 30	
J. E. Johnston.....	377	1 60	
Prairie Grove.....	384	50	
Camp Miller.....	385	2 30	
Jeff Davis.....	386	2 50	
Leonidas J. Merritt.....	387	2 00	
Hampton.....	389	9 00	
John T. Wingfield.....	391	9 10	
Robinson Springs.....	396	3 50	
Cap Perot.....	397	2 00	
Holmes County.....	398	4 50	
Lee.....	401	3 50	
L. B. Smith.....	402	7 40	
Terrell County Conf'd. Vet.....	404	4 39	
Lowden Butler.....	409	4 40	
John Pelham.....	411	3 80	
J. B. Kershaw.....	413	3 40	
Ryan.....	417	4 70	
Millican.....	419	3 00	
Chattanooga Vet.....	422	6 50	
W. D. Mitchell.....	423	7 30	
".....	423	1 75	
			1897

	Camp No.	P C	1896	1	75
"	423	"	1895	1	75
"	423	"	1894	1	75
"	423	"	1894	1	75
Lamar	425	"		4	10
Tom Coleman	429	"		4	90
D. Wyatt Aiken	432	"		4	00
George W. Cox	433	"			50
Confd. Survivors Assn.	435	"		22	30
Norfleet	436	"		19	50
Dean	437	"		3	10
Jackson County	440	"		9	00
Carnot Posey	441	"	ad. {	2	50
"	441	"	ad. {	1	20
Joseph E. Johnston	442	"		1	00
G. W. Wharton	443	"		4	70
William Barksdale	445	"	ad. {	6	40
"	445	"	ad. {	1	00
Paragould	449	"		4	70
H. M. Ashby	458	"		2	00
"	458	"	ad. {		90
"	458	"	1897	2	00
"	458	"	1896	2	00
"	458	"	1895	2	00
"	458	"	1894	2	00
Loyd Tilghman	463	"		1	00
John Bowie Strange	464	"		6	00
John C. Brown	468	"		3	70
H. A. Clinch	470	"		4	40
Chickamauga	473	"		10	10
Jeff Davis	475	"		5	00
Horace King	476	"		3	50
Cobb-Deloney	478	"		9	30
Winnie Davis	479	"	ad. {	2	10
"	479	"	ad. {	60	
Genl. Adam R. Johnson	481	"		2	00
Camp Key	483	"		4	00
Bibb County	484	"		10	00
Col. L. C. Campbell	488	"		8	30
Thos. H. Watts	489	"		2	70
Calhoun	497	"		9	20
Garlington	501	"		4	00
Caddo Mills	502	"		1	40
Joe Johnston	507	"		2	50
Archibald Gracie	508	"		12	40
Polignac	509	"		2	00
J. Ed. Murray	510	"		6	10
Ross-Ector	513	"		3	10
Standwaite	514	"		3	00
L. O. B. Branch	515	"		3	60

L. O. B. Branch.....	Camp No. 515	P.C. ad. {	50
W. R. Scurry.....	" 516	"	5 10
Spaulding County.....	" 519	"	10 00
The Grand Camp C.V., Dept. of Va.	" 521	"	12 70
Jasper County.....	" 522	"	11 00
Jim Pearce.....	" 527	"	2 50
Hopkins Co., Ex-Conf'd. Relief Ass'n.....	" 528	"	10 00
McIntosh.....	" 531	"	3 30
Col. E. B. Holloway.....	" 533	"	4 70
Pat Cleburne.....	" 537	"	2 20
Daniel S. Donelson.....	" 539	"	12 90
Ben McCullough.....	" 542	"	4 90
Martin H. Cofer.....	" 543	"	5 00
Drury J. Brown.....	" 544	"	2 40
Gen. T. M. Scott.....	" 545	"	8 00
Sterling Price.....	" 547	"	2 00
Claiborne.....	" 548	"	5 25
Henry Gray.....	" 551	"	70
Gen. Jno. S. Marmaduke.....	" 560	"	6 90
Tom Douglas.....	" 555	"	6 50
Tom Moore.....	" 556	"	1 60
Henry E. McCulloch.....	" 557	"	4 00
J. Ed. Rankin.....	" 558	P. C.	4 20
Jack McClure.....	" 559	"	1 80
Gen. Jno. W. Whitfield.....	" 560	"	2 00
Ben McCullough.....	" 563	"	1 60
John Pelham.....	" 565	"	3 40
Joseph E. Johnston.....	" 566	"	4 30
Bastrop.....	" 569	"	3 70
Geo. E. Pickett.....	" 570	" ad. {	4 00
" "	" 570	" ad. {	80
West Point Veterans.....	" 571	"	4 80
The Bowie Pelhams.....	" 572	"	6 90
James C. Monroe.....	" 574	"	3 10
J. Foster Marshall.....	" 577	"	5 50
R. M. Hinson.....	" 578	"	6 50
W. N. Pendleton.....	" 579	"	2 60
Gen. Frank Gardner.....	" 580	"	6 10
Joe Wheeler.....	" 581	"	1 80
Jack Standifer.....	" 582	"	1 75
John R. Baylor.....	" 585	"	1 70
John H. Wooldridge.....	" 586	"	4 10
Camp Hood.....	" 589	"	1 80
Lafayette McLaws.....	" 596	"	10 10
Richard Coke.....	" 600	"	1 50
John M. Simonton.....	" 602	" ad. {	3 50
" .....	" 602	" ad. {	20
Vermillion.....	" 607	"	4 00

P. C. Woods.....	Camp No. 609	P. O.	4 10
John Benson.....	" 613	"	4 50
Morgan County.....	" 617	"	4 00
" .....	" 617	" ad. {	30
" .....	" 617	"	3 00
Fort Mason.....	" 618	"	2 00
Scott Anderson .....	" 619	"	4 00
Camp Raguet.....	" 620	"	6 00
Winnie Davis.....	" 625	"	3 60
Jenkins.....	" 627	"	1 70
Montgomery.....	" 631	"	2 40
Fred Ashford.....	" 632	"	4 80
John G. Fletcher.....	" 638	"	7 80
Walter P. Lane.....	" 639	"	3 10
D. C. Walker.....	" 640	" ad. {	5 00
" .....	" 640	"	1 40
Camp Marion.....	" 641	"	7 50
Sumter.....	" 642	"	7 40
Lexington .....	" 648	"	2 30
Hardee .....	" 653	"	1 95
John C. Burke.....	" 656	"	10 00
John B. Clark.....	" 660	"	9 80
Clark L. Owen.....	" 666	"	2 20
Steadman.....	" 668	"	7 00
Peyton N. Hale.....	" 669	" ad. {	3 40
" .....	" 669	"	1 90
Eunice .....	" 671	"	1 40
Denson .....	" 677	"	6 00
Zebulon Vance.....	" 681	"	10 00
W. H. Ratcliffe.....	" 682	"	1 00
William F. Corbin.....	" 683	"	50
Major John L. Mirick.....	" 684	"	4 20
Marmaduke.....	" 685	"	2 90
Bob Jordan.....	" 686	"	2 50
C. H. Howard.....	" 688	" ad. {	2 70
" .....	" 688	"	10
Freeman .....	" 690	"	3 50
Pleasant Hill.....	" 691	"	4 50
Col. John A. Rowan.....	" 693	"	3 00
Camp Rains.....	" 698	"	4 10
Kerrville .....	" 699	"	6 60
North .....	" 701	"	2 00
Micah Jenkins.....	" 702	"	5 55
G. R. Christian.....	" 703	"	5 80
Samuel V. Fulkerson.....	" 705	"	2 50
Camp Crittenden.....	" 707	P. C.	\$3 70
" .....	" 707	"	40
J. R. Giles.....	" 708	"	4 20

	Camp No.	P. C.	
William E. Jones .....	709	12	80
John Percival .....	711	"	2 80
Geo. B. Harper .....	714	"	1 60
J. J. Searcy .....	717	"	8 10
General M. M. Parsons .....	718	"	3 00
Joe Johnston .....	722	"	2 50
W. B. Tate .....	725	"	4 70
Brown-Harman .....	726	"	5 00
Capt. Thos. McCarty .....	729	"	9 70
George Doles .....	730	"	8 50
St. Louis .....	731	"	7 60
M. M. Parsons .....	743	"	7 10
Franklin Buchanan .....	747	"	9 60
Warthen .....	748	"	7 10
The Confid. Vets. Ass'n. of Savan-			
nah, Ga. ....	756	"	20 70
Stonewall .....	758	"	6 50
R. T. Davis .....	759	"	5 20
Marietta .....	763	"	5 60
" .....	763	ad. {	12 00
McHenry .....	765	"	1 40
Henegan .....	756	"	3 60
A. Burnet Rhett .....	767	"	8 90
Arthur Manigault .....	768	"	5 20
" .....	769	"	1897 5 20
The Confid. Vet. Ass'n of Cal. ....	770	"	3 50
Stonewall Jackson .....	772	"	3 60
Pap Price .....	773	"	2 30
Pat Cleburne .....	776	"	2 20
Major Kyle Blevins .....	777	"	5 10
Hugh McCollum .....	778	"	4 10
Walkup .....	781	"	6 10
Anderson .....	782	"	3 50
Major John Jenkins .....	784	"	2 10
Darlington .....	785	"	8 30
" .....	785	ad. {	6 70
L. M. Keitt .....	786	"	90
Jno. P. Taylor .....	792	"	8 90
A. K. Blythe .....	796	"	6 10
" .....	796	ad. {	10
Surrey County .....	799	"	3 20
George B. Eastin .....	803	"	28 20
Wm. Richardson .....	804	"	6 60
Jackson .....	806	"	8 00
Cundiff .....	807	"	3 40
Sam McGowan .....	814	"	2 00
" .....	813	"	1897 2 00
S. M. Manning .....	816	"	5 40
Southern Georgia Confid. Vet. ....	819	"	5 00

P. M. B. Young.....	Camp No. 820	P. C.	ad.	{ 5 00
" .....	" "	" "		2 00
" .....	" "	" "	ad.	{ 4 00
" .....	" "	" "		1 10
Gen'l Paul J. Semmes.....	" 823	" "		3 30
Jos. D. Sayers.....	" 825	" "		2 80
Jefferson.....	" 826	" "		2 90
J. H. Berry.....	" 828	" "		75
Up. Hayes.....	" 831	" "		2 00
Paul J. Semmes.....	" 832	" "	ad.	{ 4 10
" .....	" "	" "		1 90
Walter R. Moore.....	" 833	" "		2 00
Edwin W. Bellingers.....	" 834	" "		2 60
Flourney.....	" 736	" "		1 70
Jackson.....	" 838	" "		2 40
Rivers Bridge.....	" 839	" "		2 00
Samuel Corley.....	" 841	" "		10 40
Wick McCreary.....	" 842	" "		1 80
Jeff Davis.....	" 843	" "		2 10
Jo. Shelby.....	" 844	" "		2 50
John C. Lamb.....	" 845	" "		3 70
Anson.....	" 846	" "		4 00
Pink Welch.....	" 848	" "		3 47
Drysdale.....	" 849	" "		2 00
Fayetteville.....	" 852	" "		2 80
" .....	" "	" 1897		4 20
David S. Creigh.....	" 856	" "		5 00
Pendleton.....	" 857	P. C.		3 30
Mercer.....	" 858	" "		3 20
El Dorado.....	" 859	" "		3 40
James McIntosh.....	" 862	" "		6 40
Sidney Johnston.....	" 863	" "		2 90
Stonewall Jackson.....	" 864	" "		2 70
Joe Johnston.....	" 865	" "		2 00
Henry Roberts.....	" 866	" "		2 50
Crawford County.....	" 868	" "		3 00
Gibbs.....	" 875	" "		2 00
Jenkins.....	" 876	" "		2 00
Hardy County.....	" 877	" "		3 60
Stonewall Jackson.....	" 878	" "		3 10
James Breathed.....	" 881	" "		9 70
Thomas W. Napier.....	" 882	" "		1 50
Jas. G. Gresham.....	" 883	" "		1 40
S. L. Freeman.....	" 884	" "		2 60
Denison.....	" 885	" "		6 00
Yates.....	" 886	M. F.		2 00
" .....	" "	P. C.		3 30

	Camp No.	P. C.	
Guthrie.....	888	2 40	
Jefferies.....	" 889	" 1 50	
"	" 889	" ad. { 30	
John Sutherland.....	" 890	" 4 90	
Smith.....	" 891	" 2 60	
Albert Sidney Johnston.....	" 892	" 5 20	
Lawson-Ball.....	" 894	" 10 00	
W. A. Johnson.....	" 898	" ad. { 2 60	
"	" "	" 1 00	
Jno. C. Carter.....	" 899	" 2 50	
Garnett.....	" 902	" 2 00	
Chichester.....	" 905	" 3 00	
Shriver Gray's.....	" 907	" 2 00	
John W. Rowan.....	" 908	" 6 20	
Frank T. Nicholls.....	" 909	" 1 50	
"	" "	" ad. { 1 20	
"	" "	" 2 20	
Paul Anderson.....	" 916	" 10 00	
Fort Mill.....	" 920	" 2 60	
C. W. Boyd.....	" 921	" 1 10	
W. H. T. Walker.....	" 925	" 12 50	
C. J. Colcock.....	" 928	" 2 00	
Savage-Hackett.....	" 930	" 2 30	
Henry Havron.....	" 931	" 1 30	
R. S. Owens.....	" 932	" 3 25	
Bill Green.....	" 933	" 4 20	
John M. Lillard.....	" 934	" 4 60	
Fox Springs.....	" 935	" 1 30	
Warren McDonald.....	" 936	" 5 00	
S. G. Shepherd.....	" 941	" 5 10	
E. C. Leech.....	" 942	" 5 50	
N. B. Forrest.....	" 943	" ad. { 3 10	
"	" "	" 1 10	
William C. Hancock.....	" 944	" 2 60	
McCullough .....	" 946	" ad. { 1 60	
"	" "	" 30	
Charles L. Robinson.....	" 947	" 3 70	
Transylvania County.....	" 953	" 2 00	
Dade County.....	" 959	" ad. { 2 30	
"	" "	" 50	
David G. Burnet.....	" 960	" 2 10	
Bertram.....	" 961	" 4 20	
Adairsville.....	" 962	" 5 15	
Pratt.....	" 966	" 2 00	
M. C. Butler .....	" 968	" 1 70	
Genl. Wm. Phillips .....	" 969	" 5 00	
Sam B. Wilson .....	" 970	" ad. { 3 40	
"	" 970	" 30	

Greenfield .....	Camp No.	972	P. C.	3 00
Longstreet.....	"	973	"	10 00
Gen. Monroe Parsons.....	"	976	"	1 50
J. B. Ward.....	"	981	"	3 10
Stewart County.....	"	983	"	7 80
Sedalia.....	"	985	"	3 30
The Mountain Remnant .....	"	986	"	4 40
Reinhardt .....	"	988	"	5 60
C. S. Winder.....	"	989	"	3 80
Jim Purtle.....	"	990	"	7 50
" .....	"	990	ad.	{ 1 00
Henryville.....	"	992	P. C.	\$2 00
McMillian.....	"	994	"	1 00
New Hope.....	"	999	"	2 10
Joseph E. Johnston.....	"	1000	"	2 20
J. E. B. Stuart.....	"	1001	"	6 90
Edward Manigault .....	"	1002	"	2 80
A. S. Bouknight.....	"	1005	"	2 00
Corpl. Tally Simpson .....	"	1006	"	2 10
Adam Johnson.....	"	1008	"	3 50
Cloud .....	"	1009	"	1 50
Geo. O. Dawson.....	"	1013	"	5 20
" .....	"	"	1897	2 70
Benton County.....	"	1014	"	2 30
Arnold Elzrey.....	"	1015	"	3 30
Collierville.....	"	1017	"	3 00
L. N. Savage.....	"	1018	"	2 30
Boyd Hutchinson .....	"	1019	"	5 00
Woody B. Taylor.....	"	1020	"	1 30
Wat Bryson.....	"	1021	"	6 20
Fitzhugh Lee.....	"	1022	M. F.	2 00
Isaac R. Trimble.....	"	1025	P. C.	9 50
Pat Cleburne .....	"	1027	"	2 15
Tatnall County.....	"	1028	P.C. 1897	4 00
John McIntosh Kell.....	"	1032	M. F.	2 00
" .....	"	"	P. C.	4 40
Jno. C. Breckinridge .....	"	1034	M. F.	2 00
" .....	"	1034	P. C.	2 70
Perry County .....	"	1035	M.F. 1897	2 00
" .....	"	"	P. C. 1897	1 40
James Adam.....	"	1036	M. F. 1897	2 00
" .....	"	"	P. C. 1898	4 90
Marble Falls.....	"	1037	M.F. 1897	2 00
" .....	"	"	P. C.	2 70
H. H. Harper .....	"	1038	M. F. 1897	2 00
" .....	"	"	P. C.	1 20
" .....	"	"	"	1898 1 90
John H. Kelley.....	"	1039	M. F. 1897	2 00
" .....	"	"	P. C. 1897	1 30

Richard Robinson .....	Camp No: 1040	M. F. 1897 2 00
" .....	" "	P. C. 1898 3 20
Loring .....	" 1041	M. F. 1897 2 00
" .....	" "	P. C. 1897 3 20
" .....	" "	" 1898 3 10
Decatur County .....	" 1043	M. F. 1897 2 00
" .....	" "	P. C. " 6 60
" .....	" "	" 1898 9 30
" .....	" "	" ad 1 50
John M. Stemmons .....	" 1044	M. F. 1897 2 00
" .....	" "	P. C. " 2 00
" .....	" "	" 1898 4 60
Cleveland .....	" 1045	M. F. 1897 2 00
" .....	" "	P. C. " 3 10
" .....	" "	" 1898 2 10
" .....	" "	" ad 1 00
James Breathed .....	" 1046	M. F. 1897 2 00
" .....	" "	P. C. " 2 00
" .....	" "	" 1898 3 00
Hawkins .....	" 1047	M. F. 1897 2 00
The Conf'd. Ass'n of Carroll Co.	" 1049	M. F. 2 00
" .....	" "	P. C. 4 20
Alex Stephens .....	" 1050	M. F. 1897 2 00
" .....	" "	P. C. 1898 6 40
" .....	" "	" ad 7 90
R. S. Elwell .....	" 1051	M. F. 1897 2 00
Beauregard .....	" 1052	M. F. 1897 2 00
Cary Whitaker .....	" 1053	M. F. 1897 2 00
" .....	" "	P. C. " 4 80
" .....	" "	" 1898 4 03
Choleston Montgomery .....	" 1054	M. F. 1897 2 00
" .....	" "	P. C. " 2 50
" .....	" "	P. C. 1898 4 40
R. E. Lee .....	" 1055	M. F. 1897 200
" .....	" "	P. C. " 6 40
Sam Davis .....	" 1056	M. F. 1897 2 00
" .....	" "	P. C. " 2 00
James W. Cooke .....	" 1057	M. F. 1897 2 00
" .....	" "	P. C. 1898 2 30
Bratton .....	" 1058	M. F. 1897 2 00
" .....	" "	P. C. " 1 00
" .....	" "	" 1898 1 50
George W. Murphy .....	" 1059	M. F. 1897 2 00
R. G. Shaver .....	" 1060	M. F. 1897 2 00
" .....	" "	P. C. " 3 10
Clement H. Stevens .....	" 1062	M. F. 1897 2 00
" .....	" "	P. C. 1898 2 50

A. C. Haskell.....	Camp No. 1063	M. F. 1897	2 00
" .....	" "	P. C. 1897	2 00
" .....	" "	P. C. 1898	2 00
Wade Hampton.....	" 1064	M. F. 1897	2 00
A. J. Lythgoe.....	" 1065	P. C. 1898	2 20
W. T. Tatom.....	" 1067	M. F. 1807	2 00
John W. Hearst.....	" 1068	M. F. 1897	2 00
" .....	" "	P. C. 1898	2 70
Robert Boyd.....	" 1069	M. F. 1897	2 00
Putsey Williams.....	" 1070	M. F. 1898	2 00
Stonewall .....	" 1071	M. F. 1897	2 00
" .....	" "	P. C. "	3 00
" .....	" "	P. C. 1898	2 10
General Clanton.....	" 1073	M. F. 1897	2 00
" .....	" "	P. C. "	3 00
Battle Ground .....	" 1073	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" "	P. C.	3 60
Ponchatoula.....	" 1074	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" "	P. C.	2 50
R. M. Gano.....	" 1075	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" "	P. C.	5 20
Valdosta.....	" 1076	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" "	P. C.	3 00
" .....	" "	" ad {	3 70
Joe Shelby.....	" 1077	M. F.	2 00
Charles M. McArthur.....	" 1078	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" "	" ad {	40
Pat Lyon.....	" 1079	M. F.	\$ 2 00
" .....	" "	P. C.	4 00
Charles Wickliffe.....	" 1080	M. F.	3 00
" "	" "	P. C.	3 00
Gibson.....	" 1081	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" "	P. C.	1 60
Edward T. Bookter .....	" 1082	M. F.	2 00
" "	" "	P. C.	2 30
Screven County.....	" 1083	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" "	P. C.	4 50
John White.....	" 1084	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" "	P. C.	3 00
William McIntosh.....	" 1085	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" "	P. C.	8 40
M. T. Owen.....	" 1086	M. F.	2 00
W. J. Hardee .....	" 1087	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" "	P. C.	6 70
Skid Harris.....	" 1088	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" "	P. C. ad {	3 20
" .....	" "	"	6 20
Sam Davis.....	" 1089	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" "	P. C.	3 40

George T. Ward.....	Camp No. 1090	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C.	1 90
William Barksdale.....	1091	M. F.	1 95
"	"	"	3 20
Wier Boyd.....	1092	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C.	5 30
Hammond	1093	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C.	2 40
The Conf'd Soldiers Ass'n.....	1094	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C. ad.	{ 3 70
"	"	"	1 60
Col. W. T. Black.....	1095	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C.	2 80
Reynolds.....	1096	M. F.	2 00
Senoia.....	1098	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C.	4 80
Tallahatchie County.....	1099	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C.	4 20
Albert Sidney Johnston.....	1100	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C.	2 60
Gordon County.....	1101	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C.	2 40
"	"	" ad.	{ 2 20
"	"	"	2 20
Washington Artillery.....	1102	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C.	2 20
Harrison.....	1103	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C.	1 90
The Auk Masters.....	1104	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C.	6 10
Stonewall.....	1105	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C.	2 50
Albert Sidney Johnston.....	1106	M. F.	2 00
O. M. Dantzler.....	1107	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C.	2 00
Dooly County.....	1109	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C.	3 40
Bradley T. Johnson.....	1110	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C.	1 60
Major Frank Hill.....	1113	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C.	2 60
John L. Barnett.....	1114	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C.	9 00
"	"	" ad.	{ 1 50
A. H. Colquitt .....	1115	M. F.	2 00
D. G. Candler.....	1118	M. F.	2 00
"	"	P. C.	5 80
"	"	" ad.	{ 5 00

Rice E. Graves.....	Camp No. 1121	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" "	P. C.	4 50
Quitman .....	" 1122	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" "	P. C.	9 60
Confederate Veteran.....	" 1123	M. F.	2 00
Wright.....	" 1124	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" "	P. C.	2 50
" .....	" "	" ad.	{ 1 50
" .....	" "	"	2 70
Harrison.....	" 1125	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" "	P. C.	4 60
Capt. T. J. Butt.....	" 1127	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" "	P. C.	5 20
Harris County.....	" 1128	M. F.	2 00
Irwin County.....	" 1130	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" "	P. C.	4 80
Wilcox County.....	" 1131	M. F.	2 00
Edward Willis.....	" 1138	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" "	"	2 00
" .....	" "	" ad.	{ 3 60
Robert E. Lee.....	" 1140	M. F.	2 00
Fitzhugh Lee.....	" 1141	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" "	P. C.	10
Stephen Elliot.....	" 1143	M. F.	2 00
S. H. Powe.....	" 1144	P. C. ad.	{ 2 00
Tom Greene.....	" 1146	M. F.	2 00
Joe Brown.....	" 1148	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" "	P. C.	3 20
Bill Harris .....	" 1149	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" "	P. C.	7 10
Charles C. Jones, Jr.....	" 1150	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" "	P. C.	3 60
Buchanan.....	" 1151	M. F.	2 00
" .....	" "	P. C.	3 80
Sparks.....	" 1152	M. F.	2 00
General Pender.....	" 1154	M. F.	2 00
Amount received for 1898.....			\$3,350.98
Amounts received from previous collections .....			54.22
Received from Sale of Books.....			2.50
" " Commissions and Certificates.....			81.50
Total amount received.....			\$3,489.20
Balance from last report.....			191.29

## EXPENDITURES.

(WITH ITEMIZED AND RECEIPTED BILLS.)

1897.			
June	17	L. Alvarez services folding, etc.....	\$ 22 70
	19	Tickets and sleepers, adjutant-general and two stenographers to Nashville.....	49 00
	19	Ticket and sleeper return.....	12 00
	19	Express charges on books, etc.....	11 70
	19	S. H. Priestley services addressing, etc ..	25 00
	19	Telegrams .....	2 30
	19	Postage (sundry times).....	65 00
	19	S. H. Priestly, services.....	35
	19	C. H. Kuster services as scrivener ..	6 75
	19	Miss M. Beatty services as stenographer .....	10 00
	19	Hypolyte Bastile services on mimeograph, etc ..	12 00
	19	Western Union Telegraph Co.....	12 75
July	6	Foster & Webbs, lithographers .....	25 00
	16	A. W. Hyatt Co., limited, on account of printing.	25 00
	16	Louisiana Division to Major General Lombard.	50 98
	21	F. F. Hansell & Bro., stationery .....	2 55
Aug.	2	Jno. P. Hopkins on account printing .....	50 00
	7	Hypolyte Bastile account services as porter .....	6 50
	9	Julius Weis, rent office .....	15 00
	24	Postage stamps .....	17 00
	28	C. H. Kuster services as scrivener .....	2 40
	31	Postage stamps.....	10 00
Sept.	3	C. H. Kuster services as scrivener .....	2 00
	3	Miss A. C. Childress on account services as sten- ographer .....	25 00
	10	A. Marx Picture Frame Co., framing certificates	6 40
	10	Hypolyte Bastile services with mimeograph....	8 50
	10	Postage stamps .....	11 50
	14	Postage stamps .....	25 00
Oct.	2	Miss Bettie Buck on account salary as secretary.	12 00
	7	Postage stamps .....	12 50
	12	Postage stamps .....	10 00
	26	Miss Bettie Buck on account salary as secretary	10 00
	26	Postage stamps .....	19 00
Nov.	12	Postage stamps .....	14 00
Dec.	1	Postage stamps .....	10 00
	16	Postage stamps .....	20 00
	18	Postage stamps .....	15 00
	18	Porter .....	5 00
	22	Postage stamps .....	5 00
	22	Miss Bettie Buck on account services as secre- tary .....	10 00
	31	C. H. Kuster services as scrivener ..	2 50

1898.

Jan.	10	Postage stamps.....	5 00
..	14	C. H. Kuster services as scrivener.....	2 00
..	14	Postage stamps.....	5 00
..	14	Porterage.....	2 50
..	17	C. H. Kuster services as scrivener.....	2 50
Feb.	14	Postage stamps.....	10 00
..	14	Porterage .....	2 50
..	18	C. H. Kuster on account services as scrivener.....	2 00
..	23	C. H. Kuster on account services as scrivener..	1 50
..	28	Postage stamps.....	22 50
Mch.	7	F. F. Hansell & Bro., stationery .....	4 20
..	7	Postage stamps.....	20 00
..	7	Porterage.....	5 00
..	7	A. W. Hyatt Co., limited, on account printing.....	25 00
..	7	Jno. P. Hopkins on account printing.....	25 00
..	8	L. Robira photos for certificates.....	4 50
..	9	A. Marx Picture Frame Co., framing certificates, etc.....	5 15
..	9	P. S. Augustin for postal guide.....	2 00
..	10	C. H. Kuster services as scrivener.....	5 00
..	10	Porterage .....	5 00
..	10	Postage stamps.....	9 00
..	12	Postage stamps.....	15 00
..	15	Postage stamps.....	13 75
..	16	Postage stamps.....	13 00
..	16	Porterage.....	2 50
..	17	Postage stamps.....	15 00
..	21	Miss A. C. Childress on account services as sten- ographer.....	25 00
..	21	Postage stamps.....	20 00
..	22	Postage stamps.....	18 50
..	23	A. W. Hyatt Co., Limited, for printing and sta- tionery.....	25 00
..	23	Jno. P. Hopkins on account printing .....	25 00
..	24	Julius Weis on account of rent.....	30 00
..	24	Postage stamps .....	27 50
..	24	F. F. Hansell & Bro., for stationery .....	9 98
..	25	Postage stamps.....	10 00
..	25	Porterage .....	3 00
..	25	For fixing shelves and cleaning office .....	5 00
..	26	Jno. P. Hopkins on account printing .....	25 00
..	28	Postage stamps.....	13 50
..	29	Henry O'Reilly for Remington Typewriter.....	25 00
..	29	Julius Weis on account of rent.....	30 00
..	29	Miss A. C. Childress on account services as sten- ographer.....	25 00
..	30	Postage stamps.....	2 50

Mch.	30	Miss Bettie Buck on account services as secretary.....	15 00
..	30	Paid for cleaning up office .....	2 50
..	30	Porterage .....	3 50
Apr.	1	A. W. Hyatt Stationery Co., Ltd., on account stationery and printing.....	\$ 56 55
..	1	Jno. P. Hopkins on account printing.....	100 00
..	1	Postage Stamps .....	11 50
..	1	Postage Stamps.....	5 00
..	1	Cleaning up and fixing office shelves.....	1 25
..	2	Miss Bettie Buck, account services as salary .....	10 00
..	2	Jno. P. Hopkins on account printing.....	200 00
..	5	A. W. Hyatt Stationery Co., Ltd., on account stationery and printing .....	25 00
..	5	Jno. P. Hopkins, on account printing.....	100 00
..	5	Jllius Weis, account rent.....	30 00
..	5	Postage stamps.....	23 50
..	7	Jno. P. Hopkins, on account printing .....	50 00
..	7	Postage stamps.....	18 75
..	7	Julius Weiss account rent.....	30 00
..	9	Miss Bettie Buck, account services .....	13 50
..	6	Miss A. C. Childress, account services as stenographer.....	25 00
..	9	Jno. P. Hopkins, on account printing .....	50 00
..	9	F. F. Hansell, & Bro., on account .....	10 20
..	13	A. W. Hyatt, on account printing & stationery ..	25 00
..	13	Jno. P. Hopkins, on account printing .....	25 00
..	13	Whan Jutte & Tyler coal for office .....	2 25
..	13	Miss Bettie Buck on account salary as secretary ..	10 00
..	13	Porterage .....	5 00
..	13	Postage stamps .....	5 20
..	13	Arranging and fixing office .....	2 00
..	14	Postage stamps .....	18 25
..	14	Western Union Telegraph Co .....	5 75
..	14	A. Marx Picture Frame Co., for framing Certificates	3 30
..	15	Postage stamps.....	21 50
..	16	Miss Bettie Buck on account salary as secretary ..	10 00
..	16	B. Rolls office work .....	5 00
..	16	Extra Porterage .....	2 10
..	18	Postage stamps .....	22 50
..	21	Postage stamps .....	26 20
..	23	Postage stamps .....	19 70
..	27	Postage stamps, sundry times .....	60 00
..	27	S. H. Priestly, account addressing envelopes ..	40 00
..	27	Postage stamps .....	15 00
..	27	Miss Bettie Buck, on account, salary as secretary .....	10 00
..	30	Postage stamps... ..	22 50

May	3	Porterage.....	7 50
..	3	Ice, 6 months.....	9 00
..	3	Stamps.....	4 25
..	4	Julius Weis, on account, rent.....	30 00
..	4	A. W. Hyatt Co., Limited, on account stationery.	1 60
..	5	Louisiana Division to Col. J. Y. Gilmore.....	25 00
..	5	Postage stamps.....	21 50
..	7	Jno. P. Hopkins balance printing in full up to date.....	8 74
..	7	Postage stamps.....	23 60
..	10	Miss Bettie Buck on account services as secretary.....	10 00
..	10	Postage stamps.....	9 00
..	10	Extra porterage, fixing office.....	3 50
..	12	Postage stamps.....	11 50
..	12	Paid for coal and wood for office.....	3 90
..	12	B. Rolle office work .....	3 50
..	14	Postage stamps.....	22 50
..	17	Paid Minus Whickham, porter.....	7 50
..	17	Miss Bettie Buck on account services as secretary.....	12 00
..	17	Extra porterage, cleaning office, etc.....	2 25
..	19	Western Union Telegraph Co .....	9 15
..	19	S. H. Priestley services.....	20 00
..	19	Porter.....	5 00
..	19	Extra for folding papers, etc.....	1 20
..	23	Postage stamps.....	23 00
..	25	Ice for three months ..	6 00
..	25	Sundry telegrams .....	5 70
..	25	Postage stamps.....	13 00
..	27	Miss A. C. Childress for making extra copies.....	5 00
..	28	Expenses, trip to Atlanta preparing for Reunion.	23 60
..	28	Paid for telegrams.....	1 40
..	28	Postage stamps.....	25 00
June	2	S. H. Priestley services addressing envelopes, etc .....	20 00
..	3	Julius Weis on account for rent .....	15 00
..	4	Postage stamps.....	26 20
..	4	Jas. S. Davidson services as scrivener .....	1 30
..	7	Paid carpenter making shelves .....	7 50
..	7	Miss Bettie Buck on account services as secretary.....	15 00
..	9	Postage stamps.....	10 50
..	9	Porter.....	7 50
..	9	Ice .....	3 00
..	9	B. Rolle office work .....	2 50
..	13	Postage stamps.....	26 20
..	14	Florida Division to Col. Fred L. Robertson.....	19 70

June	14	Paid Dave Power extra work, folding papers, etc.....	8 30
..	14	Postage stamps .....	7 50
..	14	Paid telegrams, sundry times .....	4 90
..	14	Express packages.....	200
..	15	Miss A. C. Childress on account services as stenographer.....	25 00
..	16	Postage stamps.....	26 70
..	18	Miss Sadie Patrick services as stenographer ..	10 00
..	18	Dave Porter, extra work folding .....	3 75
..	18	Paid carpenters, making new shelves.. .....	4 15
..	21	Postage stamps.....	35 00
..	22	Miss Bettie Buck on account services as secretary.....	15 00
..	22	Paid on express packages.....	3 50
..	22	Paid extra for folding circular, etc .....	2 70
..	25	Paid Dave Porter extra for folding ..	4 75
..	25	Paid Miss Sadie Patrick, services as stenographer.....	10 00
..	25	Paid Miss Godberry, services as stenographer..	5 00
..	25	Paid extra work folding, etc .....	3 75
..	30	Postage stamps .....	35 00
July	2	Miss Sadie Patrick, services as stenographer...	5 00
..	2	Minus Porter .....	7 50
..	2	Dave Porter, extra work, folding, etc .....	3 75
..	2	B. Rolle, office work .....	3 00
..	2	Extra for folding, etc .....	5 75
..	5	W. H. More Co., Limited, for rent, type machine.....	5 00
..	5	Postage stamps.....	45 00
..	6	S. H. Priestley, on account, services addressing, folding, etc ..	22 50
..	9	Miss A. C. Childress, services as stenographer.	26 30
..	9	Miss Sadie Patrick, on account, services as stenographer ..	5 00
..	11	Postage stamps.....	27 50
..	12	Western Union Telegraph Company .....	3 10
..	14	N. C. Division to Lt.-Col. W. J. Woodward ..	24 49
..	14	Ice .....	4 50
..	14	Paid extra labor, folding, etc .....	6 25
..	14	Paid express packages, sundry times .....	8 85
..	16	Miss Bettie Buck, on account, services as secretary.....	15 00
..	16	B. Rolle, office work.....	3 50
..	16	Paid Dave Porter and others, extra work, folding, etc ..	2 80
..	16	Miss M. L. Breeden, for .....	6 50
..		Miss Bertha Schmidt, services as stenographer.	7 00

July 16	Miss Sadie Patrick, services as stenographer...	5 00
.. 18	Paid express charges.....	2 91
.. 18	Postage stamps sundry times.....	50 00
	Amount expended.....	\$3398 90
	Balance on hand.....	90 30

[OFFICIAL]

GEO. MOORMAN,

*Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.*

Examined and approved by

W. A. MONTGOMERY,

*Chairman Finance Committee.*





